ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, April 4, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' as onatic insertion may be obtained on applica-tion. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for Six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CROSS.—On April 2, 1930, at 36, Rathgate-road, Wimbledon, to Alice (*née* Cole) Horace Cross—a son. (American papers, please copy.)

DE COSSON.—On March 26, 1930, at Alexandria, Egypt, to Leonie, wife of Anthony de Cosson—a son (stillborn).

ELKINGTON.—On March 29, 1930, at Coonoor, S. India, to Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. L. G. Elkington—a daughter.

FARMER.—On April 2, 1930, at Charnwood, Barrow-on-Soar, to Elizabeth Gilmour, wife of Alan Farmer—a son.

FRANKS.—On April 3, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Franks, 8, Vale Court, Maida Vale—a son.

GAMBLE.—On April 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Norwich, to Dorothy (*née* Evershed), wife of Arthur Gamble, of Gresham's School, Holt—a son.

GORDON.—On April 2, 1930, at 130, Brompton-road, to April, wife of Gavin Gordon—a son.

GRANT.—On April 3, 1930, at 102, Hichester-place, Wylie, to Joan, wife of Leslie Grant—a daughter.

HAMBLEDEN.—On April 2, 1930, at 31, Belgrave-square, to Patricia, wife of Viscount Hambleden—a son.

McKERROW.—On March 31, 1930, at Greystones, Heswall, Cheshire, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKerrow—a son (premature, stillborn).

MAUDE-ROXBY.—On April 2, 1930, at 22, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, to Joyce (*née* McConnell), wife of the Rev. Howard Maude-Roxby—a son.

MAYER.—On April 1, 1930, to Phyllis (*née* Sexton), wife of Eric H. Mayer, of 73, Oxgate-gardens, Cricklewood—a daughter.

PAGE.—On April 2, 1930, at "Crossways," Wentworth, Virginia Water, to Irene, wife of Dudley C. Page—a son.

ROBERTSON.—On April 2, 1930, at 19, Parley Park-road, Purley, to Queenie (*née* Blair) and Alick Robertson—a daughter.

ROMANIS.—On April 3, 1930, at 120, Harley-street, W.1, to Dorothy (*née* Burnett), wife of W. H. C. Romanis, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

SIMPSON.—On March 31, 1930, to Alicia, wife of Archibald Lacy Forbes Simpson—a son.

SOMERS.—On March 30, 1930, at 29, Calthorpe-road, Birmingham, to Madeleine, wife of Lionel Somers—a son.

SOWBY.—On April 2, 1930, at Apsley Orchard, St. Edward's School, Oxford, to Mary (*née* Savery), wife of the Rev. C. W. Sowby—a daughter (Rose Mary).

TUCKETT.—On April 3, 1930, at Brookside, Hayes-road, Bromley, Agnes Winifred, the wife of Fredk. Tuckett—a daughter.

VINT.—On April 1, 1930, at "Oaklands," Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, to Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Vint—a daughter.

WELLESLEY WESLEY.—On April 2, 1930, at 43, Princes-gardens, S.W., to Margaret, wife of Michael Wellesley Wesley, of Fernham House, Faringdon, Berks—a daughter.

WOOLLEY.—On April 2, 1930, to Mrs. and Major R. M. Woolley, Barford Saint Martin—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARNES : WADE.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1930, at Highgate Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. Blackshaw, M.A., assisted by the Rev. B. R. H. Spaull, M.A., Frank William, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes, of Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, to Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wade, of Broadlands-road, Highgate.

KING : JACKSON.—On April 3, 1930, at Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon, Stephen Frank King, M.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen King, of 210, Banbury-road, Oxford, to Florence Gwendoline, only daughter of Mr. G. H. and the late Mrs. Jackson, of Handsworth, Birmingham.

LOMAX : MacFADZEAN.—On April 2, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Kilmarnock, by the Rev. W. S. Robinson, L.Th., Eric Birks Lomax, B.A. (Cantab.), M.D., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lomax, of West Kirby, Cheshire, to Dorothy Emily, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William MacFadzean, Tourville, Dundonald-road, Kilmarnock. At Home, Barton House, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, end of July.

MORRIS : SPICER.—On April 3, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Rev. Walter Bidlake, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Pearman, Hugh Meeson, only son of Sir Samuel and Lady Morris, of Shrewsbury, to Elizabeth Lloyd, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Spicer, of Bromley, Kent.

PARKES : BAZIN.—On Saturday, March 29, 1930, at Liverpool, John Michael, only son of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Parkes, of West Hill, Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Marie Rose (Mimi), only daughter of the late Professor Jacques Bazin and Madame Bazin, of Liverpool.

ROGERS & DUCKWORTH.—On March 24, 1930, at the Cathedral, Mombasa, Frank Henry Rogers, of Moroto, Uganda, to Hazel Sanderson, daughter of the late J. B. Duckworth, Esq., J.P., of Eastham, Cheshire, and of Mrs. Duckworth, of Alexandria, Egypt.

RUTHERFORD : ROBERTS.—On April 3, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. C. Lawson, D.D., and Rev. F. D. Langlands, M.A., B.D., William Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Boleside, Galashiels, to Louisa Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roberts, Wellwood, Selkirk.

SMITH : HOOD.—On April 3, 1930, at the Primitive Methodist Church, Oldham, Harold Smith, M.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Oldham, to Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hood, of Oldham.

THYNE : RITCHIE.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. J. C. Ritchie, B.D., Belhaven, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Sawyer, B.D., St. Giles's, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Girdwood Thyne, R.N., son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Thyne, 101, Earlsfield-road, London, S.W.18, to Jean Currie, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Spottiswoode Ritchie, 33, Heriot-row, Edinburgh.

TULL : FAY.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Oswald's Catholic Church, by the Rev. Father Campbell, Jethro Edward Tull and Katherine Patricia Fay. (Ceylon and Canadian papers, please copy.)

WROUGHTON : DAVIE.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Dundee, by the Very Reverend Johnstone Wemyss Reid, D.D., assisted by Wing-Commander the Reverend M. H. Edwards, R.A.F., John Arthur Dibben, only son of Major A. C. Wroughton (late South Lancashire Regiment), to Joyce, elder daughter of the late Joseph H. Davie and of Mrs. Davie, of Harefield, Lochee, Dundee.

SILVER WEDDING

WILLIAMS : POTTINGER.—On April 4, 1905, at Hong-kong Peak Church, Claude I. Williams, son of the late Rev. John Williams, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon, to Edith Maud, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. R. Pottinger, late R.A. Address: 11A, Warwick-road, Ealing.

DEATHS

ARCHIBALD.—On April 2, 1930, at Sunnybrow, Guildford, Jessie Craig, widow of Robert Archibald, Basilton.

BECK.—On March 31, 1930, at Duncane Farm, Billingshurst, Edith, second daughter of the late Edward and Susanna Beck, of Worton Cottage, Isleworth, aged 83. Cremation at Woking. Please, no flowers.

BLANDY.—On April 2, 1930, at Funchal, Madeira, John Ernest Blandy, dearly loved husband of Elinor Reader Blandy, aged 63 years. (New York and Washington papers please copy.)

BUNTING.—On April 2, 1930, Elizabeth Mary, wife of John J. Bunting, "Northholme," Highgate, N.6, fortified by rites of Holy Church. Requiem Mass, St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate-hill, (to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m. Interment to follow at St. Mary's, Kensal Green. R.I.P.

CAIRD.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Pancras Hospital, late of "Lismore," Hamilton, Major Lindsay Henry-son, third son of the late Sir James Caird, P.C., aged 69 years. Funeral at St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley, on Tuesday, April 8, at 10.30 a.m.

CHRISTIE.—On April 1, 1930, at Torquay, Catherine Anna Frances, youngest daughter of the late W. D. Christie, C.B. Funeral at Torquay Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m.

COLLYER.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Frances (Aunt Fanny), daughter of the late Ralph Collyer, of Playden, Sussex, in her 87th year. Funeral at Playden to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. Flowers to be sent to the church.

DIXON.—On April 2, 1930, Martha, beloved wife of Lancelot S. Dixon, of Brundrigg, Caldy, Cheshire. Interment to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m., at Thurstaston Cemetery, Cheshire.

DUNLOP.—On April 3, 1930, at 25, Southwood Lawn-road, Highgate, Martha, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Dunlop, C.M.G., late Royal Artillery, and of Singapore, in her 88th year.

DYKES.—On March 29, 1930, at Edinburgh, Douglas Edward Fellew Dykes, Woodburn, Colinton, only son of the late Edward Fellew Dykes, of Eddleburn, Hamilton.

FISHER.—On April 2, 1930, at Rathgar, Sutton, Surrey, Marion, beloved wife of the late Thomas B. Fisher. Funeral at All Saints, Benhilton, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. R.I.P.

FITZGERALD.—On April 3, 1930, at Wroxton Abbey, Banbury, the Hon. Mrs. Francis FitzGerald, aged 64. R.I.P. Funeral at Wroxton, April 7, at 11 a.m. No flowers.

GRAY.—On April 3, 1930, at Leconfield, Cheltenham, Marjory, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Crick Rectory, Rugby. Funeral, 2 p.m., April 7, at Cheltenham.

DEATHS (continued)

GRENFELL.—On April 3, 1930, at Engadine, Exmouth, Mary Henrietta Yeates, beloved wife of Captain Algernon Bevil Granville Grenfell, R.N. (Retired), aged 77 years.

GYE.—On April 3, 1930, at 61, Tregunter-road, S.W.10, Dame Emma Albani Gye, D.B.E., widow of Ernest Gye, and elder daughter of the late J. Lajeunesse, of Chambly, Canada. Requiem Mass at the Servite Church, Fulham-road, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m.

HEWAN.—On April 3, 1930, at 9, Western-terrace, Edinburgh, Anne Stirling, daughter of the late Archibald Hewan, M.D., London. Funeral service, to-morrow (Saturday), in St. Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, at 2.30, and afterwards at Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh.

HOPE.—On April 2, 1930, at Pyon, Southbourne, Hants, after a long illness courageously endured, Eva Beatrice, widow of Adrian Charles Hope, Funeral on Monday, at Marchwiel, Wrexham, at 2.30.

HUNT.—On April 3, 1930, at 31, Amberley-road, Palmers Green, N.13, Emily, for nearly 40 years the loving and devoted wife of Henry John Hunt. Service at the Congregational Church, Fox-lane, Palmers Green, at 12 noon on Monday, April 7. Interment at Southgate Cemetery, near the Green, Old Southgate.

HURNDALL.—On April 2, 1930, at Hornsey Central Hospital, following an operation, Reginald Henry Hurndall, aged 42. Funeral, Highgate Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 10.30 a.m.

LANSDALE.—On April 2, 1930, William Lansdale, M.D., of Grove Park, Kent, aged 67. Funeral service at St. Augustine's Church, to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m.

LONG.—On April 2, 1930, suddenly, after a long illness, Selina, wife of Alderman C. H. Long, Sampford House, Oldfield-road, Bath. Funeral service to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30, at Manvers-street.

LORD.—On March 31, 1930, suddenly, at Osborne Hotel, Exeter, Bertha Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry William Lord, aged 65. Funeral Exeter, to-day (Friday).

MACKENZIE.—On April 2, 1930, at West Kirby, Cheshire, Annie Stewart Mackenzie, daughter of the late Sir Felix Calvert Mackenzie, Forres. Funeral at Grantown-on-Spey to-morrow (Saturday).

McLAREN.—On April 1, 1930, at 15, Chester-street, Edinburgh, Clara W., daughter of the late David McLaren. No flowers, by request.

MIDDLETON.—On March 27, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, induced by strenuous service during the late War, at his residence, 2, Saint Helena-terrace, Riverside, Richmond, Surrey, Captain George Fulton Middleton, late R.A.S.C., aged 66, the dear friend and last surviving brother of John Lyell Middleton, of The Old Palace of Richmond, and the fifth and youngest son of John and Catherine Middleton, of Glenesk, Forfar, and of Glasgow, Scotland. Captain Middleton was laid to rest, April 1, 1930, in the Vault where his parents lie at Paxakerley, Lancashire. R.I.P.

MITCHELL.—On April 2, 1930, at 42, Gladstone-road, Scarborough, the Rev. Andrew Pride Mitchell, M.A., formerly Vicar of Ampleforth, Yorks.

NICHOLSON.—On April 2, 1930, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Nicholson, of Shirebrook.

PURSER.—On April 1, 1930, at 62, Emscote-road, Warwick, John Charles, the beloved husband of Eliza Ann Purser, aged 73 years.

ROBERTS.—On April 3, 1930, at 13, Albion-place, Ramsgate, Henry Elliot Champion Roberts, eldest son of the late Major Herbert Champion Roberts, Madras Staff Corps, tenderly loved husband of Frances Jenny Roberts (Frank), and much mourned by his loving sisters, Alice, Marie, and Nellie. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday).

ROWE.—On April 2, 1930, at Cabwall, Oxton, Birkenhead, Bernard Douglas, youngest son of the late John James Rowe, of Dinchleild, Liverpool, in his 72nd year. Funeral at St. Saviour's, Oxton, to-morrow (Saturday).

SCAMMELL.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1930, Mary Scammell, of Moreton, Shaftesbury, Dorset, widow. Funeral Holy Trinity Church, Shaftesbury, to-morrow (Saturday), 2 p.m. No flowers.

SEARANCKE.—On April 2, 1930, at Bath, Norah Beatty, second daughter of Dr. N. F. and Mrs. Searancke, Mitcheldean, Glos.

SHARPE.—On April 2, 1930, at 27, Addison-avenue, Holland Park, Mary Louisa Sharpe, widow of Robert William Sharpe, aged 94. Interment at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, 11 a.m., Tuesday, April 8.

STREETER.—On April 1, 1930, in hospital, Edith, elder daughter of the late George T. P. Streeter, formerly Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts. R.I.P.

THORPE.—On April 2, 1930, suddenly, at 23, Torrington-park, N.12, Olive Mary (Mollie), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thorpe, aged 15 years.

TOTTENHAM.—On April 1, 1930, at Bournemouth, Mrs. Mary Cliffe Tottenham, of 340, Mulroona, and Blancheville, County Kilkenny, Ireland, formerly of Montague-square, W., and Sandown, Isle of Wight. Funeral to-day (Friday), 3 o'clock, Wimborne-road Cemetery, Bournemouth.

WHITTOME.—On April 3, 1930, at his residence, "Gowelyn," Upper-avenue, Eastbourne, Edmund Whittome, formerly of Ramsey, Hunts, aged 78 years. Funeral announcement later.

WILLIAMS.—On April 2, 1930, at Devoran, Anne, widow of Frank Tamblyn Williams, of Llanelly, daughter of the late Frederick Fowke, M.R.C.S. (Lond.), of Ryde.

WILSON.—On March 31, 1930, Mary Wilson, for more than fifty years the faithful friend of the family of the late John Edward and Mrs. Wade, of Broadlands, Hambrothorne, East Yorks.

WORLEY.—On April 3, 1930, at "Rosemary," Priest's-lane, Shenfield, Essex, Robert James Worley, architect, lately practising at Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, in his 81st year. Funeral at Shenfield Church on Monday, April 7, at 2 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FORSTER.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, Brig.-General G. N. B. Forster, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Warwickshire Regt.), killed in France, April 4, 1918.

AUCUTT.—In ever-living and loving memory of George James Aucutt, of Denmark-hill, S.E., died April 4, 1927.

BESLEY.—To the dear memory of Charlotte Besley, who died at The Elms, Berkhamsted, Herts, on Easter Sunday, April 4, 1926, in her 90th year, for 65 years the dearly loved nurse and most faithful and devoted friend to the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Herbert Smith, of Blackheath, Kent.

CURSETJEE.—In treasured and everlasting remembrance of dear Nasli, late of Navsari Chambers, Bombay. Died April 4, 1929, in London. Inserted by his sorrowing Bessie, Manchester.

DEALE.—In unfading memory of Cherith, our dearly loved only child, who died in Madras April 4, 1929. Age shall not weary her, nor the years condemn.

de TRAFFORD.—To the dear and constant memory of Mona, wife of Cecil Noel de Trafford, and only child of Mrs. J. Alfred Ezgar, of Farnham, Surrey, who died April 4, 1929. R.I.P.

DILLEY.—In ever-loving memory of our dear son, Eric Dilley, late 10th Australian Light Horse, passed away April 4, 1921.

FARMER.—In ever-loving memory of Anna Maria de Loeenze Farmer, who died on April 4, 1927.

FINLAYSON.—In tenderest memory of my dear loving husband, Christie Finlayson, of 24, Primrose Hill-road, N.W.3, who passed suddenly away Beyond on April 4, 1928, the 40th anniversary of our wedding. A loss too great for words.

"Oh Christ, that it were possible
For one short hour to see
The souls we loved that we might know
What and where they be."

PLEDGER.—In ever-loving memory of Pilot Officer Jack (Bunny) Hamilton Pledger, who was killed in a flying accident on April 4, 1924.

RAEBURN.—In ever-loving memory of Mary Irene Raeburn, dear wife and mother, who fell asleep April 4, 1927.—Norman and the Children.

VEZEY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of our darling Johnnie, Walter John Vezey, Lieutenant, Royal Corps of Royal Engineers, attached the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, killed while flying on duty at Arawali, North-West Frontier Province, India, on April 4 (Easter Sunday), 1926, aged 25 years.

"Sincere, true in heart and mind,
A beautiful memory left behind."

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION.

"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS.—Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

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E.F.C. DINNER CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Club will take place at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS on APRIL 11th, 1930, at 7 p.m. Tickets (10s.) from the Secretary, E.F.C. Dinner Club, Imperial Court, Upper Sloane-square, S.E.11. only.

THE OLD PAULINE FOOTBALL CLUB DANCE in aid of the Ground Fund will be held at the KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W., on FRIDAY, April 11th, from 9 to 2.—Tickets (one guinea double) from Hylton Cleaver, 13, Earl's Court-gardens, S.W.5. (Frobisher 2733.)

12TH K.R.R.C. BN. 2nd ANNIVERSARY DINNER. Saturday, April 26th, at "The Talbot," London-wall.—Tickets 5s. from Q.M.S. Hall, 21, Bolingbroke-grove.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD.—Those interested in the School will have had seen a copy of the Lord Chancellor's letter are referred to to-day's "Church Times" or "The Guardian."—Alternatively write to the Rev. Arthur H. Dolphin, 75, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

EX-GUARDS OFFICER, young, smart appearance and extensively travelled, seeks ENGAGEMENT; highest references.—Write Box A.593, The Times, E.C.4.

LITERARY OPENING DESIRED by Scotsman (University). See under BUSINESS OFFERS on this page.

£25 REWARD.—LOST, on March 29th, between London and Brighton, probably in Southern Belle, Two-Skin SILVER FOX FUR.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST April 1st, neighbourhood Bond-street, Wigmore-street, South Audley-street, DIAMOND and ENAMEL SCOTS GUARDS BADGE BROOCH. Motto: *Nemo me impune Lacessit.*—Return 22, Park-street, Mayfair, W.1.

LOST.—On Monday, 31st March, at 7.15 p.m., left in a taxi between 76, South Audley-street and the Ritz Hotel, BLUE LEATHER HANDBAG containing gold snuff-box, gold knife and pencil, purse, &c.; good reward. —Apply the Manager, The Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE PEMBROKE LODGE JUBILEE DINNER will be held at Café Royal, 68, Regent-street, London, on Friday, April 25th, at 7 p.m.—Applications for tickets (10s. 6d.) should be made to G. Meakin, Pembroke Lodge, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

E.F.C. DINNER CLUB.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Club will take place at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS on APRIL 11th, 1930, at 7 p.m. Tickets (10s.) from the Secretary, E.F.C. Dinner Club, Imperial Court, Upper Sloane-square, S.E.11. only.

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THE OLD PAULINE FOOTBALL CLUB DANCE in aid of the Ground Fund will be held at the KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W., on FRIDAY, April 11th, from 9 to 2.—Tickets (one guinea double) from Hylton Cleaver, 13, Earl's Court-gardens, S.W.5. (Frobisher 2733.)

12TH K.R.R.C. BN. 2nd ANNIVERSARY DINNER. Saturday, April 26th, at "The Talbot," London-wall.—Tickets 5s. from Q.M.S. Hall, 21, Bolingbroke-grove.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD.—Those interested in the School will have had seen a copy of the Lord Chancellor's letter are referred to to-day's "Church Times" or "The Guardian."—Alternatively write to the Rev. Arthur H. Dolphin, 75, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

EX-GUARDS OFFICER, young, smart appearance and extensively travelled, seeks ENGAGEMENT; highest references.—Write Box A.593, The Times, E.C.4.

LITERARY OPENING DESIRED by Scotsman (University). See under BUSINESS OFFERS on this page.

N.S.P.C.C.—The Children's Champion in rescuing helpless little ones from brutality. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

LADY urgently NEEDS £20; gratefully repay; not money-lenders; references.—Write Box N.409, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars, &c.," on page two.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Officers of the Forces, Civil Servants and others of moderate means wishing on retirement to settle in the Colonies are invited to offered the free and voluntary service of the Over-Seas League Information Bureau, 4, Park-place, St. James'-street, London, S.W.1.

L.T.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for House Protection. Wire, Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

L.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to 4, Victoria Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

AUTHENTIC RAEBURN and ROMNEY PORTRAITS for Sale.—P.607, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

LADY desires to meet Lady and Gentleman to join her as PAYING GUESTS in her private house, Hampstead; garden; 'phone.—Write Box G.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

WHO wants intelligent, trustworthy SECRETARY to go anywhere and work wholeheartedly and PERMANENTLY for expansion and ease of employer? Lady (young), full secretarial qualifications, some social and domestic duties, highly varied experience, travelled, wants residential post with lady or daily office work.—Write Box G.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

"I WOULD suggest that your Association do all they can to encourage specials like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or making money."—Extract from Major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office:—199, Piccadilly, W.1).

A WELL-KNOWN NATIONAL ADVERTISER of PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOODS and COSMETICS will consider an enterprise position as a pushing, ahead spirit. Twenty years' uninterrupted success in the world's markets. Exceptional knowledge of INDIA, The FAR EAST, and the DOMINIONS, and of the inside finance of proprietary lines. NEW IDEAS awaiting exploitation. Advertiser is a keen and able administrator, highly respected in London newspaper and printing circles, and in the grocery and chemist trades. Manufacturers or Combines desirous of attacking new markets or consolidating their home organization are invited to communicate in the first instance with R. McDonald, Solicitor, Lennox House, W.C.2.

CARPET.—A luxurious heavy pile 37-guinea real Sultan Axminster, size 12ft. by 11½ft.; exquisite colouring, Aysbar design; condition as new; £17 10s. or nearest approval pleasure.—Write Box P.1635, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION.—Mrs. C. A. Harrington Fry can thoroughly recommend lady; cheerful, tactful, domestic manager; musician; good traveller.—Apply Ashton Lodge, Long Ashton, Bristol.

R.—Hope it will not be permanent.—J. G.

WANTED, to LEASE immediately, SMALL HOUSE, Kensington district preferred; good condition; modern; garden; good lease; small premium, if any; if right house not available now, would rent Flat, preferably unfurnished.—Write Box P.1642, The Times, E.C.4.

DINING, kitchen, bath, &c. Maximum inclusive rental £250 per annum. Complete details essential.—Write 31, care of Sharp's, 4, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PIANO REQUIRED, Bechstein, Steinway or equal.—H. M., Bolton's Library, Sloane-street.

CHILD COMPANION WANTED, age 4-10, by Indian official's wife, for her son age 6; FIRST-CLASS GOVERNESS (Cambridge diploma); references exchanged.—Mrs. Tedman, 17, Berriedale-avenue, Hove, Sussex.

TO be LET for ASCOT WEEK, in ideal surroundings, 4½ miles from Ascot Racecourse, charming picture COTTAGE; GUEST COTTAGE in beautiful garden; has not been let before; six bed rooms, two sitting rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; indoor sanitation; gas cooking stoves, own electric light, telephone; beautifully furnished throughout; Heal's beds, best linen, plate, &c.; flowers, fruit, vegetables. Also only ¼-hour's drive to Aldershot Military Tattoo same week; 100gns. or near offer. Would let cottage for months May, June, and July to good tenants.—Write Box 01157, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE SPA of BAD GASTEIN (strongest radio-active spring in the world) announces that a Medical Representative will attend at the Hotel Office, Burlington-street, W.1, on April 7th, 8th, and 9th, to give information regarding the waters and cures at Bad Gastein to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

AN exceptionally fine PREPARATORY SCHOOL situated in the healthiest position in England—a famous educational centre—has a VACANCY for a boy whose diet and health require special attention.—Write Box P.1616, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—A few vacancies for exclusive and individual mannequin training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, exercising, dieting, or starvation. Hours 10-5, Saturdays excepted.—Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. (Victoria 4048.)

PHEASANT EGGS from three-quarter and half-bred Mongolians and half-bred Reds. Quite a number from 90 per cent. fertile; also day-olds and poults.—For further particulars apply Head Keeper, Somerset, Coleraine, N. Ireland.

REQUIRED by highly educated French youth (19), anxious to work and perfect his English, Post in commercial firm for about six months, would forgo salary.—Montix, Ld., 87, Regent-street, W.1.

VISCOUNTESS HARDINGE would like to hear of girl of 18 or 19 to educate with her own in East Kent.—Write Adisham, Canterbury, giving particulars. Terms to be arranged. References exchanged.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE TIMES or any newspaper or periodical at home or abroad can be received at THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, where representatives are in attendance daily to give advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

A DVOWSON for SALE; very good income; South.—Write Box P.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, EIGHT REPPLEWHITE CHAIRS, one carving chair, perfect condition, from private family. No dealers.—Write Box E.6, The Times, E.C.4.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—If you have not ordered eggs from a game-farm infuse fresh blood by an exchange of eggs with a neighbour.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Keep an eye open for the nests of vermin before foliage hides them.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—And put a charge of shot through every vermin nest you see even if you can't bag the old birds. British cartridges suitable for this work are obtainable from all ammunition dealers.

A SUIT built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER. Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Gravener, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (By Booking Office, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta; ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malaja	21,600	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 17
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	11,000	Morton	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	16,000	Harrison	May 9	May 16
Morea	15,000	Cartwright	May 16	May 23
†Ranmak	11,000	Holland	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	11,000	Thornton	May 30	June 6
Malwa	16,650	Parker	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	11,000	Britten	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,660	Cadiz	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	16,650	Stringer	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.			
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
‡Mongolia	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Narkunda	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Nathay	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Mooltan	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
*Bendigo	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡	15,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000		Apr. 11	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Apr. 30	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 1	—
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 16	May 23
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	May 29	—
			June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	London
*Mundra	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*Warfield	8,000	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*Matiana	8,182	May 24	May 31	May 31
*A Steamer	—	June 14	June 14	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*Merkara	8,286	—	—	Apr. 5
*Margha	8,278	—	—	Apr. 19
Manora	7,888	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	May 3
Moryada	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles
Modasa	9,070	—	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Madura	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
Matiana	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
Malda ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager, F. H. Gnosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1. City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pare), P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Benchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R. L. Cox, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middlesbro' to London); Karachi, Gosnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.2.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	April 11
ROTORUA	17,000	May 9
*REMUERA	12,500	June 6
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,500	June 13
	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5230); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Australian Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco
MARAMA	—	April 19
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—

‡Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	Apl. 2	Apl. 3
BARRABOOL	13,000	Apl. 16	Apl. 17
BARRALONG	13,000	2 May	3 May
BARRANULD	15,000	16 May	17 May
BALLARAT	15,000	6 June	7 June.
	15,000	20 July	21 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000 TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tilbury.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	May 31
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	July 1
ORMONDE	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 29
ORVIETO	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	July 27
ORONTES	12,000	Aug. 30	Aug. 27	Aug. 31
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY BUCKNALL HALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	4,983	April 16	Calcutta
†City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Oporto ..	2,352	April 17	Smyrna and Constant
Dido ..	3,554	April 17	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Valencia	7,239	April 12
City of Sparta	5,415	May 10

C. Town, Algoa Bay, E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Combinés) to CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANDRE LEBON .. April 18 and May 5 | PORTHOS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS.
B. DE FREYCINET .. April 14 and April 28 | VOLTAIRE
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. April 8 and April 22 | LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. April 8 and April 15 | ANCOR

For passages and all particulars apply to the Agents, LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 125, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE

JAPAN MAIL.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,600	Apl. 5	Apl. 8	Apl. 9
HARUNA MARU	16,600	Apl. 19	Apl. 22	Apl. 23
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 10	May 13	May 14
			May 31	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0644. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 24-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*AURANIA - - - - APRIL 4
AQUITANIA .. April 5 | BERENGARIA .. April 12
* Via Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5
CARMANIA .. April 12 | †LACONIA .. April 19
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA - - - - APRIL 4
‡ASCANIA .. April 19 | ‡ALAUNIA .. April 25
‡ To Quebec and Montreal
† Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5
‡ANDANIA .. April 15 | ‡ATHENIA .. April 19
‡ To Quebec and Montreal.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas. Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic	Wed., April 9	Homeric	Wed., April 23
Majestic	Wed., Apl. 16	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2)*†Albertic Sat., Apl. 5 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Apl. 19
Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12 | Cedric .. Sat., Apl. 26
* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric .. Sat., Apl. 19
Via Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only) .. Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
(4) Westerland .. .. Sat., Apl. 12
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Apl. 26

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Apl. 19 | May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (e) ..	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"PARIS" (e) ..	Apr. 16	Apr. 22
	Apr. 23	Apr. 29

(e) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. May 19

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also monthly.

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OCEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.	
HAVANA	RIO PANUCO	Apr. 12th
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO ..	May 26th
TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
GALVESTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	
HOUSTON		

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Apl. 26

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†SS. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next sailing .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

†EDAM Apl. 20 | †LEERDAM May 24
From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines. Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington .. Apl. 12 | Leviathan .. Apl. 26
Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17 | America .. Apl. 25

NEW YORK

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Apl. 15 from GENOA.
" 16 " NAPLES. "AUGUSTUS"
" 18 " GIBRALTAR. N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings :—May 2, May 23, June 6, June 24, July 11.

Apl. 25 from GENOA.
" 26 " NAPLES. "CONTE
" 28 " GIBRALTAR. BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings :—May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4, July 25.

Apl. 29 from TRIESTE.
May 1 " NAPLES. "VULCANIA"
" 2 " CANNES. COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings :—May 13, June 3, June 17, July 15, July 29.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, COSULICH LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.) (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

Regular Services to India.—

EGYPT	From Trieste.
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	Weekly on Saturdays.
PALESTINE ..	Fortnightly on Thursdays.
INDIA ..	Every 4th Friday ‡ Fortnightly
.. (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday ‡ Fortnightly

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Cap Arcona; Cap Norte;
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S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne April 9
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M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne May 19
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply: STEPP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing from Marseilles.
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	April 2	April 12
Staffordshire ..	15,000	April 17	April 26
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire ..	15,000	May 16	May 24

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Via France, Spain, Portugal and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	—	Apl. 26
DESEADO	11,477	May 9	—
ARLANZA	14,930	—	May 10
DESNA	11,483	May 23	—
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	—	May 24
		June 6	

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,073	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 6
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA. ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCALM ..	.. Apr. 5
MONTROSE ..	.. Apr. 12
MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal)	.. Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec)	.. Apr. 23

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK ..	.. Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	.. Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.) ..	.. Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.Q.) ..	.. Apr. 17
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock. (Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.	.. Apr. 25

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12 | MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 17
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Q) Apr. 26.

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 | AORANGI .. May 28

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ONE CLASS ONLY.

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Esperance Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28	
	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25	

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"Ajax"	10,685 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Talthybius"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
"Auchises"	10,000 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

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(1) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	24th May
(1) S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	7th July

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*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Apl. 4
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*SAXON ..	Apl. 17	—

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DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA		May 3
S.S. "NICKERIE"	..	.. Apl. 19
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		May 31

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"AVELONA STAR" } From London and Boulogne { 10 APRIL 24 APRIL
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"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an average of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33."—SAMPLE LESSON and PROSPECTUS FREE.—BARRATT, with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT; native teachers; private lessons; small classes; translations; prep.—English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 33b, Conduit-street, London.

BENDIXEN'S.—Miss BENDIXEN, B.A. Hons.
Miss WATLING, B.A. Hons.
Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C., and Staff.
Coaching undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other University EXAMINATIONS. Special Matriculation Course for Women Students. Interviews Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 3 p.m., or by appointment.—68, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, MODERN LANGUAGE, and MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS, value from £25 to £100 per year. Examination at end of May.—Particulars from the Secretary, Clifton, Bristol.

COACHING.—LADY, B.A. Oxon, desires Engagement now or next term; experienced; highest testimonials; London if possible.—Write Box S.1, The Times, E.C.4.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION (MATRIC.), ARMY, PREVIOUS, SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3352.

GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL

COLLEGE (FOR GENTLEWOMEN),
the MOST SUCCESSFUL training,
100 per Cent. SUCCESSES with direction
in recent London Chamber of Commerce Examination.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Languages, &c.
Good positions for qualified Students.
Prospectus from Principal, 22, BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD, S.W.1. Victoria 1301.

GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER, since September at London Secondary School, desires POSITION as tutor (or pair) for Easter holidays (circa four weeks) in country house.—Write Box N.432, The Times, E.C.4.

I.C.S., FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 22 places.
DAVIES, 5, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 3352.

LADY TUTOR (highly recommended) Coaches girls for Matric., School Certificate, Responsions, &c.; has vacancy.—Write BM/ZORZ, London, W.C.1.

LADIES can obtain easy, dignified work at home; artistic taste helpful.—Letters Mitchell's, 39, Newman-street, London.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES.
(Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)
Complete practical training for ladies and gentlemen desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men.
INDIVIDUAL TUITION.
A suitable position found for every qualified student.
Shorter courses in any subject can be taken.
Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

OPENINGS (for EDUCATED GIRLS.—Training for secretarial and administrative work; secretarial subjects, committee procedure, office routine and languages. Courses from three to nine months. Fees moderate. Diploma course of one year. Students enrolled monthly. Posts subsequently obtained through Appointments Department.—Apply The Secretary, Central Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

PARIS ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING, LTD.
24, OLD BOND-STREET, W.1.
Mme. JEANNE TROIS FONTAINES.
A Practical Training in Dress Cutting, Designing, Fitting and Making is profitable all your life. It is a foundation to careers in a dozen different directions. Many students save the cost of their fees even on the garments they make during tuition. Instruction under French experts.—Call or write for Prospectus A.K.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE sets the standard in commercial education. Write to-day for
(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.
PITMAN'S COLLEGE, 180, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1. Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PRIVATE ENGLISH LESSONS to foreigners by lady speaking French and German; 2 to 5 and 8-10.30 p.m.—Write Box 3454, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 45, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY, and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SMALLS, Little Go, Matric., Public Schools, and usual exams.; INDIVIDUAL TUITION.—J. W. GARDINER, M.A. (Oxon.), 254, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1646.

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL.—A SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on June 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Scholarships are two each of £100, £70, and £50, and several exhibitions of £30. The Major Scholarship of £100 may not be awarded if candidates do not show sufficient merit. Candidates must be under 14 on May 1st. There are also Bursaries of £30 for sons of clergy.—Further information can be obtained from the Bursar, St. Edward's School, Oxford.

SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL, KENT.
An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (maximum value £105 per annum) will be held on June 24th next.—For particulars apply to the Headmaster.

TERRITORIAL ARMY and SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OFFICERS desirous of qualifying for Commissions in the Regular Army should apply to:—
CARLISLE and GREGSON,
5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

WANTED, TUTOR to coach boy of 17 for College of Preceptors Examination.—Write Box 1682, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

WANTED, HOME in educational surroundings for girl of 15 in return for small fee and help in house or garden.—E. M., 24, Park-crescent, W.1.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

INSTITUTION NOTRE-DAME ALENCON.
BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS in beautiful NORMANDY; healthy situation, mild climate; thoroughly recommended. Escort from London in April; inclusive fees; under 12 years, £36; over 12, £45 per annum.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

PROTECTION AGAINST CHARITY FRAUDS.—LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY, 45, Gower-street, W.C.1. Active operation 112 years. Visits and reports promptly. Immediate relief given. Your cooperation and funds urgently needed. President: The Duke of Wellington.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION for BOYS.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
BUSHEY, HERTS.
Grand Patron:—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President:—H.R.H. THE DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, London, W.C., on FRIDAY, 11th April, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution, to elect a Treasurer and members of the Board of Management; also to consider the following Notice of Motion:
By V. W. Bro. Stanley J. Attenborough, P.G. Treas., Patron and Trustee, and Chairman of the Board of Management:—
"In the second line of the first paragraph of Rule 61 to alter the word 'Two' to 'Three.'"
In accordance with the resolution unanimously adopted at the Quarterly Court of 10th January last, the 90 Candidates for Election at this Court have been admitted to the benefits of the Institution without Ballot as and from 1st May, 1930.
The number of vacancies being equal to the number of candidates, under By-Law 54, no balloting papers were issued. A List of the Candidates, with full particulars of their qualifications, may be obtained from
PERCY G. MALLORY, Secretary (Patron).
Offices: Panmure House, 25, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 3rd April, 1930.

The 132nd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on 11th JUNE, 1930, under the distinguished Presidency of Major-General H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.G.W., R.W. Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire. The services of Ladies and Brethren as Stewards on the occasion are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT ACT 1919.
RAILWAYS ACT 1921.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY ORDER 1930.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Ministry of Transport (Preliminary Procedure) Rules, 1920, that the Minister of Transport, in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred upon him by the above mentioned Acts, has approved and proposes to make and issue to the Southern Railway Company an Order authorizing them to make the railway and to acquire the lands referred to in the Order in the Rural District of Hoo in the County of Kent, and notice is hereby further given that printed copies of the proposed Order can be purchased at the offices of the Company at the price of One Shilling for each copy.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1930.
W. BISHOP,
Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1.
Solicitor for the Order.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, PHILIP HARRY MADDOX, Fellow of the London Association of Accountants, GEORGE AUGUSTUS PETTER, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, SAMUEL ROBERT DUNWOODY, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, all of 7, Budge-row, in the City of London, and 29/31, London-road, Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, and HORACE HARRY COOK MITCHENER, of 11, Portland-street, in the County Borough of Southampton, Fellow of the London Association of Accountants, carrying on business as Accountants and Auditors, at 28, Budge-row, aforesaid, 29/31, London-road, Twickenham, aforesaid, and 11, Portland-street Southampton, aforesaid, under the style or firm of Maddox, Petter and Co., HAS BEEN DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from the thirty-first day of March, 1930, so far as concerns the said Horace Harry Cook Mitchener, who retires from the said firm. The said Philip Harry Maddox, George Augustus Petter and Samuel Robert Dunwoody will carry on practice at 28, Budge-row, London, and 29/31, London-road, Twickenham aforesaid, and the said Horace Harry Cook Mitchener will practise at 11, Portland-street, Southampton, aforesaid.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1930.
PHILIP HARRY MADDOX.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS PETTER.
SAMUEL ROBERT DUNWOODY.
HORACE HARRY COOK MITCHENER.

PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY.
PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, 21st April, 1930, will be observed as a HOLIDAY by the Dock, Warehouse, and Offices of the Port of London Authority under the provisions of the "Holidays Extension Act, 1875."
By Order,
C. D. RITCHIE, Secretary.
London, E.C.3, 3rd April, 1930.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT of LONDON CITY.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER OFFICE for the district will, on and after April, 1930, be at GUILDHALL, E.C.2 (entrance, Church-alley, Basinghall-street).
The hours of attendance for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages will be as follows:—

Mondays	10-12 noon, 2-4 p.m.
Tuesdays	2-4 p.m.
Wednesdays	10-12 noon, 2-4 p.m.
Thursdays	2-4 p.m.
Fridays	10-12 noon, 2-4 p.m.
	By Order,
	JAMES BELL, Town Clerk.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES and "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP.
Incorporated 1904.
(Formerly the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children.)
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 164, Shaftesbury avenue, London, W.C., on Monday, April 14th, at 5.30 p.m.
Dated this 4th day of April, 1930.
By Order,
F. BRIAN PELLY, Secretary.
164, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.2.
N.B.—The above meeting is for Statutory Members only, not for the General Public.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
APPOINTMENT of CHIEF ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of CHIEF ENGINEER and COUNTY SURVEYOR at a fixed salary of £3,000 a year.
The successful candidate will hold office during the pleasure of the Council, and will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the office. Fees received by him either as a witness or in any other capacity must be paid to the Council. He will not on retirement be entitled to any pension under the Superannuation (Metropolis) Act, 1866, but will be subject to the Council's regulations in respect of the Superannuation and Provident Fund.
Applicants must either have served with H.M. armed forces during the War or must be natural-born or naturalized British subjects. Due weight will be given to the claims of those applicants who served or attempted to serve with H.M. forces during the War.
Applications must be on the official form, which can be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. The form contains particulars as to the duties and conditions attaching to the appointment.
The latest date for receiving applications is 23rd May, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU HOX, Clerk of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1,
31st March, 1930.

BRISTOL MUSEUM and ART GALLERY.
APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR.
The Corporation of Bristol are desirous of receiving APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the MUNICIPAL MUSEUM and ART GALLERY, at a salary of £800 per annum.
Applicants must be of proved organizing ability. The successful applicant will be required to devote the whole of his time and attention to the service of the Corporation.
Any remuneration in respect of services rendered by the Director as such, to any person, or body other than the Corporation will be receivable by the Corporation.
The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Superannuation Fund.
Particulars of duties may be obtained from the undersigned.
Applications, stating age, education (and if University training), qualifications and previous appointments, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, to be delivered at the Director's office, The Gallery, to be received here not later than April 30th, 1930, addressed to me.
JOSIAH GREEN, Town Clerk.
The Council House, Bristol, 21st March, 1930.

COUNTY of WEST SUFFOLK.
ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ORGANIZER of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION for the Administrative County of West Suffolk. Applicants must possess practical experience of agriculture, and should hold a degree or diploma in agriculture awarded after training in the agricultural department of a University or in a recognized Agricultural College. Importance will be attached to previous experience in the organization of agricultural education. The salary will be £600 a year, with allowance for travelling expenses.
Further particulars of the appointment and Form of Application will be sent on the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope by the Secretary of the West Suffolk Agricultural Committee, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to whom applications should be returned not later than Saturday, 19th April, 1930.

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL.
THE COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
WANTED, an ASSISTANT (Woman) for the County Library at Burnham-on-Sea.
Candidates must have had some library experience, and preference will be given to those holding professional certificates.
Commencing salary £110 rising by yearly increments of £10 to £150.
Application forms may be obtained from the County Education Secretary, Weston-super-Mare, to whom they must be returned not later than April 23rd, 1930.

SOUTH DEVON and EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH.
(240 Beds.)
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS on the Honorary Medical Staff:—
1. ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Candidates for this post must hold the Fellowship of a Royal College of Surgeons in Great Britain, or the Mastership of Surgery at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.
2. SURGICAL REGISTRAR.—Candidates for this post must be duly qualified medical practitioners and registered under the Medical Act.
Applicants must send 12 copies of their application and testimonials to the undersigned by 18th April, 1930.
ARTHUR R. CASH, Gen. Supt. and Secretary.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH of KENSINGTON.
APPOINTMENT of a TEMPORARY SANITARY INSPECTOR (Male).
The Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington are prepared to accept APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a TEMPORARY SANITARY INSPECTOR (Male).
Candidates must not exceed 35 years of age and must possess the qualifications laid down by the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.
Salary £190, rising by annual increments of £10 to £300, plus a fluctuating bonus at present amounting to £95 5s. per annum on the commencing salary.
The appointment will be subject to a month's notice on either side and to the approval of the Minister of Health.
Applications must be made in the candidate's own handwriting on a printed form, which can be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Kensington, W.8.
Forms of application must be delivered to the Medical Officer of Health, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials of recent date, not later than by the first post on April 26th next.
By Order,
HORACE RAPSON, Town Clerk.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN exceptionally capable Salesman is required for Hampshire by a well-known British company; outstanding selling ability is required and will be well paid; interviews will only be given to applicants between the ages of 25 and 40, sending details of a first-class sales record, possessing their own cars, prepared to live on the territory, and with unimpeachable references; an allowance of £8 a week will be paid during training.—Only salary with the highest qualifications should write, in strict confidence, to Box G.1103, The Times, E.C.4.

A Cellulose Paint and Varnish representative, live man, required immediately to travel North European countries. Essential to have sound selling knowledge of nitro-cellulose enamels and lacquers with ability to apply them.—Write, sending fullest particulars and stating salary required, Box 733, care of C. Mitchell and Co., 1, Snow-hill, E.C.1.

ASSISTANT required in the library of a large medical institution in London; previous experience in a medical or scientific library essential; salary to commence £3 per week.—Write Box P.1662, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Keen Sales Representative required for special work in London area; applicants must be first-class men age 26-40, of good education, able to secure interviews, with the capacity and desire to earn big money; salary and commission discussed at interview; state fully particulars of past appointments held, if disengaged.—Write Box A.612, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Social Welfare Worker (lady) for the deaf and dumb; some experience with the deaf and dumb essential.—Applications, stating age, experience, &c., to be sent to the Secretary, Incorporated Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, Roundhay-road, Leeds.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for a professional association. Salary about £400, according to qualifications.—Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c., accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, to Box G.1143, The Times, E.C.4.

CASHIER, experienced, wanted for four months by Travel Bureau.—Write, stating experience, wages required, &c., to Box A.616, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Junior Assistants required Architect's office, London. Students or pro-tationers R.I.B.A. preferred. Must be accustomed to setting up working drawings from sketch plans, preparing half-inch and F.S. details, and making accurate survey of old premises.—Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Box N.400, The Times, E.C.4.

COURIERS, Continental experience essential.—Write particulars F. B. T., Box 08075, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ESTABLISHED Company creating additional branches throughout London, Provinces, and Ireland has vacancies for Salesmen, Branch Managers, and Supervisors. Commission, salary, and bonus. Sound prospects promotionable men. Car necessary.—Write first instance to Box P.1496, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Salesman (not over 40) is required in London by a world-wide organization; permanent position offering unique opportunities; payment by results; nothing to carry.—Write Box F.1938, The Times, E.C.4.

LAD Wanted, an Assistant for an established firm of Advocates and Solicitors in British Malaya; applicant should be recently qualified (honours) Solicitor or first-class Honours Bar; preference for young, energetic man. Public School education, good at games; an excellent opportunity for a good man.—Partner will be in London middle April to interview applicants, who should apply in writing, with copies testimonials, to Messrs. Hasiam and Sanders, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

LONDON Solicitor requires Confidential Private Secretary (lady) of good education, personality, and initiative; previous legal experience desirable; salary according to qualifications.—State age, references, speeds (shorthand and typewriting), and fullest particulars to Box N.435, The Times, E.C.4.

NOSTRO-BOOKKEEPER required by London bank; experience in similar post essential.—Write, giving details of past experience, age, salary required, to "N.B.K." care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

OLD-ESTABLISHED cotton manufacturing firm desirous of extending their trade to retail need several young men as Representatives, preferably with cotton experience, though not necessarily textile. Chosen applicants will be paid a commencing salary of £5 weekly and given initial training. These appointments are good opportunities for keen, ambitious young men with a flair for selling goods. They are no use to men looking for easy jobs or promotion for any reason other than ability and merit. Public School and University men preferred, provided that they realize that selling ability is decided by the number and value of orders. Applications should state full career to date, including schooling, and be addressed to Manufacturer, Box T.1959, The Times, E.C.4.

OUTDOOR Advertising.—Required a representative with connexion amongst leading advertisers who can close contracts; must possess personality and address; applicant should be capable of organizing; salary and liberal commission will be paid to right man.—Write Box P.1670, The Times, E.C.4.

PAINT and Varnish Manufacturers with an established trade in Europe are open to engage a Supervising Representative for certain European countries; applicants must have had experience in the industrial trades and be used to organizing and operating sales campaigns; and also possess ability to direct sales policy with force and conviction.—Write, giving full particulars, including age and languages spoken, to Box 803, Scrle-street, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by old-established Bradford Piece Goods Manufacturer. Good connexion and experience essential. State terms. Only applications giving the fullest particulars will receive consideration.—Write Box G.1110, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by large Manufacturing Company for the Birmingham area, Man, with first-class general commercial experience, preferably in the lamp and radio trades. Write in confidence, with full details of experience, age, salary required, &c., to Box N.427, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED by large Manufacturing Company for the Birmingham area, Man, with first-class general commercial experience, preferably in the lamp and radio tr

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS against the late Mr. THOMAS CROSS, Solicitor, Glasgow, who resided at East Bank, Langbank, Renfrewshire, and at "Hornbinghold," Leicestershire, are requested to lodge the same with the subscribers within ten days from this date.
STEWART & ANDERSONS, Solicitors, Agents for Executors.
167, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2. 2nd April, 1930.

GEORGE DAY Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 s. 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of GEORGE DAY late of Street Farm, Burham in the County of Kent Farmer deceased who died on the 25th day of January 1929 and whose Will was proved by Charles Norman of Otford near Sevenoaks in the County of Kent Gentleman one of the Executors therein named on the 15th day of April 1929 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 30th day of June 1930 and notice is hereby further given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.
HOWLETT, WHITEHEAD & THOMAS, 9 King Street, Maidstone, Solicitors for the Executor.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any), addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 4th day of April, 1930 :—

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
20 and 22, West Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire. (P.60115/6.)	Charles Smallwood, of 55, Aberdeen Walk, Scarborough, Yorks.
Land in Friston Dencher, Friston, Sussex. (P.60187.)	Francis Arnatt and Ethel Marion Arnatt, both of Lisroan, Fluin Lane, Frodsham, Cheshire.
23, Crowther Road, South Norwood, Croydon; 54 and 56, Newlyn Road and 47 and 48, Aylesbury Road, Bromley, Kent. (P.60224, P.60226/7/8/9.)	Charles George Mason, of 2, Dover Mansions, Canada Road, Brixton, S.W.9.
Gloucester Court, Kew Road, Kew, Surrey. (P.60231.)	Charles Joseph William Heywood, of 95, Finchley Road, Golders Green, N.W.11, and Eustace Edmund Goodrich, of Ourden, The Uplands, Loughton, Essex.
Land in Lodge Road, Bromley, Kent. (P.60260.)	Frank May, of Westwood, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.
13, Green Street, Sunbury, Middlesex. (P.60277.)	William Dumbelton, of 29, Green Street, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.
Land in Beech Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. (P.60281.)	Edith White, of 45, Southwood Road, New Eltham, S.E.9.
Land at junction of Edward's Avenue and Bourne Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. (P.60283.)	Arthur Charles Mallett, of 248, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
124, Rusthall Avenue, Acton, Middlesex. (P.60310.)	Claude Clifton Kelly, of 10, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, and William Stephen Mitchell Fletcher, of The Manor House, Priston, near Bath, Somerset.
Land in Farm Lane, Morden, Surrey. (P.60321.)	Edward Raymond King, of 5, Souther Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Bungalow and land in road leading from Westfield to Beaufort Parr, Westfield, Sussex. (P.60338.)	Arthur William Wicks, of Waterworks Cottage, Waterworks Road, Eastbourne.
Rackholt Farm Buildings, Rackholt Road, Low Easton, Essex. (P.60357.)	James Dean, Frank Bertram Dean, Miss Janice Dean, and John Charles Dean, all of Knott's Green Road, Leyton, E.10.
4, Alexandra Road, Farnborough, Southampton. (P.60393.)	Hugh Ruttledge, of 4, Alexandra Road, Farnborough, Hants.
Land and buildings to the north of Angel Road, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.60397.)	Lissen, Limited, of Worple Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.
2, Amhurst Park, Hackney, London. (384907.)	Elsie Beatrice Anderson, of 4, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N.16.
180 to 186 (even), High Street, Lewisham, London. (385090.)	Francis Richard Jones, of 2, Fordington Road, Highgate, N.6.
125 and 127, Victoria Street, City of Westminster, London. (385095.)	Samuel Fenton and Harry Fenton and David Fenton, all of 17, Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4.
11, Woodstock Road, Acton, Middlesex. (385153.)	John Perry, of 14, Eardley Crescent, S.W.5.
Fawnbrook, The Avenue, Sunningdale, Berks. (P.60298.)	Lewis Alexander Kennedy, of 5, Armitage Gardens, Notting Hill, W.11.
Land and building former of Whcroft, Chalkwell Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea.	Winifred Ida Parker, of Whcroft, Chalkwell Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea.
LEASEHOLD.	
13 and 17, Daleview Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.60234.)	Charles Myers, of Overcliff House, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
14, Braham Street, Stepney, London. (385077.)	Ornstein and Masoff, Limited, of 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00212 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of DYSONS (LEEDS) LIMITED and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice on the third day of April 1930 presented to the said Court by Hollis Bros. & Co. Ltd., whose registered office is situate at Craven Hall, Cavendish Street, Keighley, in the County of York upon-Hull And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 14th day of April 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
PRITCHARD & SONS 2/4, Billiter Avenue, London, E.C.2., Agents for Andw. M. Jackson & Co. of Victoria Chambers, 60, Bowlalley Lane, Hull, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 12th of April 1930.

No. 00114 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of JOSEPH THORLEY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 26th day of February 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £200,000 to £115,000 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 14th day of April 1930.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1930.
RONEY & CO. 42/5 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of the PREMIER ELECTRIC (NEWCASTLE) COMPANY LIMITED Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 19th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £60,000 to £25,000.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Lordship Mr. Justice Maugham on Monday the 14th day of April 1930. Any person interested in the said Company whether as a creditor or contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for a confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 31st day of March 1930.
SLAUGHTER & MAY, of No. 18 Austin Friars in the City of London the Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00133 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of M. C. FOISTER CLAY & WARD Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 5th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £350,000 to £411,996 10 0.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 31st day of March 1930.
STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00174 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of ALUMINIUM CORPORATION Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 20th March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £489,750 to £83,860. 3. 0.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 3rd day of April 1930.
BRCKINGSALDS & TAYLORS 24 Coothall Avenue, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named Notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of April 1930.

No. 00184 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of TAQUAH and ABOSSO MINES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 25th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £250,000 to £200,000.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated 2nd day of April 1930.
BRCKINGSALDS & TAYLORS 24 Coothall Avenue, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

IN the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY DYKE LONGMAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM HENRY DYKE LONGMAN late of Duncombe Farm Colerne in the County of Wilts but formerly of Aldwell Dyke Ansford in the County of Somerset Farmer deceased (who died on the 12th day of August 1929 and administration of whose Estate was with the Will annexed granted to William Martin Longman of Duncombe Farm Colerne aforesaid Farmer and Leslie Dyke Longman of 18 Rock Road Keynsham in the said County of Somerset Insurance Agent on the 25th day of March 1930 by the High Court of Justice (Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Administrators at the office of the undersigned, the Solicitors, on or before the 9th day of June 1930 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William Henry Dyke Longman deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets of any part thereof so distributed to any person or whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 31st day of March 1930.
CHAS. J. G. PALMOUR.

No. 00564 of 1929.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the MATTER of JAMES POLLOCK SONS & Co. Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 12th day of December 1929 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £100,000 to £76,550 is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 14th day of April 1930.
Dated this 3rd day of April 1930.
MACKRELL & Co. of 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2, Solicitors for the Company.

No. 00214 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of JOSEPH HORNE & SONS LIMITED and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice on the third day of April 1930 presented to the said Court by Hollis Bros. & Co. Ltd., whose registered office is situate at Craven Hall, Cavendish Street, Keighley, in the County of York upon-Hull And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 14th day of April 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
PRITCHARD & SONS 2/4, Billiter Avenue, London, E.C.2., Agents for Andw. M. Jackson & Co. of Victoria Chambers, 60, Bowlalley Lane, Hull, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of April 1930.

No. 00184 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of TAQUAH and ABOSSO MINES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 25th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £250,000 to £200,000.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated 2nd day of April 1930.
BRCKINGSALDS & TAYLORS 24 Coothall Avenue, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

JAMES LAIRD deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES LAIRD late of 13 Canadian Avenue Catford in the County of Kent who died on the 8th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 28th day of March 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited and Walter Ross Laird the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 27 King William Street E.C.4 or to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims and demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.
O'BRIEN-TAYLOR & JENNINGS Founders Hall, 13, St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the said Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Company Limited.

JAMES LAIRD deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5 Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES LAIRD late of 13 Canadian Avenue Catford in the County of Kent who died on the 8th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 28th day of March 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited and Walter Ross Laird the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 27 King William Street E.C.4 or to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims and demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.
O'BRIEN-TAYLOR & JENNINGS Founders Hall, 13, St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4. Solicitors to the said Midland Bank Executor & Trustee Company Limited.

No. 00174 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of ALUMINIUM CORPORATION Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 20th March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £489,750 to £83,860. 3. 0.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the First day of April 1930
MINET PERING SMITH & Co. 6a Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY DYKE LONGMAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM HENRY DYKE LONGMAN late of Duncombe Farm Colerne in the County of Wilts but formerly of Aldwell Dyke Ansford in the County of Somerset Farmer deceased (who died on the 12th day of August 1929 and administration of whose Estate was with the Will annexed granted to William Martin Longman of Duncombe Farm Colerne aforesaid Farmer and Leslie Dyke Longman of 18 Rock Road Keynsham in the said County of Somerset Insurance Agent on the 25th day of March 1930 by the High Court of Justice (Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Administrators at the office of the undersigned, the Solicitors, on or before the 9th day of June 1930 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William Henry Dyke Longman deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be responsible for the assets of any part thereof so distributed to any person or whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 31st day of March 1930.
CHAS. J. G. PALMOUR.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of M. C. FOISTER CLAY & WARD Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 5th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £350,000 to £411,996 10 0.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 14th day of April 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 31st day of March 1930.
STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of ROBEY and Co. Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that an Order dated the 26th day of March 1930, the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of—
(1) the holders of the 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures;
(2) the holders of the 4 per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures; and
(3) the holders of the "A" Debentures respectively of the above-named Company, to be convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of its 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, 4 per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures and "A" Debentures respectively, and that such meetings be held on Wednesday the 16th day of April, 1930, at Globe Works, in the City of Lincoln, at the respective times below mentioned, namely :—
(1) The meeting of the holders of the 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
(2) The meeting of the holders of the 4 per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded; and
(3) The meeting of the holders of the "A" Debentures at 12 o'clock noon, or so soon thereafter as the preceding meetings shall have been concluded, at which place and respective times all the holders of the 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, 4 per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures and "A" Debentures are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, 4 per Cent. Second Mortgage Debentures and "A" Debentures may attend such meetings respectively, and vote thereat, either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company situate at Globe Works in the City of Lincoln, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 14th day of April 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any Debenture the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Registers of Debentures.
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company situate as above-said, or at the offices of Messrs. Allen & Overy of 3 Finch Lane, London, E.C.3, the Company's Solicitors, during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
Forms of proxies may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company and from the Company's said Solicitors.
In the case of Order the Court has appointed Sir Thomas Bell, O.B.E., J.P., or failing him Major Herbert Edward Newsum, J.P., Chairman of each of the said respective Meetings and has directed that the Report thereof in writing to be signed on or before the 12th day of June 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.
COLLINS & WOODS 66 VAUGHAN JONES, 1, Worcester Place, Swansea, Solicitors for the Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Companies Court. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of MORTON & STOKES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 1st day of April 1930 presented to the said Court by John T. Hart & Sons a Firm of Wrights Buildings Grange Road Bermondsey S.E.1. Leather Merchants Carrying on business at the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on the 14th day of April 1930 and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 1st day of April 1930.
T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of M. C. FOISTER CLAY & WARD Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 14th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of SYDNEY JOSSIFFE Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 15th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of the HAT BOX COMPANY Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 14th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 In the Matter of ISABELLE (THE FRENCH HOUSE) Limited
Registered Office : 75 Palmerston Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th February, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS on 16th April, 1930, at 33 Cary Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES
At the said Meetings whose names and addresses are unknown to the Official Receiver has been dispensed with by leave of the Court.
Persons claiming to be Creditors of the above named Company, should, if they have not already done so, send particulars of their claims, to the Senior Official Receiver 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. from whom forms of Proof of Debt and Proxy can be obtained. Application for forms should be made by letter only on or before the 16th April, 1930.
Proof of Debt and Proxy to be used at the Meetings must be lodged with the Senior Official Receiver not later than 12.0 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th day of April, 1930.
The Meetings are called for the purpose of determining whether a Liquidator shall be appointed in place of the Official Receiver and whether a Committee of Inspection shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator.
Dater this 2nd day of April, 1930.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

VALENTINE VIOLETTE MARLETTE Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of VALENTINE VIOLETTE MARLETTE late of St. Valery-sur-Somme Quai du Pomerel in the Republic of France married woman deceased who died on the 21st April 1929 and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 29th day of March 1930 by Baxter Enever of Broad Street House in the City of London Esquire as Attorney of Jean Baptiste Edouard Marlette, are hereby required to send particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the 5th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of April 1930.
(Sd.) C. R. ENEVER & Co., Broad Street House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1908 In the Matter of ASCOT Limited (In Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to CREDITORS is intended to be declared in the above named Company and that Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 22nd April, 1930 after which date the Liquidator of the above named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.
Dated the 28th day of March, 1930.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of M. C. CONSTRUCTIONS COMPANY Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 14th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of SYDNEY JOSSIFFE Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 15th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of the HAT BOX COMPANY Limited
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th March, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS 14th April, 1930, at 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
2nd April, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 In the Matter of ISABELLE (THE FRENCH HOUSE) Limited
Registered Office : 75 Palmerston Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 17th February, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS :—
CREDITORS on 16th April, 1930, at 33 Cary Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES
At the said Meetings whose names and addresses are unknown to the Official Receiver has been dispensed with by leave of the Court.
Persons claiming to be Creditors of the above named Company, should, if they have not already done so, send particulars of their claims, to the Senior Official Receiver 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. from whom forms of Proof of Debt and Proxy can be obtained. Application for forms should be made by letter only on or before the 16th April, 1930.
Proof of Debt and Proxy to be used at the Meetings must be lodged with the Senior Official Receiver not later than 12.0 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th day of April, 1930.
The Meetings are called for the purpose of determining whether a Liquidator shall be appointed in place of the Official Receiver and whether a Committee of Inspection shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator.
Dater this 2nd day of April, 1930.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

IN the Matter of The EXPERT MARKETING COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 4th day of May 1930 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Albert Henry Partridge of 3 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London; W.C.1, Chartered Accountant, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 1st day of April, 1930.
PINSHAM PARTRIDGE & Co.

JANE ARMSTRONG YOUNG, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of JANE ARMSTRONG YOUNG late of 3 Hyde Park Terrace, London, W.2. Widow deceased (who died on the 10th day of February 1930 and whose Will with a Codicil was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 22nd day of March 1930 by Henry Alexander McPherson, Bernard Wilson, Robert Ernest Foulis Lander and Clement Gordon Hope McPherson the Executors are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of June 1930 after which date the assets of the said Deceased will be distributed by the said Executors having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 31st day of March 1930.
ROBERTS & DELACOMBE Westerham, Kent, Solicitors for the said William Wright Whittome and Ernest Charles Horton.

RE CATHERINE CHAMBERS COWLISHAW deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING OF LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the personal estate of Catherine Chambers Cowlishaw, late of Sydney, New South Wales deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the 5th day of July, 1918.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1930.
LEES, SMITH & CRABB, 8, 9 & 10, Katharine Street, Croydon. Solicitors for Alfred Ernest Stanley Smith of 8, 9 & 10, Katharine Street, Croydon the lawful Attorney of Reginald Cowlishaw and Harrold Cowlishaw the Administrators.

RE BERTHA HENDELAH COHEN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 All persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of BERTHA HENDELAH COHEN late of 31 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex (who died on the 6th day of February 1930, and letters of administration of whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of March, 1930, to Frank Lionel Cohen, Husband of the said Bertha Hendelah Cohen, and Harold Lionel Cohen), are hereby required to send particulars thereof, in writing, to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said administrators, on or before the 4th day of June, 1930, after which date the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 31st day of March 1930.
NICHOLSON GRAHAM & JONES, 19/21 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the administrators.

RE FREDERICK NEVILLE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of FREDERICK NEVILLE late of Laugham House, Richmond Road, Putney, Surrey, Doctor of Medicine deceased, who died on the Eighth day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of his Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 26th day of March 1930, by Edward Halse of 213, St. Margarets Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, Esquire and Thomas Crofts Neville of Branscombe, 346, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, Surrey, Doctor of Medicine the Executors therein named are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the solicitors for the said

Law Report, April 3

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr claims against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of Salisbury House, E.C., and directors of the company, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claims against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The defendants deny the allegations and counterclaim for alleged breach of contract. (SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice Wright continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. A. J. Penney claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, £208 6s. 8d., which he alleges is due to him, as one month's salary to the end of September, 1928, as manager of that company's supplies department. The defendants plead the Statute of Frauds, and deny that they are liable to pay the money. Hatry and Tabor gave evidence. (PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ALLEGATIONS BY A COMPANY'S EMIGRATION OFFICER
SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr, of 17, Marlborough-road, Chiswick, W.4, claims against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of 453-455, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2; Mr. Henry Tufnell Campbell, of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Major John Fraser Rutherford, of Upperfield, Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex; Lord Askwith, of 5, Cadogan-gardens, London; Mr. Lindsay Stuart, Campbell Gray (the Master of Gray), of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. Christian Lilloe Fangen, of 23, Park Hill-rise, East Croydon; Mr. Jacob Hessler, of Shipping-chambers, West Hartlepool, Yorkshire; and Sir William Martin Conway, M.P., of Allington Castle, Maidstone, Kent, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claims against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

All the defendants deny the allegations, and there is a counterclaim for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff's case is that the defendants had kept from him information which showed that the bright prospects held out to intending settlers in the company's Bolivia Concession were a sham, and that the concession lands were swampy and not ready for settlement.

Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., Mr. C. Gallop, and Mr. P. Spicer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Albion H. Richardson, K.C., and Mr. T. Springer for all the defendants.

Continuing his cross-examination about Mr. Sohr's journey of inspection into the interior of Bolivia from Gaiba, SIR PATRICK HASTINGS referred to the incident when Mr. Fangen, according to the plaintiff, refused to give him whisky when he was ill, and asked: Did you send over to the place where Mr. Fangen and the others were camped to ask if they could let you have some whisky?—Yes; some of my whisky.

I suggest that one of the others came over to you and asked if you could let them have a bottle of whisky?—That is a lie, an invention; nobody came over to me.

The next morning, when Mr. Fangen came over to ask you if you were going to start, did you abuse him and the other members of the commission?—I knew of no commission and abused nobody.

"SIMPLY SELF-DEFENCE"

What do you say happened to cause you to pull out your revolver?—Simply self-defence.

Had anybody done anything or said anything to you?—Mr. Fangen came at me either to knock me down or to take my revolver.

What had happened which made Mr. Fangen want to knock you down?—I don't know.

Mr. Fangen, added the witness, was a bully and came rushing at him like a murderous beast. Mr. Fangen was very angry because he told him that the whole of the company's money was wasted in a desert.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—If Mr. Mason (who was present) said that he heard you say: "Fangen, I will shoot you——"—That would be a lie.

Did you shout out: "Look at this Eden, abandoned, deserted by you, and overrun by pigs?"—I never said it that way; I put it much worse.

Mr. Sohr denied that when he got back to Gaiba he was immediately arrested, or that he knew that a policeman was stationed outside his door.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Were you not told that if you would leave the country the police would stamp your passport so that you could go down to Buenos Aires?—No; not at all.

When you returned to England did you then want to stop with the company or not?—If the board of directors had agreed with me about Mr. Fangen I would have stayed, on conditions.

The conditions, explained Mr. Sohr, were that there should be a complete new board of directors, two or three million pounds of capital to bring that desert into something, and that Gaiba should be given up as a settlers' place and the company established for a time on the lines of communication.

In reply to Mr. DU PARCQ, in re-examination, Mr. Sohr said that when he entered into negotiations for his contract with the company he absolutely trusted the board; they made the deepest impression on him. He always dealt at once with any complaint by the board that he was not getting on quickly enough, and they at once dropped the complaint. Emigration was done through the Governments, and if anyone went round to try to collect individuals he would be locked up.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—I am not seeking to justify Mr. Sohr's dismissal other than on his conduct in Gaiba.

COLONEL KELLY'S EVIDENCE

Colonel Sherwood Kelly, V.C., said that he met Major Rutherford [one of the defendants] in November, 1927. He was told that Mr. Fangen, as managing director, had been giving a great deal of trouble; and that the company wanted to get rid of him. He (the witness) subsequently joined the company at a salary of £1,000 a year and commission on profits, and he went out to Bolivia as the company's manager. He was told that in no circumstances was he to allow settlers to come back to England.

On arrival at Corumba he found there the majority of the company's staff, who told him that they could do nothing at Gaiba because they could not get money. He sent a long cable to the company. He then went on to Gaiba, where he found matters at the port in a very terrible state. Everybody was dispirited. Machinery was lying all over the place, some of it under water during the rains. There were no sanitary conditions whatsoever.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—What were the feeding arrangements like?—There was very little food available; that was one of the most bitter complaints. Fresh meat of a kind was obtainable, but there were no vegetables at all. Some of the horses were in a pitiable condition, and it was heartbreaking to see them. They were being fed on ordinary dried rice. There was an attempt to cultivate vegetables near the administration house, but nothing much seemed to grow, which was the fault of the clay soil.

Very little seemed to have been done in the way of roadmaking. There was merely a clearing through the forests and stumps of trees were left standing in the way.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—How far was the place ready for railways?—It is ridiculous to talk about them: it was not even surveyed for a railway.

Colonel Kelly said that he could not condemn the whole of Bolivia generally, which was a very wonderful country, but he certainly condemned all that was done by Bolivia Concessions. He thought that it was an unwarrantable waste of money.

Mr. DU PARCQ.—Would you think it right to take out settlers to such conditions as you found at Gaiba?—Certainly not.

I arrived at Corumba, continued Colonel Kelly, on December 29, 1927, and at Gaiba about January 1, 1928, and on January 14 I sent a long cable to Mr. Campbell in London to the effect that the settlers were destitute and the arrangements entirely inadequate.

"THEY WOULD HAVE STARVED"

After referring to a number of cables and reports sent by the witness to the company, Mr. GALLOP asked: Suppose 20 families had been deposited in the territory you described, what would have been the result?—They would have starved.

There were a series of cables sent to him, continued Colonel Kelly, trying to induce him to remain in Gaiba when he had determined to return to England.

After he was informed that the company were under contract with the League of Nations to send out more settlers he resigned and returned to London, arriving there on March 6, 1928.

Were you ever told that it had been decided, without hearing you, to send you a letter accepting your resignation?—No.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining.—Did you gather from Mr. Campbell and Major Rutherford that they believed highly in the possibilities of their concession?—I certainly did.

And were they extremely anxious that you should investigate complaints of the settlers out there and put them right?—Those were my instructions.

I take it that the letter you wrote as follows is correct?

Generally speaking there are enormous prospects for the future of the company. In every direction I turn I find clear evidence of untold possibilities which can be immediately turned to account, if only the company will support me in undoing the damages of the past and thus give me a clear field for action.

Colonel Kelly.—That is what I thought of the country.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Within quite a short distance of Gaiba is there not plenty of quite fertile land?—Yes.

Is your view from what you saw that the possibilities of this concession were enormous, but that it had been very much mismanaged?—That was my opinion of Gaiba. The whole thing with regard to preparing for settlers and the manner in which the settlers were treated was very much mismanaged.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Durnford and Son; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST A HATRY COMPANY
PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mr. Alfred John Penney, of Sylva, Putney Heath, Surrey, claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, of Dorland House, 14, Regent-street, S.W., £208 6s. 8d., which, he alleges, was the agreed monthly remuneration to be paid him as manager of the defendant company's supplies department pursuant to a minute of the board of directors dated November 7, 1928.

The defendant company denies liability to pay the amount claimed.

Considerable interest was shown in the case, it being known that Hatry, Daniels, and Tabor had been brought to the Court from Wandsworth Prison to give evidence for the plaintiff.

Mr. Penney, who formerly carried on business in New Bond-street as a mantle manufacturer and merchant, became managing director of the company in June, 1928, at a salary of £5,000 a year, and it is said that in the following November a fresh arrangement was made under which he was appointed to manage the company's supplies department at a salary of £2,500 a year. The defendant company, among other defences, pleads that Mr. Penney repudiated the agreement and that repudiation was accepted.

It was said that the decision would go a long way to settling the plaintiff's claim to salary for other months.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendant company.

Miss Gwendolen Griffin, who was private secretary to the plaintiff from April 7 until October, 1929, at Dorland House, said that she typed a letter to Hatry, who replied through his secretary that he would be glad if Mr. Penney would not go to the works at Brixton, but carry on from 158B, New Bond-street. A few days later the staff and furniture were removed to Brixton.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that on June 27, 1928, he was appointed managing director of the defendant company, and on the same day Hatry was appointed vice-chairman. He (the plaintiff) took 2,000 shares at 10s. in the company. He was managing director for about four months. Later on Hatry and he could not see eye to eye together, and in August and September they had some discussion about Mr. Dawson, whom Hatry wanted to become joint managing director. When he (Mr. Penney) demurred Hatry almost threatened him. On October 2 he agreed, but the arrangement worked badly. Hatry told him that if he resigned as managing director it would make no difference to his salary.

On November 7 he saw Hatry before the board meeting. Hatry proposed that he should resign as joint managing director, but that he should remain with the defendant company as director of supplies at half the salary, and that the remainder should be paid by Austin Friars Trust; also that he should become director of other companies. Hatry gave him a covering letter to that effect. It read:—

Austin Friars Trust, Limited.
Nov. 7, 1928.

To Mr. Penney.—We confirm that in consideration of your resigning as managing director of Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, we undertake hereby that you are to receive a minimum income of £5,000 per annum for the next three years in respect of your service to our group of companies. The income is to be provided in manner following:—

As to £2,500 by Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, in respect of your work in organizing a department to deal with supplies of machines. As to the balance of £2,500 by the introduction to you by us of a number of directorates on public limited liability companies on which you are to serve us in our various interests.

Yours faithfully,
CLARENCE C. HATRY, Chairman and Managing Director.

THE BOARD MEETING

The plaintiff said that, when he went into the board meeting after he had received that letter, Hatry told the board that he had made arrangements with him (Mr. Penney) to act as director of other public companies in which he (Hatry) was interested, and that in consequence he would not have time to continue as managing director of Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, but that he would have sufficient time to remain a director in charge of the supplies department, and that for that service he was prepared to receive a salary of £2,500. The Marquess of Winchester, who was the chairman of the board, asked him (the plaintiff) if he were satisfied with that arrangement, and he replied that he was. The board accepted the proposal.

His LORDSHIP.—Was the voice of Hatry the voice of the board?—The board had every confidence in Hatry.

The plaintiff said that he acted as director of the supplies department of the defendant company until March 27, 1929, when he was asked to hand the work over to Mr. Downer, the nephew of the general manager. When the supplies work was taken from him there was very little for him to do. The offices were removed to Brixton on April 20 and he thought that he was going there, but Mr. Besch, the accountant, told him that no provision had been made for him. He received his salary until the end of August last year, when it ceased to be paid.

Mr. BEVAN (cross-examining).—From April, 1929, until to-day you have done no work as manager of the supplies department?—No.

The plaintiff qualified that by stating that he had signed cheques and transacted some insurance business.

Mr. BEVAN.—For four or five months of that period of inertia you were getting a cheque for £208 a month and you are claiming it ever since?—Yes.

Did you inform the board or the shareholders that you were claiming £2,500 a year, for which you were giving no consideration at all?—Not to my knowledge.

How long do you propose to go on?—For the term of my agreement—three years from June, 1928.

THE MINUTES

In reply to his LORDSHIP, Mr. BEVAN said that the minutes were quite silent on the point.

The plaintiff said that there had been no board meeting.

Mr. BEVAN pointed out that there was one in August, 1929, at which Lord Winchester presided, but there was not a word in the minutes as to the curious situation which had arisen.

The plaintiff said that he did not tell the board what was going on as it was not properly constituted on that occasion. He agreed that he did not write to the defendant company to tell it what was going on.

Mr. BEVAN.—You were a director of the company and you never thought it your duty to inform the shareholders that this extraordinary and unparalleled situation had been created?—The board was fully aware of it.

Had you a direct agreement with Austin Friars Trust to pay you £5,000 a year?—No, not in the light that I look at it.

The plaintiff admitted that he had the letter of November 7 which guaranteed him £5,000 a year for three years. He regarded that letter as security in the event of anything happening to the defendant company. He wrote to Austin Friars Trust on November 13, 1928, as follows:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 7 and agree to accept the direct obligation by your company to pay to me the minimum sum of £5,000 per annum for three years from the above date in consideration of my representing you on the board of public limited liability companies as director to be appointed by you. It is understood that any fees to be recovered by me as director of such companies will go to reduce your liability under this agreement. I undertake to resign my office of managing director of the Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, as from November 7, and from that date I shall be entitled to my above remuneration from you.

HATRY'S EVIDENCE

Clarence Charles Hatry, examined by Mr. PRITT, said that in 1928 he was deputy-chairman of the defendant company, chairman of Austin Friars Trust, and associated with many other enterprises. From March until December, 1928, he had a good deal to do with the running of the defendant company. He was strongly recommended to take the plaintiff as manager director and he had thought the plaintiff could help very considerably.

Referring to the arrangement by which the plaintiff ceased to be managing director at £5,000 a year and became director of the supplies department at £2,500 a year, the witness said that the agreement which he made with Mr. Penney was that the balance of his £5,000 salary should be made up by Austin Friars Trust. The board of the defendant company accepted the arrangement when it was reported to it. He (Hatry) ceased to take any active part in the affairs of the company at the end of 1928.

Mr. PRITT.—Do you remember any communication coming from the plaintiff to you, or from you to the plaintiff, about what was to happen to him when the offices went to Brixton?—I don't remember.

From April until September, 1929, Mr. Penney did very little work for the company, but regularly drew his salary. Do you remember the question of his salary being brought to your notice by anybody?—No.

Did Austin Friars Trust or you hold any portion of the share capital of the Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited?—About 90 per cent. towards the end. Austin Friars Trust, allied companies, and I myself put about £100,000 into it.

Particularly the allied companies?—No; Austin Friars Trust.

The witness said that Austin Friars Trust lent a considerable sum of money to the defendant company.

Mr. BEVAN (cross-examining).—Do you remember, on November 7, 1928, entering into this arrangement with Mr. Penney before the board meeting?

The witness was handed his letter of that date and he said that he recollected it.

Mr. BEVAN.—Mr. Penney replied agreeing to accept the direct obligation of Austin Friars Trust to pay him a minimum of £5,000 under that arrangement, whatever happened to the Photomaton Corporation, so long as Austin Friars Trust was solvent. So he was assured of his £5,000?—Yes.

Did you know that from April, 1929, until this day he has never done a stroke of work for Photomaton?—He did very little from April.

You know that he was drawing £208 a month from Photomaton?—I am not surprised. He had the agreement we have just discussed.

Austin Friars Trust was liable?—Primarily liable, yes.

You are not surprised at his receiving the money because of the agreement made and agreed to by the board at the time. He had the agreement with Austin Friars Trust for £5,000 a year for three years?—Yes, and with Photomaton Parent Corporation.

His LORDSHIP.—What the letters mean is a question for me.

Mr. BEVAN.—He could receive £5,000 from Austin Friars Trust whether he worked for Photomaton or not?

His LORDSHIP.—I doubt that.

Mr. BEVAN (to Hatry).—Is it not odd that a man who was rendering no services to the defendant company should go on drawing his salary?—It is unusual.

"A HAPPY POSITION"

It is a happy position to be in?—It is.

Did you ever tell him that he was not to go to Brixton?—No.

His LORDSHIP (to Hatry).—There is evidence that your secretary, Miss Bennett, said that you did not wish Mr. Penney to go to Brixton, but that he was to carry on at New Bond-street?—I cannot account for that.

The witness said that he was not personally dealing with the affairs of the company at that time.

Mr. BEVAN.—Miss Bennett might have got instructions from Tabor?—Yes, or there may have been a letter.

So far as you know, after April was Mr. Penney doing service for the defendant company?—Yes, I think he was doing something.

His LORDSHIP.—So far as you knew he was in the Photomaton Corporation's employment?—Yes.

Mr. BEVAN.—He was doing something?—Yes, but not very much.

If it were ascertained that a servant was drawing a salary from a company and doing nothing in return, it would be the duty of the directors to terminate his employment and cease to pay his salary at the earliest possible moment?—Conceivably so; but a compromise arose by which he was to receive £2,500 and it was the best arrangement that could be made.

Do you remember Major Keith Trevor, one of the directors, asking you in May, 1929, whether he was right in signing a cheque for Mr. Penney's salary?—I don't remember.

Albert Edward Tabor, formerly a director of Austin Friars Trust, who was in the witness-box only a few minutes, said that he held no position in the defendant company. He was constantly working with Hatry.

Questioned about a letter which he wrote to the plaintiff a year ago regarding the handing over of the supplies department at Brixton to Mr. Penney's successor, the witness said that he wrote it following a decision of Hatry.

Mr. PRITT said that he did not propose to call any more witnesses, whereupon his LORDSHIP said that those who had come from Wandsworth Prison could return there.

Evidence taken on commission was then read, and the case for the plaintiff was concluded.

Mr. BEVAN submitted that there could be no claim in respect of a month's salary under an agreement which was alleged to run for three years from June 27, 1928. He asked his Lordship to rule that the minute of the board meeting of November 7, 1928, did not constitute a memorandum of such an agreement under the Statute of Frauds.

His LORDSHIP said that he would have to decide what was the effect of the arrangement of November 7 and whether there was a memorandum. If there was not the claim failed.

Mr. BEVAN contended that if the claim was for the balance of three years there was no memorandum.

His LORDSHIP said that there was nothing in the minute about three years.

Mr. BEVAN said that they had there the extraordinary position of a man drawing a salary at the rate of £2,500 a year from a company for which he was doing no work. The position of the defendant company was that the plaintiff entered into an arrangement with Austin Friars Trust by which he gave up his service with the defendant company and employed himself in the interests of that trust. The defence was that by so doing he repudiated his agreement with Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, which repudiation was accepted by the company as soon as it became aware of it.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bull and Bull; Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI AGAINST AN ACTOR
FRANKAU, H. M. S. v. FRANKAU, R. H. W.

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

In this undefended suit Mrs. Hilda Mary Stuart Frankau, *née* Pelley, of Courtfield, Ealing, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Ronald Hugh Wyndham Frankau, an actor, on the ground of his adultery with an actress named Renée Roberts.

The marriage took place in October, 1919, at the register office, Simla, India, and there are two children, a daughter and a son, aged nine and four years respectively.

The respondent was alleged to have committed adultery with Miss Renée Roberts at an hotel at Shankln in the summer of 1929.

Mr. H. B. D. Grazebrook appeared for the petitioner.

His LORDSHIP granted a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Withers and Co.

A BARON AS CO-RESPONDENT
STOCKEN v. STOCKEN AND VON OERTZEN

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

In this petition Mr. Leslie Oliver Stocken, employed by an oil company at Miri, Sarawak, British North Borneo, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Olive Ann Patricia Stocken, *née* Pemberton, on the ground of her adultery with Baron Axel von Oertzen. By her answer the respondent made a formal denial, but she did not further dispute the charges.

The marriage took place on July 10, 1918, at St. Mary's Church, Clapham Park-road, Wandsworth, and there is one child, a son, aged nine years.

It was alleged that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent at an address in Fellows-road, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. T. Bucknill for the respondent.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent, and made a formal order for the custody of the child, subject to his not being removed from the respondent's care until further order.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Simon, Haynes, Barlas and Ireland; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), April 4, price 1s., are:—Jones v. Leeming (Income-tax); Minter v. Priest (Slander); In the Estate of Dinshaw (Probate); Palin v. Ponting and Another (Probate).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Reports" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

While walking along Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, Miss Muriel Nathan, of Stanhope-street, Paddington, W., was on Wednesday robbed of her handbag containing £12 14s. by a young man who alighted from a motor-car. The police have discovered that the car had been stolen at Streatham earlier in the day.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
AN ANNUITY EXEMPT FROM SURTAX
IN RE HULTON: HULTON v. MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

A considered judgment was delivered to-day in this originating summons, which was taken out by a beneficiary under the will, dated November 27, 1924, of Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., of 51, Great Cumberland-place, London, and Downside, Leatherhead, Surrey, who died on May 23, 1925, for the determination of the question, *inter alia*, whether Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Millicent Thompson (the testator's widow, who had remarried since his death) was entitled under the will to receive an annuity of £12,000 free from the surtax imposed by section 38 of the Finance Act, 1927 (which tax had now taken the place of supertax).

His LORDSHIP held that the annual income of the "trust estate" of the testator must bear the surtax payable in respect of the annuity.

Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. F. McMullan appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hunt for the defendants, the trustees of the will; Mr. Gover, K.C., and Mr. G. A. Rink for Mrs. Thompson; and Mr. Cleveland-Stevens, K.C., and Mr. C. E. Rochford for an infant defendant.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in delivering judgment, said that the testator's residuary estate to which he referred in his will as "my trust estate" was valued at about £1,469,000. Clause 14 was in the following terms:—

Out of the yearly income of my trust estate my trustees shall pay to my said wife during her life such an amount as will give her a clear yearly sum of £12,000, after paying or deducting income-tax and supertax at the rates from time to time in force, but not as regards income-tax exceeding in the whole 5s. in the pound. Provided that the annual amount so payable to my wife shall not exceed one-half of the income of my trust estate this annuity to my wife shall commence from the date of my death, and be payable by equal quarterly payments, the first payment thereof to be made at the expiration of three calendar months from my death.

After stating the question raised by the summons, his LORDSHIP said that it had been stated in evidence that the income required to provide the annuity on the footing that the expression supertax included surtax was about £20,000 a year, and that, after payment of income-tax on the whole income of the estate and all other deductions including the annuity, the net income of the estate might fairly be estimated at about £50,000 a year.

The limitation as regarded income-tax in the clause so long as surtax continued to be charged at the rates in force, threw on the annuitant the burden of discharging a considerable part of the surtax attracted by the annuity unless what was in effect a direction to the trustees to pay the supertax attracted by the annuity out of the income of the trust estate could be construed as a direction to pay the surtax.

The existing legislation showed that it was the present intention to continue the method of charging and collecting the additional tax on income referred to in section 38 of the Finance Act, 1927, as surtax. So far as he could see there was no real or substantial difference between supertax and surtax. Both taxes were taxes imposed on individuals whose incomes were in excess of some standard sum to be raised or lowered annually by Parliament. Both were taxes on the amount of the excess of income over the fixed standard. Both were graduated taxes.

In every essential feature supertax and surtax were in his judgment the same tax.

He would be defeating the clearly expressed wishes of the testator if he were to hold that the trustees were not to pay the additional duty of income-tax attracted by the annuity, merely because Parliament for some reason into which it was unnecessary to inquire had given to the old supertax the new name of surtax.

He did not know whether Mrs. Thompson was in receipt of any income in addition to the annuity given to her by Clause 14. If she were, then, as at present advised, it seemed to him that there must be an apportionment of the surtax in accordance with the decision in *In re* Bowring (34 *The Times* L.R., 575).

Solicitor.—Messrs. Blount, Lynch, Petre, and Colley; Messrs. Linklaters and Paines.

POLICE BRIBERY CHARGES
JUDGE AND SHEFFIELD PROSECUTION

The hearing was continued at the Leeds Assizes yesterday of the cases in which bookmakers are alleged to have bribed constables in the Sheffield police force and policemen are charged with corruptly receiving money.

The case before the Court yesterday was the one in which POLICE-CONSTABLE JOSEPH MOXON, 33, and WILLIAM AISTRUP, 48, described as an engineer, appeared in the dock together. Moxon was charged with having corruptly accepted £4 from Aistrup and the latter with having given it. There were further charges against Aistrup of offences in respect of other officers extending from June, 1924, to October, 1929. Both men pleaded "Not Guilty."

Aistrup, in the witness-box, denied the charges. He said that on the night of October 22 he was called out of the Blucher Inn to see police-constable Butler, who said: "Hullo, Bill, don't be afraid, I am off duty. I am in a bit of a hole over arrears for a kid. Lend me a bit of silver." He lent him 10s. and told Butler he would want it back. It was untrue that after giving Butler the money he said to him, "Now I want to see Woodey," meaning Constable Frank Wood. He sent for Wood because a man had fallen in a fit in a passage.

Police-constable Frank Wood, an officer of 24 years' service, who had been called by the defence to say that Aistrup's account of the man in a fit was a true one, was being cross-examined by Mr. PALEY SCOTT when the JUDGE asked Mr. Scott if he appreciated that if Aistrup were convicted on the count in which he was charged with giving a bribe to Wood it would be a conviction, in fact, of Wood for taking one.

COUNSEL.—Yes.

Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—But the witness has been tried on that charge, and not only did the magistrates decline to convict him, but they decided that there was not even a *prima facie* case to send him for trial. Having been so acquitted, it is now suggested that in some other proceedings in which he is not charged he should be inferentially convicted.

Mr. PALEY SCOTT.—Despite the acquittal, if further evidence came to light he could be re-tried.

Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—Really, Mr. Scott, you are appearing for a public authority. Do you think that fair? This man's future is at stake. Supposing upon the evidence the jury came to the conclusion that he had taken a bribe in a case in which the witness is not charged and in which he is not legally represented, what is the position? It is contrary to the whole spirit of British justice.

Mr. PALEY SCOTT.—No further action would be taken by the authorities.

Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—Don't you think that the Chief Constable would take disciplinary action?

Mr. PALEY SCOTT.—Power would not rest with the Chief Constable, but with the Home Office.

Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—I have expressed my views. You cannot obtain a conviction against Aistrup on this count of bribing Wood without convicting Wood of accepting it, and on that charge he has already been acquitted.

The prosecution intimated that the particular charge could not be proceeded with.

Moxon, in the witness-box, denied that he had ever accepted a bribe, and said that when charged with the present offence before the magistrates the case was dismissed.

Replying to Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS, Mr. Paley Scott said that the Chief Constable of Sheffield, under the fiat of the Attorney-General, was prosecuting in this case.

Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS raised the question as to whether the Chief Constable had power to spend public money in prosecutions without the consent of the Watch Committee, and Mr. Paley Scott said that in Sheffield the Chief Constable had that power.

Mr. Willoughby Jardine, K.C., addressed the Court on behalf of Aistrup, and Mr. Justice Humphreys reserved his summing up until this morning.

Mr. Edward Joseph Badcock, formerly a C.I.D. inspector in the Metropolitan Police, was found with his throat cut at his home at Chacewater, near Truro, late on Tuesday evening, and died soon after admission to Redruth Hospital. He served in the Metropolitan police force from 1887 to 1912.

"MISS A" CASE
ACTOR SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

Sentence of four years' penal servitude was passed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) on Frank Challenor, 48, an actor, who was accused of demanding money by menaces from an actress alluded to as "Miss A," and obtaining from her the sums of £59 and £200 by false pretences.

Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. G. D. Roberts appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton defended.

Challenor pleaded "Guilty" to the charges of obtaining money by false pretences and "Not Guilty" to the other charges. This plea was accepted by the prosecution, and the RECORDER remarked that the other counts would remain on the file in the Court.

In detailing the circumstances of the case Mr. ROOME said that Challenor was an actor, and the case arose out of his relations with a young actress belonging to the same theatrical company. In March last year the company was playing at Southsea. Challenor, a married man, was on intimate terms with "Miss A," and in March last year he told her he was in great distress, because he had had to raise money on his furniture at his London flat. He said he had not been able to pay the interest on the loan, and that money-lenders were pressing him. On March 14, in order to help him, "Miss A" drew £60 from her bank and advanced Challenor £59 as a loan. Later, Challenor told "Miss A" he had paid off the interest on the loan, but that was untrue.

Continuing, Mr. Roome said that a few days later there was a party at an address in Hampshire-terrace, Southsea. After the party Challenor and "Miss A" remained at the lodgings, in different apartments. During the night "Miss A" spent some time in Challenor's room. During April Challenor continued to be worried about money, and on May 4 "Miss A" gave him £200. The defendant paid this £200 into his own account.

ALLEGED DICTAPHONE RECORD

Counsel said that far from being in difficulties, Challenor was in comfortable credit, because at the end of June his balance showed a credit of £127. He appeared to have used "Miss A's" money as living expenses for himself. He told "Miss A" he had received more letters and that someone had been blackmailing him about her. Mr. Roome alleged that Challenor typed the letters himself. They referred to a "dictaphone" record having been made of a conversation between himself and the actress at night at Southsea. During June and July Challenor told "Miss A" he had spoken to the man on the telephone, and that the man had asked for £1,000. He told the man that amount was impossible, and the man then suggested £500, adding that if he did not receive the money he would send anonymous letters to their respective families. The man's name Challenor gave as "Mr. Pompey, care of Post Office, Southsea."

The matter began to prey on "Miss A's" mind, and she told Challenor she would raise the money to make up the £500 demanded, but Challenor said, "I do not want you to do it." On September 4 "Miss A" drew £300 from her bank and gave the money to Challenor at Clacton. The next day they went to Bridlington, where Challenor paid £280 into his account. After a week's holiday they met at Manchester, and Challenor told "Miss A" that he had bought the Dictaphone record from the man whom he had met at the Shaftesbury Hotel in London. He said he paid the man £300, and he obtained the record, which he smashed and burned. He added that it was the same man they saw at Southsea.

"It was fantastic hogwash," declared Mr. Roome. "It was quite impossible, because in order to make a Dictaphone record it is essential to speak into the mouthpiece."

In January this year, continued Mr. Roome, Challenor began again. "Miss A" received a letter, in which was a typewritten note bearing the statement: "The gentleman from Pompey wants a reply at once." Challenor said he also had received two letters, one of which stated, "Now it is her turn to pay. I have kept my promise to you. You need not pay any more, but she must."

"Miss A," said Mr. Roome, had suggested that she should go to some solicitor or to the police, but Challenor said that if she did so the whole thing would come out and would not do them any good. "Miss A," however, did go to the police, and Challenor made a long statement to them, in which he said he met a man at Southsea who said he knew a lot about Challenor, and it would be worth his while to "square" him.

It was true, said counsel, that Challenor did not in terms ask "Miss A" to pay a penny piece, but that did not make the case any the better. There was the threat underlying the whole of the correspondence that unless "Miss A" paid the money both she and himself would be exposed.

Detective-Inspector Mallett said that Challenor was married and had one young child. In November, 1928, Challenor was fined £10, with £4 4s. costs, for larceny by shoplifting.

Mr. CASSELS, for Challenor, said he hoped the Recorder would consider that a very proper course had been taken in the case by submitting a plea of "Guilty" to that part which alleged false pretences. The other counts alleged an offence which was more serious than the offence to which Challenor had pleaded "Guilty." Blackmail carried with it a punishment of penal servitude for life.

Asked if he had anything to say, the defendant replied, "Only I got very fond of the lady, and what happened you have heard."

RECORDER'S COMMENTS

The RECORDER, passing sentence, said that the maximum punishment for the offences to which the defendant had pleaded "Guilty," was five years' penal servitude. Any discussion as to whether the defendant's conduct was or was not blackmail was purely academic, although it must not go out to the world that blackmail could not be by conduct alone.

It was difficult to imagine a worse case of false pretences. The defendant had had illicit relations with this lady, and it was quite immaterial whose fault it was. He invented an alleged blackmailer, and induced her, "Miss A," to part with £300, making up the story that there had been a dictaphone record of their conversation.

There were only two things to be said in his favour. One was that he pleaded "Guilty" and not committed the crime of perjury; the other that he had saved "Miss A" from the ordeal of cross-examination and further publicity.

Challenor.—That is why I did it, Sir.

The RECORDER said it was because of this that he did not pass the maximum sentence. He then sentenced the defendant to four years' penal servitude.

DUCHESS OF LEINSTER CHARGED
ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

At the Lambeth Police Court yesterday, MAY FITZGERALD, DUCHESS OF LEINSTER, 38, was charged before Mr. Harold McKenna with attempting to commit suicide.

Police-inspector Curzon stated that about 3.15 a.m. on Tuesday he went to 9, Benedict-road, Brixton, with a man named Williams. After repeated knocking he was admitted. On going to the first floor and opening the door of a small kitchen he was met by a strong smell of gas. The accused was found lying in an unconscious state with her head against the gas oven door frame. The oven door was open and the gas tap turned full on. The room was full of gas. He dragged the accused out of the room and sent for a doctor. Afterwards she was taken to hospital and was detained there. She was arrested yesterday on her discharge from the hospital, and when formally charged made no reply. The witness asked for a remand as there were some inquiries to be made.

Mr. Marshall, appearing for the defence, reserved his cross-examination.

The defendant was remanded for eight days and later in the day was released on bail.

LAW NOTICES, APRIL 4

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Shotts Iron Co., Ltd. v. Fordyce (for consideration); Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. (for consideration); Fry (Inspector of Taxes) v. Salisbury House Estate, Ltd. (for consideration); Jones (Inspector of Taxes) v. City of London Real Property Co., Ltd. (for consideration).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raja Probhat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 2:—Petition.—The Greater Adelaide Land Development Company, Ltd. v. George.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Chevan v. Oury (pt. hd.) (26); Ellis v. Noakes (28).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Hicklin v. Wray (pt. hd.) (28); Holts Motors, Ltd. v. South East Lancashire Insce. Co., Ltd. (30); Cartwright v. Forman Brothers (31).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd. v. Glamorgan Hematite Iron Ore Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (28).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—

Sporting News

RACING

WEIGHTS FOR SPRING HANDICAPS

THE DERBY MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The weights for the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan were announced in yesterday's issue of the *Racing Calendar*. Not unnaturally Leonidas II., after his very easy win in the Lincolnshire Handicap, has been given top weight in the City and Suburban, with Vatout, Athford, and Kopi placed very close to him. Leonidas II. won so easily that he cannot be considered to have been harshly treated.

M. Boussac's horse has gone up a stone in the handicap compared with other horses in the race who also ran in the race at Lincoln. Arctic Light has also gone up 5lb., but he does not seem to me to be the sort of horse who should win such a race as this even with bottom weight. Leonidas II. will have to meet Slipper on 12lb. worse terms than at Lincoln, while he will be meeting Stalactite on 22lb. worse terms and Grandisson on 17lb. worse terms. Even then on his running at Lincoln I do not consider that he is harshly treated. On the Cambridgeshire form Vatout seems nicely handicapped, but he has nothing in hand on that race with Ghost Train. Midlothian is very nicely handicapped, as is Kopi, who won the Irish Derby and may have been unlucky not to have won the Derby at Epsom last summer. Cragadour, if he were back in his best form, would have to be considered rather kindly handicapped, as perhaps is Masked Bandit, a stable companion of Leonidas II.

As usual the entries for the Great Metropolitan include a number of horses who have been hurdling during the winter, but it is not often that a hurdler wins this race. Last year's winner, Jugo, has been given top weight, which suggests that the class of runners here is likely to be rather moderate. Servus, whom he then beat by a head, has to meet him on the same terms as last year, and I doubt whether either is as good as he was. This handicap is very similar to that made for the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park on Easter Monday. In each it seems to me that West Wicklow is rather kindly treated. For which ever race he is started, if he is started for either, he is quite likely to be my selection. He was a very easy winner of the Cesarewitch last autumn, and when I saw him at work at Newmarket recently I was very favourably impressed with his wellbeing. He was not put into training until he was older than most horses, and the best may yet be seen of him on the racecourse. Handicappers, in my opinion, are taking too low a view of his ability.

The Derby Spring Meeting was concluded yesterday in dull weather. There was again a good attendance of visitors, who, as the afternoon wore on, found the conditions very unpleasant, rain falling long before the afternoon's programme was finished. The most important event decided during the day was the Doveridge Handicap, a race for three-year-olds, for which Junior Counsel was made favourite, in spite of the support accorded to Phonemeter, who, it is probable, does not stay a mile, the distance over which this race was run. Phonemeter ran rather indifferently, but Junior Counsel ran quite well. He was the first to show in front, and was still in the lead a quarter of a mile from the finish, but was then passed by Stemmed, who was ridden by C. Richards. Stemmed held on to his lead until the race was over, in spite of a strong challenge from Peace Pact, and won by three-quarters of a length, with Junior Counsel third. Peace Pact, who was now waited with, ran very much better than she had done at Lincoln, and I hope that her owner will change his mind and continue to run horses this season under Jockey Club Rules. Such enthusiastic owners cannot be spared from racing.

A meeting will be begun at Lingfield this afternoon. The racing should be of considerable importance, and most interesting and enjoyable. The afternoon's programme will be begun at five minutes to 2 and finished at half-past 4. A number of special trains will be run from London and elsewhere, while the course is within easy reach of London by road.

LINGFIELD PARK PROSPECTS

SURREY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—There is very little known form here, the best being that possessed by Contemptuous, who was fourth in a small race at Lincoln. He then finished behind Good Companion, who has since failed in a selling race at Derby, so that does not seem of much account. These should therefore be a newcomer in the race capable of beating him, and accordingly I cannot make a selection.

LINGFIELD PARK STAKES (1m.).—With all his weight Ghost Train would not be without a chance if started here, provided he were fit and well. Ardglass has not run since he was third early last season at Sandown Park to Haste Away and Horus, and that running gives him a good chance here with 8st. 8lb. Stingo did not stay a mile at Aintree, but might do so over this easy course. On last year's form he and Blenheim have about the same chance at the weights and they should beat the other three-year-olds in the race. They will, however, be meeting Ardglass on more than a stone worse terms than weight for age, and if they can beat him on those terms they will be exceptionally good three-year-olds, and I very much doubt if either of them are that. Accordingly I expect ARDGLASS to win.

VICTORIA SPRING HANDICAP (6f.).—Abdul has shown already this season that he is fit and well, but the best selection here seems to me to be COASTER, who was rather unlucky not to have beaten Highbury at Lincoln. He has the beating on that running of Yu Shan and a number of others in the race. He is indeed better handicapped here than he was at Lincoln.

FELBRIDGE HANDICAP (6f.).—Gold Seal and King Baldwin have penalties to carry for their successes of last week, but even then each has quite a good chance, As these two have shown themselves to be fit and well, one of the two may win. I do not like the way that Gold Seal runs with his head all up in the air, and I am convinced that sooner or later he will let his friends down. I shall therefore select KING BALDWIN.

AYR PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

DOON SELLING PLATE.—BEGGARMAN.
TRIAL HANDICAP.—ARGOS LAD.
MONTROSE HANDICAP.—ELSEY'S SELECTED.
CRAIGENGILLAN HANDICAP.—PIPPA PASSES.
MONTGOMERIE HANDICAP.—SANDRO.
CRAIGIE PLATE.—MATCH.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(Ss) UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Jollment, WIN 4s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Argonaut, PLACE 21s. 3d.; Lady Gay, PLACE 6s. 3d.
3.0.—Stormy Cycle, WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 3s.; Balloon, PLACE 3s.
3.30.—Stemmed, WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Backward Glance, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Rosalina, PLACE 4s. 3d.
4.0.—Stemmed, WIN 6s., PLACE 7s. 6d.; Peace Pact, PLACE 4s.; Junior Counsel, PLACE 3s.
4.30.—Knight of the Vale, WIN 25s., PLACE 25s. 6d.; Pommerino, PLACE 5s.; Solvent, PLACE 5s. 6d.
5.0.—Elibank, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Clotilde de Savoie, PLACE 2s. 3d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

AYR MEETING

DOON SELLING PLATE.—Lava.
TRIAL HANDICAP.—Redlet.
KYLE PLATE.—Overflow.
CRAIGIE PLATE.—Cruising.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEEDS SELLING HANDICAP, AND KIRKBY SELLING HANDICAP, POSTPONED.—Montezuma.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Orogisch, Loyal Scot, Prince Jerome, Free State, Tin Whistle.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Twelve mile point.

LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.55.—The **SURREY SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st lb
GOLDENSBLOOM (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Larkin	9 0
aCONTEMPTUOUS (Mr. J. P. Horsman) ..... B. Jarvis	9 0
HEART OF ITALY C, by Leonardo (Mr. Walls) ..... T. Walls	9 0
IRISH CRASER (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	9 0
REDRAGGLED (Lord Fairhaven) ..... H. O. Bell	8 11
LADY LU (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... M. Hartigan	8 11
GOLDEN SUNSET (Mr. A. Cheer) ..... Turner	8 11
PIERCING NOTE F, by Herodote (Mrs. E. Coltman) ..... Butchers	8 11
DON'T (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	8 11
SWEET POMPAS F, by Honey Bee (Mrs. S. Hanley) ..... Hanley	8 11
aPARK AIR (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... De Mestre	8 11
aMOMBASA (Mr. H. E. King) ..... Leach, jun.	8 11
aCRAGNANT (Sir David Llewellyn) ..... Hartigan	8 11
SMITH'S DEAN (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Moloney	8 11
aBEN ARTHUR F, by Defiance (Mrs. J. A. Paul) ..... H. Leader	8 11
MONDAY (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Poole	8 11
THURSDAY (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Poole	8 11
YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTLE (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8 11
GALLANT GIRL (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8 11
DESERT BRIDE (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Talbot	8 11
SONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8 11
MANLY THURSDAY F, by Rockasavage (Mrs. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDENSBLOOM, —; CONTEMPTUOUS, Elliott; HEART OF ITALY colt, M. Wing; PIERCING NOTE, D. Butchers; PARK AIR, C. Ray; MOMBASA, H. Leach; CRAGNANT, C. Richards; SMITH'S DEAN, Street; BEN ARTHUR FILLY, Fawdon; MONDAY, H. G. Bisgrave; YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTLE OR GALLANT GIRL, H. Packham; DESERT BRIDE, F. Lane; DON'T, S. Wragg.

2.25.—The **OXTED SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs st lb
ACROBATIC (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	a 9 13
LINKMAN (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... V. Smyth	9 13
TESTED (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killalee	6 9 13
HENRI DE NAVARRE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	a 9 13
BREE FOX (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	4 9 11
aGALA PRINCE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Cunliffe	4 9 11
aTOUCHARD (Mr. J. Sheffield) ..... De Mestre	4 9 11
YOUNG SPORT (Mrs. M. Waters) ..... H. Smyth	5 9 10
aOAKWOOD (Mr. J. Powell) ..... McMullen	a 9 10
MISCOU (Mr. J. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	5 9 10
MYTHOLOGIE (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendleton	5 9 10
aLYRA (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	6 9 10
aREVOLITE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) ..... F. Hartigan	a 9 10
GAFADORE (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... Thrale	9 10
ROYAL HEROINE (Mr. H. F. Evans) ..... W. Smyth	6 9 10
PERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) ..... Poole	4 9 8
CLAUDINE (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	4 9 8
aHUMOCAT (Mrs. T. Setchell) ..... Gore	4 9 8
aCOCKAYNE (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	3 8 5
ROYAL POINTER (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	3 8 5
BUTTONHOLE (Mr. W. Wilson) ..... Tabor	3 8 5
COG-A-L'AXE (Mrs. L. Rihll) ..... Hackett	3 8 2
PERPLEXITY (Captain D. P. Simson) C. Chapman	3 8 2
UPPER DECK (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	3 8 2
BRUE LUKE (Mrs. T. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	3 8 2
PEEPER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	3 8 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ACROBATIC, C. Richards; LINKMAN, —; TESTED, H. Graves; GALA PRINCE, H. Beasley; TOUCHARD, C. Ray; OAKWOOD, J. Collins; EPILOGUE, —; REVOLITE, C. Richards; GAFADORE, F. —; WRAGG; HUMOCAT, —; COCKAYNE, Fox; ROYAL POINTER, —; COG-A-L'AXE, PERPLEXITY, W. Wells; PEEPER, F. Field. B. Dick rides either Linkman or Royal Pointer.

3.0.—The **LINGFIELD PARK SPRING STAKES** of 5 sovs. each for starters, 2 sovs. forfeit for non-starters, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 80 sovs. and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile (straight).

	Yrs st lb
GHOST TRAIN (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4 9 8
GLASTONBURY (His Majesty's) ..... W. Jarvis	4 9 8
STALACTITE (Mr. C. Alan) ..... W. Nightingall	4 9 8
aLUFFNESS (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4 8 8
aARDGLASS (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	4 8 8
TIMOROUS CRINK (Mr. P. Beresford) ..... H. Leader	4 8 8
KING CARROLL (Mr. W. G. Lang) ..... Farquharson	4 8 8
aSTINGO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	3 8 4
aSOMEROLD (Mr. J. W. Hartie) ..... Leach, jun.	3 8 4
aBLENHEIM (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	3 8 4
RUSTOM PASHA (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	3 8 4
TRACIE (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	3 8 4
SPIRIT CLOVER (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Moloney	3 7 4
KING CLAUDE (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	3 7 4
JACKYLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... F. Wootton	3 7 4
DEVONIE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ..... Allden	3 7 4
DARK LIGHT (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	3 7 4
aBROTHER-IN-LAW (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling	3 7 4
THE RECORDER (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling	3 7 4
INKSTONE (Miss R. M. Harrison) ..... W. Nightingall	3 7 4
GREY BACHELOR (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... H. Pwerey	3 7 4
TELEGRAPHIC (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	3 7 4
SORAIS (Mr. G. G. H. Peek) ..... J. Cannon	3 7 4
THERAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	3 7 4
SANTA LEMORA (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	3 7 4
ARCHIMEDES (Mr. W. J. Waldron) ..... R. Jones	3 7 4
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	3 7 4
ROCKSTAR (Sir M. Wilson) ..... W. Nightingall	3 7 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUFFNESS, C. Ray; ARDGLASS, G. Richards; TIMOROUS CRINK, Perryman; STINGO, Sirett; BLENHEIM, M. Beary; KING CLAUDE, C. Richards; DEVONIE, A. Burns; BROTHER-IN-LAW, F. Fox; INKSTONE, A. Wragg; TETRAGEM, —; ROCK STAR, J. Dines.

3.30.—The **LINGFIELD SPRING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st lb
aLA FONTAINE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	9 0
READY RESPONSE C, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	9 0
CANOSSA C, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	9 0
IRISH HEROINE C, by Mount William (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	9 0
SEMI-GIRL C, by Silvern (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	9 0
aGALAHARIMA (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	9 0
aBOMBARDIER (Mr. A. B. Cox) ..... Lawson	4 7 11
SKY-WRITER (Mr. Foy) ..... Darling	4 7 11
MARCHER LORD (Sir P. Newson) M. Hartigan	4 7 10
BUCKS MAIDEN (Mr. R. S. Lyons) ..... Darling	4 7 10
aMANHATTAN (Mr. H. Pullitzer) ..... Hulme	4 7 10
aNIGHT RIDER (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..... Cundell	4 7 9
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	4 7 9
PEWIL-MILLER (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	a 7 7
MONSIEUR NEUF (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	6 7 5
COASTER (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smyth	4 7 5
CROESUS (Mr. C. Leader) ..... C. Leader	4 7 3
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Hackett	4 7 3
ROSE-KNOT (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	4 7 3
FEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) S. Darling	4 7 2
CLOVERDALE (Mr. H. Pullitzer) ..... W. Payne	4 7 2
JACOB'S LADDER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4 7 2
aBOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan) ..... W. Morgan	4 7 2
EVEN ME (Mrs. W. L. F. Faithfull) ..... Faithfull	5 7 1
aMALLOCK (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly	4 7 1
FAREHOLDER (Mr. J. Marshall) ..... Moore	4 7 0
DAN FRENCH (Mr. G. Wadia) ..... Moloney	4 7 0
ORCHARD HILL (Squadron-Leader C. A. Ridley) ..... Hogg	4 7 0
aLOVELINESS (Major T. G. N. Bardwell) ..... C. Leader	4 7 0
PERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) Poole	4 6 12
aTHE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) F. Hartigan	4 6 12
aGLOROLE (Mr. W. Landale) ..... C. Waugh	4 6 12
WOLFE TONE (Captain F. Forster) ..... M. Hartigan	4 6 11
SICILIA (Squadron-Leader C. A. Ridley) ..... S. Bennet	4 6 11
CARABAS (Duke of Richmond) ..... C. Chapman	5 6 10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ABDUL, F. Field; PORTHIAN, M. Beary; IRISH SPINNER, A. Packham; BOMBARDIER, S. Wragg; SKY-WRITER, S. Donoghue; BUCKS MAIDEN, J. Simpson; MANHATTAN, G. Richards; NIGHT RIDER, F. Fox; YU SHAN, —; COASTER, J. Sirett; ROSE OF THE SHOW, —; MALLOCK, —; LOVELINESS, —; Lowrey; THE TORCH, —; GLOROLE, W. Alford. A. Burns rides either Boss of the Show or Mallock.

4.30.—The **FELBRIDGE HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

	st lb
aGOLD SEAL (7lb. ex.) (Sir W. Cooke) ..... De Mestre	9 0
aCLEVELAND (Lady Butt) ..... De Mestre	9 0
ROYAL BLEND (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	9 0
aFRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. E. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	8 10
KING BALDWIN (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Larkin	8 9
aSILVIA (Mr. E. M. Hailey) ..... De Mestre	8 8
aNOREEN (Sir A. Bailey) ..... H. Day	8 7
aBRAZZIA (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8 6
aSOLDIER'S FARE (Mr. J. T. Oldham) ..... H. Smyth	8 6
MARY MAC (Mr. F. Schlesinger) ..... H. Smyth	8 6
OPEN SPACE (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Moloney	8 5
ISMOONETTE (Lady Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall	8 5
aHIGH PEAK (Mrs. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8 1
TELEGRAPHIC (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	8 0
AIDEN (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Moloney	7 13
aPRINCE'S TRYST (Mr. D. L. Wilson) R. T. Waugh	7 12
aPAPIRETO (Mr. J. C. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	7 10
aPRINCE VELOX (Mr. O.W. Nicholson) ..... Fred Butters	7 9
aSMOKED SALMON (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... G. Bladon	7 9
BRIDAL MARCH (Duke of Richmond) ..... C. Chapman	7 8
CASAWATTA (Mr. H. Darling) ..... Darling	7 8
aPUNTARELLA (Mr. F. Rallli) ..... Sadler	7 8
PASIPHAE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	7 6
MARNE (Mr. G. Lockwood) ..... W. Nightingall	7 6
HAPPY CHINK (Colonel H. Williams) ..... L. Jones	7 5
(HAND MINISTER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	7 5
INSURANCE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Tabor	7 4
Miss. SUNDOWN (Lord Dewar) ..... W. Darling	7 4
PELETTE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ..... Allden	7 3
aRIVALRY (Mr. E. C. Phillips) ..... Macnee	7 3
ELSAR (Lord Dewar) ..... Pickering	7 3
aTRANSITIVE (Brigadier-General C. T. Lambton) ..... J. Cannon	7 3
CAMP GIRL (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... V. Smyth	7 2
MARSHES (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Green) ..... F. Hartigan	7 2
FAITHFUL BEACON (Mrs. M. Waters) ..... H. Smyth	7 0
KNOCK AWAY (Mr. A. Heathcote) ..... Hulme	7 0
LIGHTFOOT (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... F. Wootton	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLD SEAL or SYLVIA, C. Ray; FRIAR'S FLUTTER, H. Leach; KING BALDWIN, B. Carslake; NOREEN, R. Perryman; BRAZZIA, T. Weston; SOLDIER'S FARE, H. Jelliss; OPEN SPACE, Elliott; ISMOONETTE, R. Dick; HIGH PEAK, F. Lane; TELEGRAPHIC, M. Beary; AIDEN, Sirett; PRINCE'S TRYST, J. Dines; PAPIRETO, J. Hine; PRINCE VELOX, —; SMOKED SALMON, F. Lowrey; CATAWAUL, J. Simpson; PUNTARELLA, S. Wragg; MARNE, A. Wragg; HAPPY CHINK, —; GRAND MINISTER, —; INSURANCE, K. Robertson; RIVALRY, —; PELETTE, —; TRANSITIVE, —. C. Richards rides either Grand Minister or Rivalry.

SPRING HANDICAP WEIGHTS

GREAT METROPOLITAN

(To be run at Epsom on April 28)

The **GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES** (handicap) of 3 sovs. each, with 600 sovs. added; for three-year-olds and upwards; lowest weight may be 6st.; the second to receive 50 sovs. and the third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. About two miles and a quarter, to start a few yards beyond the Winning Chair.

	Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb
Jugo	6 9 0	The Niche	4 7 0
Saint Corentin II.	5 8 13	Tanker	4 7 0
Syram	5 8 12	Ballyscanlon	6 6 13
Tor	5 8 7	Gigolo	5 6 12
West Wicklow	5 8 6	Roi de Saba	4 6 11
Rubicon II.	4 8 5	Voltero	5 6 11
Fenimore Cooper	6 8 1	Patrick	5 6 9
Dark Hillock	a 7 12	Dazzler	6 6 9
Peerlet	5 7 12	Joyous Greeting	6 6 9
Law Suit	5 7 12	Mallock	4 6 8
Duke of Welling-ton II.	4 7 12	Mercury	4 6 8
Adage	a 7 10	Bombardier	4 6 7
Promptitude	6 7 10	Garrybeaken	5 6 7
Servus	a 7 10	Cabman	5 6 7
Ramon	5 7 9	Yarn	4 6 7
John o' London	5 7 9	Manhattan	4 6 7
Ballycoy	5 7 8	Cherry King	5 6 6
Royal Poem	6 7 8	Irish Spinner	5 6 6
Kinnaird	a 7 7	Purple Wave	5 6 6
Mint Master	5 7 7	Green Willow	4 6 4
Affab	4 7 6	Fair Weather Jack	6 6 3
Flying Arab	5 7 6	Two Royals	a 6 3
Regain	4 7 6	Oliver Cromwell	4 6 1
Brackpell Rome	5 7 5	Pommerino	5 6 0
Blue Mist	a 7 4	Lounge Lizard	4 6 0
Madcap	4 7 3	Clydesdale	4 6 0
Highbury	5 7 3	Persian Prince	4 6 0
Duke of Florence	a 7 3	Glorious	4 6 0
Libertine II.	4 7 1	Loveliness	4 6 0
Medarlin	5 7 0	Even Me	5 6 0

CITY AND SUBURBAN

(To be run at Epsom on April 30)

The **CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP**, a plate of 2,000 sovs., for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the plate; lowest weight may be 6st. About one mile and a quarter.

	Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb
Leonidas II.	5 9 0	Hightide IV.	4 7 6
Vatout	4 8 13	Guy Mannering	4 7 6
Athford	5 8 12	War Mist	5 7 6
Kopi	4 8 11	The Hermit II.	5 7 6
Artist's Proof	4 8 11	Grandisson	6 7 5
Kings Oven	a 8 9	Lucky Tor	5 7 5
Slipper	4 8 8	En Garde	4 7 5
Saint Corentin II.	5 8 8	Bhang	4 7 5
Ghost Train	4 8 8	Corduroy	4 7 5
Eaglebeg	4 8 8	Miley Maloney	5 7 5
Sans Changer	5 8 6	Coster Boy	5 7 5
Cragadour	4 8 5	Bachelor's Date	4 7 4
Sunny Trace	5 8 5	His Hour	4 7 2
Masked Bandit	4 8 5	Stalactite	4 7 2
Lion Hearted	4 8 2	Miss Linn	4 7 2
Skyrame	4 8 0	Gay Light	4 7 0
Esquire Builder	4 8 0	The Sailor	4 6 13
Le Phare	4 8 0	Song of Essex	4 6 13
Pianola	4 8 0	Belle Mere	4 6 12
Aristotle	4 8 0	Burgee	4 6 12
Guards' Parade	5 7 12	Markover	4 6 7
Osiris	4 7 11	Annis	3 6 7
Midlothian	4 7 11	Arctic Light	5 6 6
The MacNab	4 7 11	Celtarel	5 6 6
John Silver	5 7 8	Alcester	4 6 5
Ennis Bridge	4 7 8	Lady Starlight	5 6 6
Duke of Welling-ton II.	4 7 8	Whitabury	6 6 0
N.P.B.	4 7 6	Hafiz	6 (dr.)

DERBY RESULTS

2.30 (2.33).—The **HIGHFIELD SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

JOLIMENT, b h, by Black Jester—Peppermint (Mr. R. Warden), 6 yrs., 10st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 1
ARGONAUT, b c, by Argosy—Miss Malone (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 3 yrs, 9st. ..... C. Ray 2
LADY GAY, b f, by Sir Berkeley—Chironis (Mrs. W. J. C. Lewis), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Evans 3
Television (Mr. A. H. Walker), 5 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Friar Gray (Mr. H. Collins), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Rampart (Mr. J. Aitken), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Leach 0
Thomas a Tattamus (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... Elliott 0
Lonesome (Mr. G. F. Waller), 6 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Indian Eagle (Colonel W. F. Story), 3 yrs, 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Follow Thru (Miss N. Wimot), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICE.—2 to 1 each agst Joliment, 3 to 1 Thomas a Tattamus, 9 to 2 Friar Gray, 8 to 1 Argonaut, 10 to 1 Follow Thru, 100 to 8 each Lonesome and Rampart, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 11s., 18s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,320 units; total place pool, 8,735 units.

Won by a length; two lengths separated second and third. Thomas a Tattamus was fourth and Follow Thru last.

The winner was bought in for 250 guineas.

3.0 (3.2).—The **DERWENT SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

STORM CYCLE, b c, by Thunderer—Glaze Wheel (Mr. H. Walter Gilpin), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... C. Richards 1
BALLOON, ch g, by Flying Orb—Lady Elaine (Mr. S. H. Darling), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 2
DRY ROYAL, b c, by Sansovino—Princess Ena (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 11lb. ..... B. Carslake 3

(Winner trained by W. Walker Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Storm Cycle and Balloon, 3 to 1 Mylas, 8 to 1 Glazier, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 33s.; places, 7s. 3d., 4s. 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,501 units; total place pool, 7,658 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Knight of Lorn was fourth and Casquette last.

4.30 (4.36).—The **CHADDESDEN HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

KNIGHT OF THE VALE, ch c, by Prince Galahad—Maida Vale (Sir G. Noble), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 1
POMERELLEN, ch f, by Pommern—Mephisto (Mr. P. Jackson), 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Richardson 2
SOLVENT, b f, by Soldennis—Cuan Ferry (Mr. R. A. Sneesby), 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Fireaway (Mr. A. J. Hughes), 8st. 11lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Perfective (Sir D. Cooper), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Fifty-50 (Mr. Walter Griggs), 8st. 3lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Maltre (Mr. R. Day), 8st. ..... G. Archibald 0
Timber (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Prince of Song (Mr. Markham), 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
St. Breda (Mr. H. Kennedy), 7st. 11lb. ..... H. Pawdon 0
Mr. Bertram (Mrs. Shafto), 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Lowrey 0
Bibiani (Mrs. E. Wallace), 8st. 1lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Crossway (Mr. A. R. Cox), 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Rubicon (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 12lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Priamus (Mr. F. C. Nolan), 7st. 4lb. ..... R. Rook 0
Intrigue (Mr. F. Pool), 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Royal Bloom (Mr. M. Vasey), 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Braithwaite 0
Pam (Mrs. L. W. S. Long), 7st. 5lb. ..... J. Burns 0
Dark Past (Sir W. Cooke), 7st. 5lb. ..... A. Dixon 0
Carta Colorada (Mr. C. Lund), 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Sterling Boy (Mrs. J. Yates), 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Lady Violet (Mr. H. Benson), 7st. 3lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Kiss Curl (Mr. J. M. Clayton), 6st. 11lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Mosque (Mr. H. Thorpe), 7st. ..... G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by Whitaker, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Pomerellen, 6 to 1 each Solvent and Priamus, 8 to 1 each Fifty-50 and Knight of the Vale, 10 to 1 Dark Past, 100 to 8 each Bibiani and Kiss Curl, 100 to 7 Fireaway, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 29s.; places, 7s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,582 units; total place pool, 8,510 units.

Won by half a length; a short head separated second and third. Dark Past was fourth and Rubicon last.

5.0 (5.0).—The **DRAKELOW MAIDEN PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

ELIBANK, br c, by Elisagowan—Fair Amazon (Mr. E. Esmond), 9 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... T. Lowry 1
CLOTILDE DE SAVOIE, gr f, by Gay Crusader—Bona de Savoie (Mr. A. K. Maccomber), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 2
FORBRA, br g, by Foresight—Thymbra (Mr. H. G. Hunt), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Jelliss 3
Normanton (Mrs. Galetly), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. B. Carslake 0
White Blossom (Mr. M. Vasey), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Braithwaite 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 5 on

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

FULL COURSE BY CAMBRIDGE

GOOD TIME MADE

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

However much faster Cambridge crews have been in the last few years the faster times they have done in practice have been due at least in part to the much better fortune they have had in picking the days for their courses. The coaches usually arrange these by mutual consent some days before and nobody could have foreseen that the S.S.W. wind of Wednesday could veer round to the East on Thursday, and thus provide Cambridge with much faster conditions than their rivals for their final course yet one more year.

Brocklebank had a Lensbury crew with him at the start, and got off at 10, 18, and 34. At the end of three-quarters of a minute he led by a third of a length, when a tug forced the crews apart, and on rejoining the Cambridge crew Lensbury were down more than a length. Cambridge settled down to a steady 31 after the first minute, and Lensbury, a weaker crew than the London crew which had taken Oxford off, stuck to them fairly well until the third minute, when Brocklebank, spurting at 32, took another three-quarters of a length before the scratch eased. The next pacing crew, the National Provincial Bank, lay off Harrods. Cambridge took a bit of a breather from there to Hammersmith, where once more Brocklebank felt his rivals with ten strokes at 32, but made no impression.

After shooting Hammersmith Bridge the crew came on a patch of curiously lumpy water for which there was no explanation. The boat was down on stroke side in any case, and there was a good deal of feathering under water not apparently attributable to any individual, but which was sufficient to cause the crew to stagger and let the Bank crew get half a length to the good.

The crew had been rowing short ever since Harrods, but at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, Brocklebank put in a fine spurt at 32 to gain a third of a length on the Bank crew, who then eased. At Chiswick Steps a Thames crew, with J. Beresford, senr., at bow, was waiting. Brocklebank went for them as soon as they got alongside, and the Cambridge crew, who had now much more length, were rowing fast at 32. Thames had to give way for a tug before easying at Barnes; but it seemed as if Cambridge had their measure.

The Ibis crew which was waiting to take them in was not well together and at no time had the pace of Cambridge, who again joined issue with them at once. Brocklebank continued to row 33, and completed 36 strokes in the last minute. The crew, however, were short at this rate. They beat the Ibis crew in by nearly three-quarters of a length in the 19min. 3sec. The times for the intermediate distances compared with those taken by Oxford on Wednesday and by Cambridge on their previous trial are as follows:—

—	Cambridge March 28	Oxford April 2	Cambridge April 3
Craven Steps	2.43	2.31	2.40
Mile	4.34	4.18	4.25
Hammersmith Bridge	7.48	7.30	7.46
Chiswick Steps	12.31	12.12	11.57
Barnes Bridge	17.21	16.58	16.10
Finish	20.32	20.00	19.03

Conditions were, of course, in no way comparable for Oxford's row and that of Cambridge. The following wind which enabled Oxford to reach the Mile Post in record time for a full-course row was only just helping Cambridge, and the tide was not quite so fast to Hammersmith. After that, however, the tide was as good and the wind unusually favourable.

While this row did not quite fulfil the promise of the first Cambridge course as regards dash, length, and steadiness, it was by far the most satisfactory piece of work they have done this week, during the whole of which time they have been clearly stale, and it is to be expected that now they have started improving again they will make a good deal of further progress before the race. The best part of the row was the last half, excepting the last minute. Up to Chiswick a good deal of unsteadiness was apparent, and it may be taken that Oxford would not have been so seriously checked by the unexpectedly bad water after Hammersmith. Brocklebank drove the crew and dealt with the scratch crews in a more determined manner than Martineau had done, but he lacked a little of his customary quickness and rhythm, and as a result the crew were inclined to be short in the water and by no means as tired as they should have been at the finish.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Hale-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	5
2. H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7
3. W. A. Pridsaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	6
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10½
6. J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	4½
7. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	1
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	11
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

OXFORD'S GOOD FORM

Oxford got afloat shortly after ten o'clock, when rain was falling steadily. A new set of Ayling oars were tried and appeared to suit the crew well. They paddled at 25 up to the Mile Post and then turned. On their way downstream they tried a minute's burst of rowing, showing excellent form and getting to 34, 18½, and 35 strokes in the quarter, half, and full minute. This concluded their work for the morning.

In the afternoon Oxford did not get afloat until after four o'clock, when their launch had returned from following the Cambridge trial. The rain had then ceased and the wind had dropped. The crew paddled a short distance downstream and then came up with the Lensbury crew. Although only paddling at 25, Oxford were too good for the club crew, who were quickly left behind. Oxford having to drop to a slow paddle of 20 at Craven Steps to allow Lensbury to come up. Above the Mile Post the crews tried a start, Oxford rowing ten strokes in 16 seconds. They gave Lensbury a third of a length start and finished a canvas ahead. Near Crabtree the crew did its most important work of the day when they rowed two minutes with Lensbury, who were given a half-length start. The work of the Oxford crew was very impressive, and they rowed with great life and length, Martineau striking 9½, 18, and 35 in the first quarter, half, and full minute.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	0
2. R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	1
3. N. C. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	10
4. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	9
5. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	4
6. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1
7. D. E. Thue (Eton and University College)	12	1
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	10	13½
H. A. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Burnell, who officiated last year, will be umpire in the Boat Race. Colonel Burnell, who was at Magdalen College, rowed in the Oxford boat from 1895 to 1898, and Oxford won all four years.

The Cardiff Drapers G.S. and the London Welsh G.S., played a halved match under handicap at Hendon on Wednesday, each side winning nine matches.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHANGES IN SCOTTISH TEAM

There will be two changes in the Scottish team to meet England at Wembley to-morrow, Gallacher (Newcastle United) and Gibson (Aston Villa) having cried off. Their places will be filled by Fleming (Rangers) and Buchanan (Rangers). Buchanan played in the match a year ago, but Fleming is new to international games.

Gallacher decided yesterday morning to assist his club in preference to his country and informed the Newcastle United directors that he would prefer to play for the team against The Arsenal on Saturday. This breaks a long run of appearances in international matches for Scotland. Gallacher, who already possesses 17 caps, first played for Scotland in 1924, and since then has missed only two internationals, against England in 1924 and Ireland in 1928. Gibson, who has played in eight international matches, was, like Gallacher, a member of the Scottish teams which beat Wales and Ireland this season.

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

The final tie of the A. F. S. Senior Cup competition, in which Civil Service will meet Cambridge Town, has been fixed for Saturday, April 12, on the ground of the Leytonstone club, to begin at 3.30 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE

The Hove Ice Rink was packed last night for the second of the three games between England and France, and the large crowd were rewarded by seeing England give a splendid display of hockey and gain a brilliant win over France by four goals to two.

The English side played really good ice hockey, and showed good combination throughout the game. In each period they had slightly the better of the play, and in addition their defence was far safer than it had been on the previous night. Seddon in goal played very well, and the French forwards, although playing brilliantly, found it very difficult to score. The first period was played at a tremendous pace throughout, and on the run of the play England deserved to gain a lead, for in addition to having the better of the game they had very bad luck on two occasions. As a matter of fact each side scored once, Quaglia scoring for France after five minutes' play with a very fine individual dribble and shot. Shortly before the end of the first period Fair finished up a fine run with Home by scoring for England, also with a very good shot.

In the second period, in spite of the magnificent defence of the French, England scored two goals without reply. The first was the result of a very fine run and shot by Magwood which completely beat the goalkeeper. After this each goalkeeper had many shots to save, and midway through the period Home, Fair, and Magwood went down the ice with the puck going from stick to stick, and Fair finished up the movement with a brilliant goal, which put England two goals ahead, and they led by three goals to one when the final period was begun.

In the final period play was very fast and exciting, especially as Simond scored a good goal for France in the first five minutes, which made the score three to two in England's favour. Half-way through the final period Home broke away on the right and scored a fourth goal for England with a splendid shot, and although the English goal afterwards had some narrow escapes the lead was retained to the finish.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—B. M. Patton, goal; B. M. Sexton and N. Melland, defence; W. J. Home, P. C. Fair, C. J. Magwood, B. Fawcett, and C. A. Erhardt, attack.

FRANCE.—M. Tournier, goal; A. Charlet and M. Couvert, defence; L. Quaglia, A. Hassler, G. Simond, A. Mollard, and R. Couvert, attack.

SPEED SKATING

Four speed skating races under National Skating Association laws will be held at Manchester on Saturday, April 12. They are:—

One mile open amateur scratch race for the Manchester Challenge Cup.

Three-quarter mile open amateur scratch race for the Sandy Fraser Challenge Cup.

Half mile open amateur scratch race.

Five laps women's amateur race.

SCHOOL SPORTS

FETTES

The results of the open events at the Fettes sports were:—

LONG JUMP.—P. G. Grant (19ft. 4in.), 1; K. G. Anson, 2.

HURDLES.—E. J. M. Leslie, 1; K. G. Anson, 2. Time, 17 4-5sec.

200 YARDS.—F. A. R. Hunter, 1; P. G. Grant, 2. Time, 21sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (12lb.).—E. J. M. Leslie (34ft. 3in.), 1; A. G. Baird, 2.

HALF-MILE.—J. L. P. Reid, 1; A. M. MacDonald, 2. Time, 2min. 15sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—A. G. Baird (77ft. 7in.), 1; A. Roy, 2.

HIGH JUMP.—K. G. Anson (5ft. 4½in.), 1; E. J. M. Leslie and G. W. M. Cockburn, equal 2.

100 YARDS.—P. G. Grant, 1; A. Roy, 2. Time, 10 9-10sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—P. G. Grant, 1; A. M. MacDonald, 2. Time, 55sec.

MILE.—J. L. P. Reid, 1; R. M. Steward, 2. Time, 4min. 35sec.

STEEPLECHASE.—A. M. MacDonald, 1; H. F. Summers, 2.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

The final results in the open events at Merchant Taylors' School Sports were as follows:—

100 YARDS.—D. G. Burrell, 1; J. I. Hamilton, 2; H. P. C. Harvey, 3. Time, 11 3-5sec.

MILE.—J. N. Crisfield, 1; C. N. Bengough, 2; C. Mitchell, 3. Time, 4min. 50 3-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—H. P. C. Harvey (17ft. 7½in.), 1; G. F. Elston, 2.

STEEPLECHASE (1½ mile).—J. N. Crisfield, 1; C. N. Bengough, 2; A. S. C. Saunders, 3. Time, 7min. 59sec. Both Crisfield and Bengough broke the School record.

SUTTON VALENCE

The results of the open events in the sports at Sutton Valence School were:—

HIGH JUMP.—R. G. Newbury (5ft. 2¼in.), 1; B. S. Hewett, 2; G. W. Hook, 3.

LONG JUMP.—D. L. Parker (18ft. 7in.), 1; D. G. Lowe, 2; R. G. Newbury, 3.

HURDLES.—D. G. Lowe, 1; A. T. Wooderson, 2; R. G. Newbury, 3. Time, 18 1-5sec.

100 YARDS.—R. E. Ellis, 1; A. T. Wooderson, 2; D. L. Parker, 3. Time, 11 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—A. T. Wooderson, 1; D. L. Parker, 2; R. E. Ellis, 3. Time, 55 2-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—A. T. Wooderson, 1; J. H. Tomson Smith, 2; S. C. Wooderson, 3. Time, 2min. 5sec.

MILE.—A. T. Wooderson, 1; P. O. Barnett, 2; S. C. Wooderson, 3. Time, 4min. 49 4-5sec.

STEEPLECHASE (5 MILES).—A. T. Wooderson, 1; P. O. Barnett, 2; B. S. Hewett, 3. Time, 31min. 45sec.

INDIVIDUAL CHALLENGE CUP.—A. T. Wooderson.

HOUSE CHALLENGE CUP.—Westminster.

KINGSWOOD

F. C. Pritchard set up a new record for the Half Mile in 2min. 11 7-10sec., and F. W. Rushby a new record for the High Jump, 5ft. 3¾in., in the open events at Kingswood School Sports. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—E. W. Owen, 1; R. M. Barron, 2; E. Hannah, 3. Time, 10 7-10sec.

QUARTER MILE.—F. C. Pritchard, 1; J. C. Lawson, 2; P. T. Lawson, 3. Time, 58 2-5sec.

HALF MILE.—F. C. Pritchard, 1; J. C. Lawson, 2; A. K. Dewing, 3. Time, 2min. 11 7-10sec. (School record.)

MILE.—F. C. Pritchard, 1; J. C. Lawson, 2; H. F. Kay, 3. Time, 4min. 58 4-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—F. W. Rushby, 1; F. C. Pritchard, 2; J. C. Lawson, 3. Time, 19 7-10sec.

HIGH JUMP.—F. W. Rushby (5ft. 3¾in.), 1; J. C. Currey, 2. (School record.)

LONG JUMP.—A. B. Garman (17ft. 10in.), 1; J. C. Currey, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—F. W. Rushby (83 yards 1ft.), 1.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (14lb.).—E. E. Gedye (33ft.), 1; S. H. Scott, 2; E. W. Owen, 3.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—F. C. Pritchard.

DUNSTABLE

A. R. Pratt broke the school records for the 100 Yards, High Jump, and the Long Jump, and J. L. Jenkins for the Quarter-Mile and the Half-Mile in the open events at Dunstable School sports.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—A. R. Pratt, 1; R. L. Bryan, 2; H. Thring, 3. Time, 10 7-10sec. (School record.)

220 YARDS.—A. R. Pratt, 1; J. L. Jenkins, 2; R. L. Bryan, 3. Time, 24 3-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—J. L. Jenkins, 1; A. R. Pratt, 2; N. L. Butt, 3. Time, 55sec. (School record.)

HALF-MILE.—J. L. Jenkins, 1; J. R. Tompkins, 2; N. L. Butt, 3. Time, 2min. 10 3-5sec. (School record.)

MILE.—J. R. Tompkins, 1; N. L. Butt, 2; A. S. Moody, 3. Time, 5min. 1-5sec.

220 YARDS HURDLES.—J. L. Jenkins, 1; R. L. Bryan, 2; N. L. Butt, 3. Time, 29 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. R. Pratt (5ft. 1¾in.), 1; N. L. Butt, 2. (School record.)

LONG JUMP.—A. R. Pratt (19ft. 3½in.), 1; F. S. Webb, 2. (School record.)

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—G. S. Walker (89 yards), 1.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—A. R. Pratt.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CHESTER

The results of the open events at the annual sports at the King's School, Chester, were:—

100 YARDS.—Ellis, 1; Carsley, 2; Martin, 3. Time, 11 7-10sec.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Mansley (95 yards 1ft. 7in.), 1; Griffiths, 2; Williams, 3.

220 YARDS.—Ellis, 1; Carsley, 2; Martin, 3. Time, 25sec.

HIGH JUMP.—Hughes (4ft. 9in.), 1; Williams, 2; Gillies, 3.

QUARTER MILE.—Ellis, 1; Green, 2; Lunn, 3.

HALF MILE.—Green, 1; Read, 2; Lunn, 3. Time, 2min. 27 3-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—Pickett (17ft. 10in.), 1; Hughes, 2; Williams and Ellis, equal 3.

MILE.—Green, 1; Ellis, 2; Lunn, 3. Time, 4min. 57 2-5sec.

CROSS COUNTRY.—Green, 1; Edwards, 2; Read, 3.

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL

The Gresham's School sports, of which the half mile was run on Monday against a strong wind, were completed on Wednesday. Rain fell heavily during the morning, but cleared for the afternoon. The results were:—

HALF MILE.—M. L. Docker, 1; M. W. Lister, 2; N. D. Wakeham, 3. Time, 2min. 18sec.

100 YARDS.—M. L. Docker, 1; H. P. K. Pooley, 2; C. Jolibe, 3. Time, 10 3-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—J. O. Collin (4ft. 11¾in.), 1; D. D. Maclean, 2; J. C. Lindrell, 3.

QUARTER MILE.—M. L. Docker, 1; P. H. Savory, 2; M. W. Lister, 3. Time, 56 3-5sec.

LONG JUMP.—H. P. K. Pooley (18ft. 6½in.), 1; G. C. Marshall, 2; P. R. Asor-Smith, 3.

HURDLES.—J. O. Collin, 1; H. P. K. Pooley, 2; P. R. Asor-Smith, 3. Time, 17sec.

220 YARDS.—M. L. Docker, 1; P. H. Savory, 2; H. P. K. Pooley, 3. Time, 24 1-5sec.

MILE.—P. R. Wilson, 1; N. D. Wakeham, 2; T. E. Johnson, 3. Time, 4min. 57 4-5sec.

HOUSE RELAY (1½ mile).—Farfield, 1; Howsons, 2; Woodlands, 3.

SPORTS CHAMPION.—M. L. Docker.

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Farfield.

ORATORY SCHOOL

The following were the results in the open events at the Oratory School sports:—

100 YARDS.—F. Kelly, 1; L. Jones, 2. Time, 11 1-5sec.

QUARTER MILE.—R. V. Baillon 1. Time, 60 2-5sec.

HALF MILE.—R. V. Baillon, 1; A. Heathcote, 2. Time, 2min. 22 4-5sec.

MILE.—R. V. Baillon, 1; A. Heathcote, 2. Time, 5min. 17sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. Paterson, 1; R. Ward, 2. Time, 18 2-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—G. Carey (5ft. 2in.), 1; G. Elliott, 2.

LONG JUMP.—B. Sykes (17ft. 7in.), 1; F. Kelly, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—M. F. Callaghan (90 yards 1ft. 6in.), 1; M. F. Chapman, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. V. Baillon.

NEWBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The results in the open events at Newbury Grammar School sports were as follows:—

100 YARDS.—S. C. Inns and P. G. Nicol tied for first place; K. Seward, 3. Time, 11 2-5sec.

QUARTER MILE.—S. C. Inns, 1; S. M. Westall, 2; P. G. Nicol, 3. Time, 62sec.

HALF MILE.—S. M. Westall, 1; S. C. Inns, 2; A. J. South, 3. Time, 2min. 20sec.

MILE.—S. M. Westall, 1; S. C. Inns, 2; J. D. Simms, 3. Time, 5min. 29 1-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—P. G. Nicol, 1; G. B. Bull, 2; C. R. Mazzi, 3. Time, 19sec.

HIGH JUMP.—G. B. Bull (4ft. 10in.), 1; W. M. A. Brown and C. H. Lansley (equal), 2.

LONG JUMP.—G. B. Bull (18ft. 1½in.), 1; P. G. Nicol, 2; C. R. Mazzi, 3.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—C. H. Lansley (71 yards 1ft.), 1; J. P. Wells, 2; A. C. Garrard, 3.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—S. C. Inns.

STAMFORD

D. E. Tipler set up two School records, the half mile in 2min. 10 1-5sec. and the mile in 4min. 53sec., in the open events at Stamford School sports. E. Johnson set up a new record for the School 100 yards in 10 2-5sec. Johnson also won the long jump and throwing the cricket ball, and tied with R. L. Basden in the quarter mile. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—E. Johnson, 1; R. L. Basden, 2; H. E. Packer, 3. Time, 10 2-5sec. (School record.)

QUARTER MILE.—E. Johnson and R. L. Basden (equal), 1; R. H. T. Fox, 3. Time, 58sec.

HALF MILE.—D. E. Tipler, 1; R. H. T. Fox, 2; E. Johnson, 3. Time, 2min. 10 1-5sec. (School record.)

MILE.—D. E. Tipler, 1; R. H. T. Fox, 2; E. Johnson, 3. Time, 4min. 58sec. (School record.)

120 YARDS HURDLES.—G. W. G. Cutting, 1; R. L. Basden, 2. Time, 19 4-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—R. L. Basden (4ft. 11½in.), 1; D. E. Tipler, 2.

LONG JUMP.—E. Johnson (17ft. 8½in.), 1; R. H. T. Fox, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—E. Johnson (95yds. 2ft.), 1.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—E. Johnson.

KING'S SCHOOL (ROCHESTER)

R. H. Buxton won the 100 Yards, 220 Yards, Quarter-mile, Half-mile, Mile, and the Long Jump in the open events at King's School, Rochester, and so became Victor Ludorum for the second time. He did the 220 Yards in 24 4-5sec., making a new record for the School.

The results were:—

100 YARDS.—R. H. Buxton, 1; H. A. J. Osgathorp, 2; J. H. Radford, 3. Time, 11 3-10sec.

220 YARDS.—R. H. Buxton, 1; H. V. Cackett, 2; H. A. Osgathorp, 3. Time, 24 4-5sec. (School record.)

QUARTER-MILE.—R. H. Buxton, 1; H. A. J. Osgathorp, 2; F. S. Palmer, 3. Time, 55 1-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—R. H. Buxton, 1; J. B. Chaplin, 2; F. S. Palmer, 3. Time, 2min. 22 3-5sec.

MILE.—R. M. Buxton, 1; F. S. Palmer, 2; H. A. J. Osgathorp, 3. 5min. 12 2-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. H. Sibson, 1; R. H. Buxton, 2; J. H. Radford, 3. Time, 19 7-10sec.

HIGH JUMP.—R. H. Sibson (5ft. 1¾in.), 1; J. H. Radford, 2; F. S. Palmer, 3.

LONG JUMP.—R. H. Buxton (19ft. 1¾in.), 1; R. H. Sibson, 2; S. C. M. Warne, 3.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—S. C. M. Warne (93yds. 1ft. 4in.), 1; J. H. Radford, 2. (School record.)

VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. H. Buxton.

KING'S SCHOOL (BRUTON)

D. B. Coney won five events—the Quarter-mile, Half-mile, Mile, 120 Yards Hurdles, and Putting the Weight—at King's School (Bruton) sports. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—D. S. Clement, 1; D. B. Coney, 2; A. Macdonald, 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—D. B. Coney, 1; D. S. Clement, 2; A. Macdonald, 3. Time, 59sec.

HALF-MILE.—D. B. Coney, 1; D. S. Clement, 2. Time, 2min. 11 1-5sec.

MILE.—D. B. Coney, 1; W. J. Roe, 2; J. C. Hart, 3. Time, 4min. 57sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—D. B. Coney, 1; N. S. Brocklebank, 2; J. H. Gait, 3. Time, 18 3-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—D. S. Clement (5ft. 2in.), 1; J. E. H. Gait, Equals School Record.

LONG JUMP.—D. T. Bartlett (16ft. 10½in.), 1; P. H. P. Weaver, 2.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (16lb.).—D. B. Coney (26ft. 8½in.), 1; D. S. Clement, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—D. B. Coney.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL (YORK)

The following were the results in the open events at the sports at St. Peter's School (York):—

100 YARDS.—W. D. Draffan, 1; E. Pawson, 2. Time, 10 1-5sec. (School record.)

220 YARDS.—W. D. Draffan, 1; J. Fargus, 2. Time, 25 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—H. A. Butler, 1; J. Fargus, 2. Time, 58 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—H. A. Butler, 1; E. Davenport, 2. Time, 2min. 23 1-5sec.

MILE.—H. A. Butler, 1; C. Hill, 2; A. B. Macildowie, 3. Time, 5min. 3-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—H. Webster (4ft. 8½in.), 1; J. A. Brittain, 2.

LONG JUMP.—H. Webster (17ft. 9in.), 1; W. D. Draffan, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—H. A. Butler.

ST. EDMUND'S (CANTERBURY)

The following were the results in the open events at St. Edmund's School (Canterbury) sports:—

100 YARDS.—O. M. Bruce-Payne, 1; R. A. Todd, 2; G. F. Rivaz, 3. Time, 11 1-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—G. F. Rivaz, 1; R. A. Todd, 2; G. F. Stephens, 3. Time, 58 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—G. F. Stephens, 1; J. B. Box, 2; G. F. Rivaz, 3. Time, 2min. 19sec.

MILE.—G. F. Stephens, 1; G. F. Rivaz, 2; J. B. Box, 3. Time, 5min. 7sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. A. Todd, 1; C. Bruce-Payne, 2; R. H. Symonds, 3. Time, 19 3-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—O. M. Bruce-Payne (5ft. 4in.), 1; R. A. Todd, 2; J. B. Box, 3.

LONG JUMP.—R. A. Todd (18ft. 5½in.), 1; R. H. Symonds, 2; G. F. Rivaz, 3.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—R. H. Symonds (89ft. 9½in.), 1; R. A. Todd, 2; H. Jacob, 3.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—R. A. Todd.

BROMSGROVE

L. H. A. Pilkington won the half-mile, mile, 120 yards hurdles, and putting the weight, and finished second in the 100 yards and the quarter-mile in the open events at Bromsgrove School sports. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—B. E. Nicholls, 1; L. H. A. Pilkington, 2; W. J. Hyde, 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

220 YARDS.—B. E. Nicholls, 1; J. B. Shearer, 2; L. H. A. Pilkington, 3. Time, 25 2-5sec.

QUARTER-MILE.—N. W. Wyllys, 1; L. H. A. Pilkington, 2; C. H. Fairlie-Clarke, 3. Time, 57 3-5sec.

HALF-MILE.—L. H. A. Pilkington, 1; F. A. Oxley, 2; A. K. Guest, 3. Time, 2min. 17 4-5sec.

MILE.—L. H. A. Pilkington, 1; J. B. Brotherton, 2; A. K. Guest, 3. Time, 5min. 6 3-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—L. H. A. Pilkington, 1; A. G. Lewis, 2; F. R. Nourrish, 3. Time, 20sec.

HIGH JUMP.—D. R. Hine (4ft. 10½in.), 1; W. P. Cambridge, 2.

LONG JUMP.—B. E. Massey (19ft. 0½in.), 1; W. G. Garman, 2.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT (16lb.).—L. H. A. Pilkington (29ft. 8½in.), 1; N. W. H. Wyllys, 2.

VICTOR LUDORUM.—L. H. A. Pilkington.

TRENT

The results of the open events in the School Sports at Trent College were:—

100 YARDS.—G. L. Parker, 1; T. R. Wade, 2. Time, 10 2-5sec. (School record.)

QUARTER-MILE.—G. L. Parker, 1; C. F. Jonkhaas, 2. Time, 58sec.

HALF-MILE.—J. L. Barker, 1; G. L. Parker, 2; R. W. Large, 3. Time, 2min. 9 4-5sec. (School record.)

MILE.—J. L. Barker, 1; R. W. Large, 2; C. F. Jonkhaas, 3. Time, 5min. 0 1-5sec.

HIGH JUMP.—T. J. Fitton, 1; B. L. Mitchell, 2. (4ft. 11in.)

LONG JUMP.—W. R. Wade, 1; J. C. L. Cowburn, 2. (18ft. 2¼in.)

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—W. H. Walker, 90yds. 6in.

HOUSE CUP.—Shuker House.

FRAMLINGHAM

FRAMLINGHAM.—HALF-MILE.—G. Stiles (Stradbroke), 2min. 18 3-5sec. HURDLES.—G. R. Vale (Stradbroke), 19 1-5sec. LONG JUMP.—G. R. Vale (Stradbroke), 19ft. 8¾in. 100 YARDS.—L. Hardy (Kerrison), 10 3-5sec. 220 YARDS.—N. W. Hardgrave (Stradbroke), 57 4-5sec. HIGH JUMP.—J. Reade (Kerrison), 5ft. 0½in. MILE.—G. Stiles (Stradbroke), 5min. 13sec. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—G. R. Vale (Stradbroke), 85 yds. 1ft. 6in. PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—N. A. Bellamy (Garrett), 29ft. 3½in. RELAY RACE.—Stradbroke, 4min. 12 2-5sec.

STRAMONGATE, KENDAL.—BENSON KNOTT RUN (four miles cross-country, highest point 650ft.).—H. C. Dodgson, 1; A. G. Douglas, 2; M. Burton, 3. Time, 29min. 30sec. HOUSE SPORTS, Sturridge Cup.—Eddington House. VICTOR LUDORUM, Jefferys Cup.—F. W. Harding. SENIOR TEAM RACE, Masters' Shield.—Dalton House.

KING'S SCHOOL, ELY.—STEEPLECHASE.—G. V. Shepard. HALF-MILE.—J. Simons, Time, 2min. 24 4-5sec. LONG JUMP.—J. M. Hayward, 19ft. 2in. HIGH JUMP.—F. B. Alderdice, 4ft. 8in. 100 YARDS.—S. P. Thomas, Time, 14sec. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—I. G. Maitland, 80 yards. QUARTER-MILE.—G. V. Shepard, Time, 60sec. 120 YARDS HURDLES.—S. P. Thomas, Time, 19sec. MILE.—J. Simons, Time, 4min. 58 2-5sec. (School record).

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 3.—The fourth and last Test Match between the West Indies and M.C.C. was begun to-day, and at the luncheon interval M.C.C. had scored 69 runs for no wicket. G. Gunn had scored 30 and Sandham 37.—*Reuter.*

The score at the tea interval was 184 for one wicket. Gunn made 85, and Sandham was 96 not out.

SIR J. CAHN'S TEAM IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, April 2.—Sir Julien Cahn's team to-day concluded their tour with a victory over the rest of Argentina by eight wickets.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW SUSSEX PRESIDENT

The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has sent the following telegram to the Sussex County Cricket Club, of which he was recently elected President:—

"Please convey my sincere thanks members of my old club for honour done me, which my people and I much appreciate. Sorry only delayed owing to influenza attack and my boy's untimely and sudden death. Will soon be with you.—Maharajah Jam Sahib."

T. A. Higson, the second son of Mr. T. A. Higson, hon. treasurer to the Lancashire County Cricket Club, has been elected captain of the Cheltenham College eleven.

FENCING

SABRE CHAMPIONSHIP

The annual Sabre Championship of Great Britain, which was begun yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, has this year attracted 38 entries. Five preliminary pools will be held, four fencers from each pool being admitted to three second-round pools, which will be fought on April 8 and 9. From each of these four fencers will qualify for two semi-final pools on April 10, and three from each semi-final will meet in a final pool of six on April 11. The final pool will be held at 8.30 p.m., all the others at 6 p.m.

This year's entry includes Colonel R. B. Campbell, the holder of the title, and O. G. Trinder, last year's runner-up; Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Ridley Martin and G. L. G. Harry, both previous winners of the championship, are also competing. Unfortunately the three Birmingham representatives, Major R. E. Cole, Major F. Twist, and G. F. Haycraft, have been compelled to scratch for various reasons.

Preliminary Pools I. and II. were fought last night, and in the second there was some very pretty sword play. Trinder, who headed it undefeated, gave an excellent display, and was touched only times only in five assaults. Once only was taken to the seventh hit, by C. S. Humphreys-Davison, of Bedford House. Still he did not maintain in this form in his other fights, and failed to secure promotion. J. Smallwood, of Nautical College, Pangbourne, which must nowadays be considered as one of the best nurseries of sabre play, fenced in delightful style and next to Trinder only, and the remaining places for promotion were gained by A. J. Lough, of the London Fencing Club, and R. C. Dicker, of the Inns of Court School of Arms. Humpherston and R. Ratman failed.

Pool I. was completely spoilt by the heavy play of some of the competitors. Blows were delivered more suited to Smithfield Market than to Salle Bertrand and some of the younger and less experienced swordsmen were obviously scared out of any chance they had. Sad to relate, the worst offender headed the pool undefeated. It is a great pity that C. L. de Beaumont, whose quickness of attack and *ripostes* and speed of foot-work are altogether admirable, should spoil his play by the heaviness of his stroke. There were others who offended, but the greater the skill the greater should be the delicacy of touch. G. J. S. Chatterton, another product of Nautical College, Pangbourne, was the stylist of the pool, but he started half-heartedly and only just qualified for promotion by winning two of his last three fights. C. G. Hobler gained second place in the pool with two defeats, and G. Haynes tied with Chatterton for third. Those who failed to qualify were J. S. Blair, R. B. Ridley-Martin, and M. L. Bates.

The draw for the remaining preliminary pools is:—

Pool III.—G. L. G. Harry, G. F. Haycraft, A. H. Jeffreys, Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, K. F. Selby, J. Sills, and S. W. Wright.

Pool IV.—R. E. Brocke, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Captain R. A. Gray, V. Malcolm, W. Rippon, Major F. Twist, and J. E. Willoughby.

These will be fought to-night.

Pools V. and VI. to be fought on Monday, April 7.—R. D. S. Anderson, A. Fellows, S. Gerard, C. E. Heys-Hallett, D. H. Irish, F. A. Needham, A. G. Pilbrow, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Ridley-Martin.

GOLF

THE LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

After a most exciting finish on the New Zealand course, yesterday, Kent beat Surrey by four games to three in the Ladies' County Championship. Surrey had already played four matches in the Southern Sub-Division of the South-Eastern Division, and had lost only three individual games; but Kent played well yesterday to gain their third victory of the season.

The results were:—

KENT		SURREY	
Miss D. Fishwick	0	Miss M. Gourlay (4 and 2)	1
Miss D. Pearson (at the 19th hole)	1	Mrs. Latham Hall	0
Mrs. Cautley	0	Mrs. R. F. Potter (1 hole)	1
Miss Wanda Morgan (3 and 2)	1	Mrs. R. L. Kennedy	0
Miss Oswald (1 hole)	1	Mrs. A. C. Johnston	0
Miss I. Doxford	0	Miss Jean Hamilton (2 and 1)	1
Miss Butler (at the 20th hole)	1	Mrs. Crombie	0
Total	4	Total	3

Warwickshire played their first match of the season in the Midlands Division (Sub-Division II.) on the Robin Hood course, yesterday, when they beat Staffordshire by four games to three.

Buckinghamshire gained their third victory of the season in the Northern Sub-Division of the South-Eastern Division at Burnham Beeches yesterday, when they beat Oxfordshire by four games to three.

"EVE" LADIES' NORTHERN FOURSOMES

Two further rounds of the *Eve* Ladies' Northern Foursomes were played over the Alwoodley Club's course at Leeds yesterday, and the finals will be played to-day. Last year's final pair

Parliament

COAL MINES BILL

MAJORITY OF 43 FOR THIRD READING

LORDS AND BRANGWYN PANELS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Torquay and Paignton Traction Bill, East Surrey Water Bill, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1) Bill, and Tees Valley Water Bill were read a second time, and the South Staffordshire Mond Gas Bill was read a third time.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) BILL

EARL RUSSELL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office, moved the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill. He said that silicosis was not one of the industrial diseases included in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Many years might pass before the disease developed and reached serious dimensions; and in addition there was difficulty of diagnosis. The disease was, however, made the subject of compensation schemes under which employers in an industry contributed to a central fund. The diagnosis of silicosis had now been considerably improved. The concern of the Home Office was to prevent the disease if possible. Experience showed that if the disease was detected at an early stage and the workman was removed from the dust-contaminated atmosphere it did not progress farther.

A Committee which was appointed by Lord Brentford, when he was Home Secretary, to inquire into the medical arrangements for the diagnosis of silicosis reported in September last and this Bill was practically the outcome of that report. It was proposed under the Bill to set up a medical board to deal with all cases of silicosis in all industries. The Bill also proposed to set up a general scheme applicable to all industries and processes and groups of industries to which workmen's compensation applied for the purpose of co-ordinating the medical arrangements in connexion with the compensation schemes. It was provided, too, that those matters which applied to workmen suffering from silicosis should also extend to industries and processes involving exposure to asbestos dust, which, it had been discovered, produced somewhat similar effects. The total number of persons concerned in silica industries was placed at between 60,000 and 70,000 and about 2,200 in connexion with asbestos.

LORD ASKWITH hoped the noble lord would not hurry the Committee stage of the Bill. The Bill was of the utmost importance to the tin industry of Cornwall, and it was important that that industry, which was suffering from the present deplorable price of the commodity, should not be hampered by undue expenditure on boards. The owners of these mines were considering the effects of the Bill and what steps they ought to take to protect their interests, and were also making arrangements for consultations with the miners.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD joined in Lord Askwith's request. There were one or two grave objections to this legislation. Very considerable powers already vested in the Home Secretary and further almost unlimited powers were proposed to be given to him under this Bill. That was a matter which required more careful consideration than it had been possible to give it.

EARL RUSSELL stated that the Committee stage would not be taken before May 1.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE BRANGWYN PANELS

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, moved the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on House of Lords Offices which raised the question of the decoration of the Royal Gallery. He said the question dated from 1925, when the then Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Lincolnshire, reported to the Committee Lord Iveagh's offer to complete the decoration of the Royal Gallery, which offer was accepted with warm approval. Towards the end of 1926, or early in the spring of 1927, rumours relating to the matter began to float about in the Press and elsewhere, the result of which was that he felt it his duty to write to Lord Lincolnshire. He was anxious as to what was proposed to be done for two reasons. The first was the reaction which the decoration might have on the erection of the Peers' War Memorial. That difficulty was subsequently adjusted. But he was most anxious that the House should not be confronted with something done to which it had not given its sanction. He sent a copy of his letter to Lord Lincolnshire to Lord Iveagh, and the reply he got from Lord Iveagh was very satisfactory indeed. Lord Iveagh said he was doing nothing beyond having a picture painted by Mr. Brangwyn in position for the Peers to see and approve of. In October, 1927, Lord Iveagh died, and the present Lord Iveagh stated that he was prepared to go on with what had been initiated by his illustrious father. For this offer he expressed his gratitude to his noble friend. (Hear, hear.) On March 8, 1928, the matter again came before the House of Lords Offices Committee, when Lord Lincolnshire sent a memorandum saying that their lordships need have no apprehension on the point that it would be difficult for them to refuse to accept Mr. Brangwyn's pictures now that they had reached so advanced a stage, as offers had been made to Mr. Brangwyn for the whole of the pictures, and it was hoped that they would not have to go out of the country. He had heard some doubt expressed as to the accuracy of that opinion which was then given to him. But he thought he ought to mention it because Lord Lincolnshire was the sole channel of communication to him and the Lord Chancellor as representing the House in this matter. He thought he ought therefore to emphasize that they were justified in proceeding on the lines on which they did proceed in view of this communication made by what was to them at the time the only authority enabled to make any communication. In August, 1928, again representing their lordships, having been chosen to represent them by the late Lord Great Chamberlain, he saw the model which was now in the Royal Gallery in Mr. Brangwyn's studio. He also saw one or a portion of one of the panels. He came to the conclusion that this was a most interesting proposal, embodying a very charming work of art. To that extent his ignorant opinion had been supported by the report of the Royal Fine Arts Commission. Now in addition to being able to see the model they were able to see five of the pictures in their places. For the first time they and the Royal Fine Arts Commission had the welcome opportunity of forming a more mature judgment. He believed both the Lord Great Chamberlain and the First Commissioner of Works would welcome their lordships' discussion and decision on the point now before them. Lord Iveagh was also desirous that their lordships' opinion should be taken. The question before them was not now whether they liked these pictures, but whether it was desirable that the pictures should be put in a particular place. The report of the Royal Commission stated that they were unable to recommend the erection of the paintings in the Royal Gallery. They said they were conscious of their value, but did not think the pictures could possibly do justice to their own merits in the Royal Gallery. It was the duty of every member of the House to decide this matter individually. The Palace of Westminster was the finest example of the Gothic revival and was complete in itself. He felt strongly that he did not want to take his share in breaking up that completeness. He asked whether it was reasonable that the pictures should be completed for the Royal Gallery if there was any chance of their not being required in the Royal Gallery. Obviously they should be completed with the place in view where they were eventually to be placed. However beautiful the pictures might be, he thought they had sufficient information before them to decide that they were out of harmony with their proposed surroundings in the Royal Gallery.

The EARL of ONSLOW said he had been asked by one of the trustees to say that they felt it their duty to submit that the decision on the acceptability of the paintings should not be taken without the fullest opportunity for consideration being afforded to those on whom the duty of decision lay. A letter to the Press signed by seven distinguished artists suggested that a final decision should not be given until the whole of the panels had been completed and placed in position. The trustees urged that this should be taken into earnest consideration, and the artist had signified to the trustees that it was his desire. It was not anticipated that lengthy delay would be involved in waiting for the completion of the scheme.

LORD NEWTON'S CRITICISMS

LORD NEWTON said that in 1927 a distinct undertaking was obtained from the artist that his designs would be available for inspection before the end of 1927. Although the Royal Fine Arts Commission were invited to inspect the designs they apparently had no opportunity of doing so until the present year. He awaited with great interest the explanation on this point from either Lord Peel, as representing the Office of Works, or Lord Crawford, who represented the Royal Fine Arts Commission. It seemed to him a singularly mysterious matter. He could only account for the delay by supposing that the artist was unwilling to show his work to anybody before it was completed or that he had gone back on his decision.

He agreed absolutely with the view of the Fine Arts Commission, as he believed, did every one else. He had not heard of anybody who was enthusiastically or even warmly in favour of the Brangwyn cartoons. Speaking for himself, as one of no authority on art, they seemed to him to be entirely inappropriate and far too exuberant for their conventional and restrained surroundings. There were many other places in which they would be more appropriate. It was quite plain that there would be a considerable demand for these works of art whatever they individually might think of them. Their merit was recognized; the genius of the artist was admired. He had heard that a certain number of artists and other people had rushed forward in order to defend Mr. Brangwyn, but he failed to see why so much attention should be paid to their views. The Fine Arts Commission, which was constituted for the express purpose of advising Government Departments with regard to works of art, was the body they should have regard to. That ought to be a sufficiently high authority to satisfy anybody in that House. He could not see that the artist was suffering from any grievance. It was plain that the publicity which had attached to the transaction had enormously improved the pecuniary value of these works and that there would be no trouble in disposing of them.

As he understood, the contract made by Lord Iveagh was with Mr. Brangwyn and with nobody else. If the Brangwyn paintings were not accepted, then he would like to know whether any money would be available for future decoration. He gathered not. If that were so, it was not much use discussing any further plans. If, however, by any chance there were any funds available, he would make this suggestion. He believed that for a much smaller expenditure of money a far more successful scheme of decoration could be evolved. He believed that an infinitely better impression could be obtained by removing the paintings which were there now, with the exception of the two big frescoes, and filling the panels with tapestry, leaving the upper portion of the Chamber undisturbed. A scheme of that kind would, he believed, completely harmonize with the decoration and the Maclise frescoes, and that the whole thing could be done at, probably, a cost of £4,000 or £5,000.

LORD PEEL'S VIEWS

EARL PEEL, speaking as one who had some responsibility in the earlier stages of this matter, said it gave him great pain to refuse anything that was offered, and still more to refuse so fine a decorative scheme offered with such munificence and generosity by the late Lord Iveagh, his son, the present Lord Iveagh, and the other trustees. (Hear, hear.) Lord Newton had said that he did not understand why there had been this delay in submitting these panels to the Fine Arts Commission. From the very inception of this matter he was constantly urging on the trustees, and through the trustees on the artist, that the designs should be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission at the earliest possible moment. He was very anxious that there should be no disappointment to either the donors or the artist, and equally anxious, if possible, to spare the artist any idea that work on which he had expended so much thought and brilliant invention should, at a later stage, not be accepted by their lordships. There were a great many delays, but he was not personally responsible for any of them; he did everything to overcome them. It was a matter of great regret to him that the designs were not put before the Fine Arts Commission at an earlier stage. He thought they ought to accept the proposals made to the House by the Offices Committee, and by the Lord Chairman, and agree with the admirable report of the Fine Arts Commission.

As to the suggestion which had been made by various distinguished artists that a final decision should be postponed until all the panels were completed, he would point out that a sight of the panels already put up was sufficient to show that the scheme did not harmonize with the decorations of the Royal Gallery. (Hear, hear.) Delay would not be fair to the artist (hear, hear), and no injustice would be done him if the pictures were not approved, as he had agreed that if approval was not given the scheme would come to an end. He therefore hoped their lordships, while expressing gratitude to Lord Iveagh for his munificence, would decide to leave the Royal Gallery as it was decorated 80 years ago. (Hear, hear.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP said the Royal Gallery might not be fine or splendid in itself, but from the historical point of view it was an extraordinarily interesting example of mid-Victorian art and it would be a mistake to interfere with it as such. It was almost impossible to get an artist of to-day to decorate the Gallery in harmony with the taste and fashion of 80 years ago, and the best course was to leave the Gallery as it was.

The EARL of CRAWFORD said he was opposed to delay in coming to a final decision. Five of the panels had already been erected. He did not know how long it had taken to complete them, but he thought a good many years would have elapsed before the remaining 11 panels were ready. Certain artists had urged that in justice to the painter and the late Lord Iveagh there should be a postponement. But it was obvious from the correspondence of the late Lord Iveagh that he only contemplated that a single picture should be erected for their lordships' judgment. With that view Mr. Brangwyn had expressed agreement. No artist could possibly ask for a better opportunity of having his work carefully studied than was presented by the work which Mr. Brangwyn had already done, showing as it did in the clearest fashion what was his conception of the decoration of the Gallery as a whole. He took the view that the Palace of Westminster was a very noble thing and should be respected to the utmost of their power. He was not against its further enrichment. He had taken a share in adding what he thought appropriate enrichment. Although nobody was more keen then he in encouraging modern art, it was not necessary that it should be done at the expense of past art, and he thought those interesting and remarkable pictures would do greater justice to themselves and be more in harmony with their surroundings if they were erected elsewhere than in the Royal Gallery.

LORD IVEAGH'S STATEMENT

The EARL of IVEAGH said that his father entered into an agreement with the artist to produce enough pictures to fill the vacant panels in the Royal Gallery. The artist bound himself to complete the paintings. He asked the House the favour of waiting to take their decision until the paintings that had to be completed under the contract were completed and could be seen. Mr. Brangwyn, in a letter dated March 30, said: "I need not say I regret that you are so unhopeful of the final decision of the peers with regard to my paintings. I am still most desirous that if you will be so kind you should ask their lordships to permit me to submit my finished work in position in the Royal Gallery before they give their final decision. If the peers decline to accept the final work I shall not consider it to be a greater rebuff than if they give their decision on the part of the work they have already seen, but I shall have had the satisfaction of completing what I look upon as the most important work of my life." In a further portion of the letter, which was not completely heard in the Press Gallery, the artist said he was content to be allowed to show his pictures in the hall with the existing surroundings. Lord Iveagh asked the House to give full consideration to the pictures, whatever their decision might be.

LORD MELCHETT said it was unfortunate that in this country when they got the combination of a generous donor and a great artist the result was the rejection of their work. How could they reject the appeal which Lord Iveagh had just made that the generosity of the donor and the work of the artist should be given the fullest chance possible? Personally, he did not think it was likely to change the views of either the Fine Arts Commission or of most of the members of that House, but at any rate it should not be said that they were afraid or unwilling to go to the utmost limit in order to form a final opinion. It would appear to be very ungracious, even churlish, if they did not respond to the appeal that had been made. Anyone who had been in contact with artists could not fail to appreciate that it must be a big, and almost a mortal, blow to a great painter who had been spending years of his life on a work to see that work discarded. Although he agreed fully with the report of the Fine Arts Commission, he would be reluctant to give a vote which would prevent the artist having a fair chance and would mean the rejection of the request of the donor's son.

LORD SALISBURY'S SUGGESTION

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he agreed with Lord Melchett that they ought to go a very long way to avoid even the appearance of ungraciousness in the matter. He would be very glad if he could find it within his duty to accept Lord Iveagh's suggestion, but he had been immensely impressed by the speech of the Lord Chairman—(hear, hear)—who had pointed out that the acceptance of such a suggestion would place both the artist and that House in a false position. He felt most unwilling to vote against Lord Iveagh, but he could not answer the arguments of the Lord Chairman. In these very difficult circumstances he felt they ought to take a little more time before arriving at a decision. If there was an opportunity for private conversations they might be able to get rid of the difficulty, and because of that hope he was going to take the course, which he trusted their lordships would approve, of moving that the debate be adjourned.

EARL BEAUCHAMP asked whether the noble marquess would give them some idea of how long an adjournment he proposed. Personally, he deprecated any further delay. (Hear, hear.)

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY replied that he had taken the course of moving the adjournment of the debate in the hope of avoiding the dilemma in which they stood. He would suggest an adjournment until an early day after the Easter Recess.

VISCOUNT LEE of FAREHAM said he was not quite clear as to what object it was hoped to serve by an adjournment. What was it they were to consider in the interval before taking up the matter again? The debate had suddenly been taken on to a personal plane rather than upon the merits of these paintings as forming a desirable addition to the Royal Gallery. Whilst, of course, they had the deepest sympathy with Lord Iveagh and understood the feeling which he had shown that the scheme which his father so generously contemplated should be carried into effect, he entirely disagreed.

The EARL of IVEAGH was understood to say that what he wanted was that consideration should be postponed until the House had seen the whole thing.

VISCOUNT LEE said they had been given an opportunity of seeing the scheme in model, and, to those who were accustomed to examine these things, that model was sufficient to enable them to come to a conclusion. He could not accept the personal plea put forward by Lord Melchett. The artist, after all, had had the opportunity for which he asked—(hear, hear)—and while no one wished to hurt the feelings of an eminent artist, the craft were not sacrosanct and they must submit to the ordinary play of criticism. They were now asked to wait until a scheme which some of them thought fundamentally unsuitable in its conception and totally inappropriate to the building and still more to the conception of the War Memorial could be carried further in order that they might be in a position later on to reject the whole thing. He earnestly hoped that the House might be allowed to express its opinion on this matter here and now. (Hear, hear.)

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that Lord Salisbury had not convinced him that his motion for the adjournment was one which should be accepted. From the temper of the House as indicated in the speeches, he could see no prospect of any alteration of the view which had been almost unanimously expressed of the Lord Chairman's speech. Was it not an additional discourtesy to keep a matter of this kind in suspense? If he felt that there was the smallest prospect of the adjournment producing any alteration of their opinion ——

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—I do not think it will alter my opinion or that of most of your lordships. It is not that. I thought, perhaps, we might by means of the adjournment be enabled to persuade those who have requested us to allow the full design to be carried out to abandon that request.

The EARL of IVEAGH, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that if their lordships could not see their way to accept his suggestion, he would prefer that the House should come to a decision now.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—In that case I should not think of persisting in my motion.

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE then moved that the report of the Select Committee be adopted. The EARL of IVEAGH moved as an amendment that the report be referred back, but this was rejected by 55 votes to 11, and the report was agreed to.

INCOME-TAX APPEALS

VISCOUNT DUNEDIN called attention to the practice of appeals to the House of Lords in income-tax cases. He said that while he was engaged recently in the business of the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal he thought it necessary to call attention to the practice of the Crown of appealing to the House, whether or not the case was really worth being brought to that supreme tribunal. As he did not wish to be a mere critic, and as the matter had attracted widespread notice in the Press, he had a proposal to make. When the Crown won in the Court of Appeal the tax-payer might, if he wished, come to the House of Lords at his own risk. But when the Crown lost in the Court of Appeal the Crown should not be allowed to come to the House of Lords, except with the leave of the Court of Appeal, and it should be possible—although not at all necessary—for the Court of Appeal to attach to its giving of leave such conditions as to costs as it thought fit. He thought the Court of Appeal could be trusted to give leave in all proper cases. He asked the Government to consider this proposal so that if it commended itself to them it might be put in the Finance Bill when the next Finance Bill came before them.

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, assured the noble lord that his suggestions would be considered. The Board of Inland Revenue did not enter appeals from decisions given against them by the Court of Appeal or the Court of Session unless there was a very large sum of money at stake or an important point of principle at issue which would involve large sums of money in other cases. In all cases where the Board were themselves seeking to establish some new point of principle on income-tax administration they paid the tax-payer's costs whether they were successful or not.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that Lord Dunedin's suggestion did not commend itself to him. The real remedy for the abuse, if abuse there were, of the Crown's power lay in the proper discharge of their duties by the Law Officers of the Crown.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in renewing the assurance that this matter would be most carefully considered by the competent authorities, said that, as at present advised, he was not quite sure that his mind would go in the same direction as that of Lord Dunedin. Every case must depend on its own facts. He agreed with Lord Hailsham that this was rather a matter for the proper exercise of their functions by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Their lordships rose at three minutes before 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), replying to a number of questions on the position of the wool textile industry, said that, as hon. members were aware, efforts to reach a settlement of this dispute by agreement or by reference to arbitration had previously failed. With the agreement of both sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the industry she appointed a court of inquiry, in January, under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act, and the report of that inquiry was recently published. She did not think she ought to make any comment on the present position, beyond expressing her hope that a general dislocation in this important industry might yet be avoided.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), in reply to a question by Mr. Ross (Londonderry, U.) as to whether he would undertake that our existing obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations are not increased in any way at the next meeting of the League as a result of any arrangement come to at the Naval Conference, referred the hon. member to answers given to similar questions yesterday and on Monday, to which he had nothing to add.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.).—Might not the information in the Press also be given to the House? I mean in connexion with the interpretations—whether the interpretations are not in effect modifications of the Covenant and as binding on us in honour as the Covenant itself.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I have given no information to the Press, and I hope hon. members will not attribute to me anything that appears there.

COSTS OF HATRY PROSECUTION

Replying to Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said the total costs of the prosecution in the cases of Rex v. Hatry and others amounted to £3,729 3s. 1d. The amount received from local funds towards the costs of the prosecution, with allowances made by the Court, was £1,902 10s.

PALESTINE

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to a private notice question by Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said:—His Majesty's Government will continue to administer Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Mandate as approved by the Council of the League of Nations. That is an international obligation from which there can be no question of receding.

Under the terms of the Mandate His Majesty's Government are responsible for promoting "the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

A double undertaking is involved, to the Jewish people on the one hand, and to the non-Jewish population of Palestine on the other, and it is the firm resolve of His Majesty's Government to give effect, in equal measure to both parts of the Declaration and to secure equal justice to all sections of the population of Palestine. That is a duty from which they will not shrink, and to the discharge of which they will apply all the resources at the command.

The report of the Shaw Commission, which is in the hands of hon. members, covers a wide field. The Commission was appointed to consider the immediate causes of the deplorable disturbances of August last and to suggest means of preventing a recurrence. In endeavouring faithfully to carry out the terms of reference, the Commission must have found it difficult to draw lines very rigidly. The Government is now studying the various recommendations of the Commission with a view to dealing with the immediate causes of the outbreak and to preventing a recurrence, and is in consultation with the interests concerned. I wish it to be understood that this statement includes the immediate provision of the police forces required to secure civil peace under existing circumstances.

Mr. BALDWIN.—I think the Prime Minister has gone as far as he could at the moment, and I think his statement will be received with satisfaction by the House. I presume that in due course, when the Government have had an opportunity for further consideration, an opportunity will be given to this House for discussion of the subject.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—As a matter of fact, we are in active consultation now with all the parties concerned, both those in Palestine and those who are available for conference here, and no time will be lost in amplifying the statement that I have been able to make.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) associated himself with the declaration which had been made by Mr. Baldwin.

NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN, said the business for next week would be:—Monday: Second reading of the Housing (No. 2) Bill, followed by the Committee stage of the necessary Money Resolution; Tuesday: Committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill; Wednesday: Third reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill, Committee stage of the Overseas Trade (Guarantee) Money Resolution, and the second reading of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill; Thursday: Second reading of the Housing (Scotland) Bill, and the Committee stage of the necessary Money Resolution; Friday: Further stages of the Mental Treatment Bill. On any day, if time permitted, other Orders would be taken.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS

Notice was given of the presentation of the following Bills:—Housing (Scotland) Bill; Navy and Marines Wills Bill, to amend the Act of 1865; Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill, to provide for the payment of travelling expenses incurred by members of Local Fisheries Committees; Board of Education Scheme (Devon, Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bill.

COAL MINES BILL

MR. BALDWIN'S CRITICISM

The House resumed the debate, which had been adjourned from the previous night, on the motion for the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill.

Mr. BALDWIN, who was received with Unionist cheers, prefaced his comments on the Bill by a tribute to those members who had conducted the debates, bringing a high quality of skill and knowledge to bear upon it, and to the President of the Board of Trade (cheers), who had carried the burden of the day almost single-handed with such charm that the Opposition had not been aggrieved by any inability on his part to explain the inexplicable or justify the unjustifiable. (Laughter.) Little had been said about the progress which has been made by the coal industry during the last two or three years. There was a common idea abroad that the mining industry of Great Britain was down and out, and that it had very little chance of surviving. When in an atmosphere of depressed industry, in face of the economic difficulties of the country and of foreign competition with nations having lower wages scales and infinitely lower social services than Great Britain had, the coal industry had produced and sold 240,000,000 tons of coal—60,000,000 tons of it having been sold in competition at world prices—a figure within 20 per cent. of the peak figures of 1913, it was a remarkable performance reflecting credit on the whole industry. It confirmed his view that the British miner was second to none in the world, and when the shortage of capital was remembered—a shortage which made the provision of new machinery and equipment difficult, it was a proof that no general charge of inefficiency could be brought against the management of that industry. (Unionist cheers.) Given peace, confidence, and a revival of trade, he for one had no fear of the future of that industry or of its ability to take care of itself.

Before the Unionist Party left office, they were within sight of the corner of a very long lane. Industry was beginning in many places to pay its way, and it had in front of it in the autumn the advantages accruing from derating. (Unionist cheers.) Now they had the Bill which, for good or for ill, was going to make a very great deal of difference, both to the administration and the management of that industry. The reason for the Bill, which was thoroughly unjustifiable economically whatever it might be on other grounds, lay in politics, and when politics and business were mixed they got explosion or disaster of some kind. (Ministerial laughter.) Referring to the discussion on compulsory amalgamation, which they owed primarily to the ingenuity and assistance of the Liberal Party, Mr. Baldwin said he never liked long words. They were always used to obscure meanings, and amalgamation, like Mesopotamia, co-ordination, rationalization—(A LABOUR MEMBER.—"What about 'Referendum'? Add that to your list.")—were words which covered a want of clearness of thought. (Loud Ministerial laughter.) If he used any of those words, he made it a point to explain very carefully what he meant. (Laughter.) He remembered, many years ago, when walking through the hop gardens in Worcestershire, that a stalwart young woman approached him, dragging a reluctant youth towards him by the lapels of his coat. "This is my young man," she said. "We ain't exactly married but we've been cooperated." (Laughter.) Co-operation, like amalgamation, covered a multitude of sins. He could well imagine, in a few years' time, a group of coalowners going to the President of the Board of Trade and saying, "We are not exactly united, but we have been amalgamated." (Laughter.) To use a homely illustration, suppose they were trying to get more production from the front Government bench, a compulsory amalgamation of the Lord Privy Seal with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as banker, would be a useful thing. (Laughter.) The question whether an amalgamation was going to succeed or not depended on a hundred questions of the personal equation; they could not amalgamate some concerns and some people. The real fear in compulsory amalgamation was that the end of the amalgamation, quite apart from the personal equation, might simply be that a big and productive concern would be killed by hanging half a dozen "duds" around its neck. It was compulsory amalgamation that he dreaded, and he dreaded it from the financial point of view. Unless an amalgamation were carried out with skill and unless it were left afterwards in a sound financial position it would find it very difficult to get fresh capital, which was what the industry wanted more than anything else. The great difficulty of all large amalgamations was to get the right people to manage them.

A LEAP IN THE DARK

We were not very fond in this country of price rings. The justification for such an experiment had to be much stronger than any put forward during the debates on the Bill. A price ring, where prices were raised, was a backward step economically. It would have an effect on many industries in retarding progress rather than assisting it. No one could say with certainty what would be the consequence of certain actions which were being taken in the Bill. It was a leap in the dark. It was clear from the debates that among the people who would have to pay more money for their coal would be the public utility companies and the great electrical concerns. The Bill would hit the iron and steel works which had done everything they could to bring themselves up to date. It might well be that the alteration in the price of the steel as affected by the rise in the price of coal which the vertical combines had to use might make just that little difference that was all that was necessary to secure an order in the face of foreign competition. The President of the Board of Trade had seemed quite unable to meet this case, and that it had not and could not be met constituted a very grave defect in the Bill which he hoped might be remedied before the Act had been in operation for any length of time.

He felt some regret that members opposite would not consider the spread of hours over the fortnight. He was always an advocate of giving an industry the power itself to settle its own hours. Members opposite said that they did not trust the Government. If that were so, it was not a very happy frame of mind in which to start working an Act of this complexity. He regretted it because the inevitable rise in the cost of coal did not seem to worry many of the members connected with the mining industry as much as it worried those outside. If an arrangement on hours could have been agreed on between the two parties in the coal trade it might have been possible to have carried on without any reduction of wages. Had that been the case, the necessity for the elaborate system of price rings would have gone and they might have got through this crisis without incurring the charge of making fuel dearer from one end of the country to another. There were two main objections which he had to the Bill. The first was that it would cause uncertainty until such time as the coal trade had been able to assimilate all that was in the Bill. It would cause uncertainty throughout industry because this was the first time that Parliament had taken on itself to tell industry how it was to be conducted, and now that this principle had been applied to one industry there was no industry that could not feel that there was some chance at some time of Parliament interfering and telling it how its business should be managed. His second objection was that by legislation they were going to raise the cost of an article that was necessary alike to business and the individual throughout the country.

The Bill would explode once and for all time the one argument used against protection—that in no circumstances should they raise the cost of anything by artificial means. This was a more extreme form of protection than could possibly be applied by tariffs. They might, on the logic of this Bill, say that the agricultural labourer was paid far too little, which was quite true, and they would do far less harm by the taxation of wheat than they would by the taxation of coal. When the Bill became law Mr. Graham would very likely go back to Geneva and ask the countries of Europe to lower their tariffs just as he had passed an Act that would enable us to send subsidized coal into every port of Europe. He would ask whether the indirect subsidization of coal for export could be met by foreign countries, either by prohibition, equivalent duties, or bounties. When they divided to-night all the books of orthodox political economy would be flung into a funeral pyre, the flames of which would be lighted by the President of the Board of Trade, and when the last leaves were flickering through the flames they would see the forms of hon. members opposite and the Liberal Party dancing round the embers and watching the final consumption of their ancestral scriptures. (Unionist cheers and Opposition laughter.) The indecency, he might almost say the blasphemy, of it took from him further speech. (Cheers.)

MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. TURNER, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department (Batley and Morley), said that the marketing provisions in the Bill would provide an immediate avenue out of an uneconomic position, the protective safeguards would prevent improper exploitation of the consumer, the amalgamation clauses were simply an extension of the Act of 1926, and the reduction of hours would bring more men into the industry. The House was asked to confirm the policy of a National Industrial Board. This Board might not be called on to act frequently, but it was certainly an instrument that could be used to find a pathway to peace in an industry where many big struggles had disfigured past history. There was also in the Bill the principle of arbitration, strengthened by amendments from the other side, and it secured equity between owner and owner and between coalfield and coalfield. It was possible that through the reconstruction schemes there need not be a penny added to the cost of household coal.

Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.) said that while praising the courtesy and urbanity of the President of the Board of Trade, he could not agree that the right hon. gentleman had in any way met the suggestions that had come from the Opposition side. Indeed, he had made their opposition stronger by accepting most objectionable clauses from the Liberal Party. If the Socialists had not so lightheartedly given that pledge which won them a great many seats at the last election, there would have been no occasion for this Bill. It was the semi-fulfilment of a pledge given unscrupulously with the object of catching votes, and while the Socialists had succeeded in that object, they had done it at the expense of the welfare of the industry, because they had interfered with the industry just when it was showing signs of recuperation. As a result of the Bill unemployment in the mining areas would be increased, and in all probability there would be a decrease of wages in many districts. All this could have been avoided if the Government had accepted a one-clause Bill, proposed by the Opposition, to fulfil the pledge given by the Labour Party at the last General Election. The reasons for that change of attitude by the Liberals were well known to many members, and they were not reasons which the House could admire. When the evils of this Bill began to show themselves, he hoped the Liberal Party would share the blame with the Labour Party.

Mr. SUTTON (Clayton, Lab.) said that the Bill was a step towards attaining peace in the industry.

Mr. C. DAVIES (Montgomery, L.) said that the Bill had been greatly modified. The Liberals had been charged with inconsistency, but he thought that the inconsistency lay with the Opposition in regard to their attitude towards Part I. of the measure. He still disliked Part I. of the Bill, but not so much as before, for several reasons. (A UNIONIST MEMBER.—"The Naval Conference.") No; because of the amendments made by Mr. Graham, which did away with many of the evil parts that appeared originally. Mr. Graham had admitted that Part I. was experimental; he had limited the period of the experiment to two years, and time would show whether Mr. Graham or the Liberal Party had been right.

Mr. C. BROWN (Mansfield, Lab.) said that he hoped the Bill would result in improving matters for the mining population. He was sceptical about the talk of a rise in the price of coal. It was very important that the working hours should be reduced.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, congratulating Mr. Graham and Mr. Turner on their conduct of the Bill, said that the Liberal members took exactly the same attitude on the third reading as they had adopted on the second reading. They then stated that if four definite points were conceded they would not vote against the second reading. The Liberal Party, as was always the case with a middle party, was open to attack on both sides. The charge of the Conservatives was that the Liberals did not support their amendments against the Bill, and the charge of Mr. Hartshorn was that they ought to support no amendment in Committee if the Government had accepted the four points which they had laid down. The Government did not accept the four points on the second reading. Therefore, in so far as any Parliamentary arrangement was concerned, it dropped. In his speech on the second reading he made it quite clear that

(Continued on page 9)

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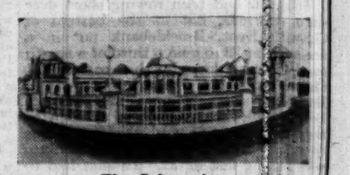

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

even if Mr. Graham accepted those four propositions, the Liberal Party was free to move amendments on other points. The President of the Board of Trade had not very adequately the four points and there had been amendments of considerable importance. He objected strongly to the restriction of output and had never thought it possible to cut down the hours of labour without some temporary increase in price. These provisions had been criticized by Mr. Baldwin utterly oblivious of the fact that he was responsible for the Act of 1926 under which the hours of labour would automatically come down to seven next year. All that the present Government had done was to cut down the hours by half an hour this year in anticipation of the reduction by one hour next year. Mr. Baldwin had referred to amalgamations that were not successful. But they were voluntary amalgamations—full of "boodle." (Cheers.) The true position was shown in a letter sent to Sir Herbert Samuel by a very important coal-owner, who said:—

> Is it not rather a case that voluntary amalgamation is what you can get together and compulsory amalgamation, properly initiated, is that which ought to come together? Many schemes of much promise in the past have been rendered ineffective through the failure to get that amalgamation key position.

There were two occasions when the Conservative Party could have defeated this Bill. In December, in spite of abstentions in the Liberal Party, if the Conservative Party had had their full muster they could have defeated the Bill.

SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) said that what Mr. Lloyd George had just said was not true. Unfortunately, the Unionist Party had a great many men sick. He did his utmost to get the biggest number present that he could.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that if there was any slackness it was not due to Sir B. Eyres-Monsell. But this was not a charge that he (Mr. Lloyd George) was bringing. There was the criticism of *The Times* in a leading article immediately afterwards, "that a Bill so important as the Coal Mines Bill should obtain its second reading by the same means"—that was, merely because of Unionist apathy. That was not his charge but the charge of *The Times* newspaper. "It is deplorable from the party point of view." But the article went on to say that it was a very good thing. (Laughter.) "Nevertheless," it said, "it is certainly desirable in the public interest that the second reading should be carried." The reason was extraordinary in face of what was said by the Leader of the Opposition. One of Mr. Baldwin's great charges against the Government for bringing in this Bill was that it provoked uncertainty, and this was what *The Times* said:—"The rejection of the Bill would produce many uncertainties and doubts." (Laughter.)

Really (said Mr. Lloyd George, turning towards the Unionist benches) they must keep their newspapers in better order. (Laughter.) I will quote again. There was a very distinguished Unionist member of this House, Sir John Marriott. I read an article of his in the *Fortnightly Review* and this is what he said: "Absenteeism on the part of Conservative members has not been due wholly to slackness; it has been partly due to cowardice (laughter) and partly to calculation." (Renewed laughter.) Why did right hon. and hon. gentlemen not muster in sufficient numbers to beat the Bill on the second reading and on the quota and suddenly become so zealous that they should defeat the Government? Before that it was not desirable. There was great confusion of counsel. To use the elegant phrase of the Editor of *The Times*, "The monkeys had not been caught." (Loud laughter.) He said one of them is still at large but one of them has been caught and although he is pelting right hon. gentlemen with peanuts he is securely in his cage for the time being. (Laughter.) But they are not sure of him and they are quite right. I know him. (Laughter.) He is rattling his cage very badly and he may break loose, so this is the acceptable time. This is the time to beat the Government; not in December, not in February, but now. They were cowards in February; now they are brave because the monkey is behind them. (Laughter.)

No party in this House (the right hon. gentleman continued) can afford to taunt another party with disunion (laughter), and therefore I am throwing the taunt back. Why should it be flung at us? There are differences in dogma, and even about leadership, in every party. Every leader is not everybody's fancy. (Laughter.) Some fancy others, and a few fancy themselves (loud laughter), and in these days of great self-confidence and tremendous assertiveness, when everybody believes that he has got the last remedy for every evil in this world and the next, and that he is the only man to apply it, all that leaders can do is to be tolerant and sensible and put up with it. And we do fairly well—leaders of all parties—with tolerance and good humour. The only thing one does not like is when those who disagree with you plaster their breasts with phylacteries, as if they were more righteous than others. (Laughter.) But in the main right hon. and hon. gentlemen are just considering what suits them best. Before, they thought they had got hold of something that would unite them. They are beginning to discover now that they have not; but before—"Just enough to bring them down to seven or eight, you must not turn them out, this is not the time." But now they want it. They are suiting themselves. We have considered what is best in the interests of the country. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

"A DESERTION OF FREE TRADE"

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) said that if Mr. Lloyd George was so completely satisfied with the attitude of the Government on all his four main points, it was difficult to understand why he should go through the ignominy of that ridiculous and futile explanation that he gave to the House with regard to the Naval Conference. (Opposition cheers.) During the past year there had been a revival in the coal trade, and we had increased our export trade by 10,000,000 tons. He deprecated interference with the industry at a time when it showed signs of improvement. He did not believe that the world would demand less coal in the future. The Government were in a difficult position, and he entirely sympathized with the necessity they found to take up the hours question in view of their pledges at the election. But it was admitted that the decrease from eight hours to 7½ hours would result in an increase in the cost of coal of about 1s. 6d. per ton. How was that increase to be met? Amalgamations got the best chance of success when they were voluntary; compulsion would lead to trouble. The price-fixing scheme and the quota meant that the last defence of the consumer was taken away. Where had all the free-traders gone? He realized that some members of the Labour Party had long ceased to be free-traders; but what about the members of the Government? The basic principle of free trade was that there should always be a free market, in order that the consumer would get his goods at the cheapest price at which they were available. This part of the Bill was a complete travesty of the whole theory of free trade. (Unionist cheers.) It was the most ruthless example of protection they had ever seen. No tariff or protectionist Parliament in the world had ever done anything like this. What would all the other trades in the country not give to have this form of protection? (Unionist cheers.) He could understand the Government giving away their principles, but what about the Liberal Party? (Unionist laughter.) Mr. Lloyd George said this Bill would raise the price of coal, and that it would be a sorry day when hon. members had to face their constituents on this matter. What did he think about that now? (Unionist cheers.) When shrewd people gave a ridiculous excuse about the Naval Conference, one suspected that there was something behind it all. Was Mr. Lloyd George in a hurry to get his alternative vote, and had he got promises on the matter? Might it not turn out that the "patient oxen" of the last Socialist régime had become the "impatient asses" of this one? (Laughter.) What about Sir Herbert Samuel, in whose hands remained the sacred ark of the covenant of free trade? He said the Bill would impose a tax upon the poorest of the poor. What an ignominious position! What a desertion of all the high principles he had expressed! What a decline from a highly respected old tradition! The Liberal Party was as guilty of every line of the Bill as the Government. (Unionist cheers.) It was impossible for them to be heard when they denounced any form of protection being given to any trade in the country.

Mr. DAGGER (Abertillery, Lab.) said he had not found any section of the working classes which objected to paying a little more for their coal in order to help the miners to get better wages and working conditions. He regretted that no provision had been made for an immediate reduction of the working hours from eight to seven, and that the levy had not been made compulsory.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said that the Bill would create a state of paralysing uncertainty in industry. This was a case of free-traders interfering with the production and sale of goods in a most drastic manner. He wished that Mr. Lloyd George had been a little less sketchy in his reference to the protection that had been inserted in the Bill to prevent exploitation by the coalowners. The public was usually protected by competition and the only protection of the consumer in this Bill was a committee of investigation. That committee, consisting of a mineowner, a mine worker, two consumers, and a chairman, would be quite useless. The consumer would have no right to call for an arbitration. Under the compulsory amalgamation provisions a large dissentient minority would be forced in and they would try to find ways out. Unlike a voluntary scheme, it would not follow that they would want the amalgamation to succeed, and certainly a man with his own colliery attached to his business would not want it to succeed.

The Liberal Party had been uneasy about Part I. The Bill therefore provided that if a minority could not be coerced under Part I., they might be deprived of their businesses by amalgamation with other businesses under Part II. That was no exaggeration of the fate of an unfortunate dissentient coalowner. So far as amalgamations were concerned, there was an immense difference between this Bill and the Act of 1926. In 1926 they had to have some one owner who was willing to father the scheme, but under this Bill there need be no one except the Commission. If this Bill were put into operation it would cause unemployment by raising prices, not in the coal trade only but also in every industry dependent on its power to compete in world markets.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said it had been suggested that this Bill was forced on the Government by the pledge which they gave to reduce the working hours of the miners, and he had never disguised that within certain limits that was perfectly true. But it was remarkable that during those debates the attack had been not so much on the reduction of working time but had tended to concentrate on an effort to bridge it over or find some other solution.

The coal industry no more than any other could escape some form of order in production and in the value of its products. Throughout the debates it had never been disputed that considerable quantities of coal had been sold at a loss, or at an uneconomic level, and for that state of affairs there was no remedy under present conditions. Under this Bill there was provision for an immediate response to any increase in demand at an economic level, and for special steps to stimulate the export trade, on the elasticity of which the recovery of the industry depended. Since these proposals of the Bill were launched far-reaching proposals for amalgamations had been put forward. Every effort would be made to bring minorities into what he hoped would be efficient and powerful units. In addition there was the provision for compulsory amalgamation. There had been two or three years' perfectly fair trial of the voluntary provisions under the 1926 Act, and the number of amalgamations effected was infinitesimal, and nothing like what the industry required.

The Bill did not touch those stages that lay between pithead production and the retail price. In 1928 the average pithead price of coal was 12s. 10d. a ton, which was 27 per cent. above the pithead price of 1913; but the increase to the consumer was 100 per cent. over that price. There were intervening factors such as freight and railway charges, but these did not account for anything like the whole of that increase. The gap between the pithead price and the retail price was a matter that would have to be faced. Part I. of the Bill would bring the owners together in their various districts, and they realized that the gap to which he had referred was as great an injustice to them as it was to any other class of the community. (Ministerial cheers.) On the Continent of Europe the organization of the coal industry would give the trade a greater bargaining power in those markets where it had been displaced because of the remarkable circumstances following the War. He was not a pessimist, so far as the coal trade was concerned; in spite of its burdens, it still had a great inherent, basic strength, but it required order and discipline. Underlying the Bill was a great human proposition. It would enable the trade to organize its production and later its distribution, and it would bring a message of encouragement to 900,000 men in the coalfields and to the little children who would look to that trade for their succour and support. (Ministerial cheers.)

The House divided, and there voted:—

For the Third Reading	277
Against	234
Government majority	43

The announcement of the figures was received with loud and prolonged Ministerial cheers.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) BILL

THE DEATH PENALTY

In Committee on the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill discussion took place on the proposal of the measure to abolish the death penalty in the case of a soldier who "misbehaves or induces others to misbehave before the enemy in such manner as to show cowardice."

SIR A. L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) moved a series of amendments with the object of retaining the death penalty for a soldier who induces others to show cowardice.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary for War (Preston), said the military members of the Army Council were of opinion that the death penalty for cowardice was a deterrent which prevented many a man being a coward and possibly saved many lives. He told them that he would state their views frankly to the House, but that the House must decide policy. While he had every respect for the military members of the Army Council, and valued the fact that he collaborated with them, he could not share their opinion so far as cowardice was concerned. He could not agree with the amendments which had been proposed, because if cowardice in itself was not a crime meriting the death penalty, he could not see how a man could be guilty of a mortal crime by acting so that other people became cowards.

No one asked for the entire abolition of the death penalty in war. But he thought it would be agreed that the penalty ought not to be inflicted on a man whose state of mind was such, owing to his circumstances, that he was not responsible for his actions, that the penalty ought to be inflicted only where a man deliberately did something that endangered the lives of his comrades.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said it was a rare position in the House of Commons for a Secretary of State for War to admit that he differed in opinion from his military advisers, and a very dangerous state of mind for a Secretary of State for War to say he did not contemplate war. If a man was a coward and did not interfere with the general discipline of his unit or endanger the military operation in which he was involved there was a case for the abolition of the death penalty, but there was a definite line between that case and the action of inducing others to endanger the success of military operations. It was essential to retain a sanction for military discipline which was held by the military advisers of the Government to be necessary for the efficiency of our troops and for our success.

After further debate which was at times of a somewhat noisy and heated character, the amendment was rejected by 288 votes to 165—majority, 123.

SIR G. COURTHOPE (Rye, U.) moved an amendment with the object of retaining the death penalty for the offences of leaving a guard without orders from a superior officer, intentional creation of false alarms, and leaving a post before being properly relieved.

On the question being put, the CHAIRMAN declared the amendment carried.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) moved an amendment the object of which was to abolish the death penalty for desertion and substitute therefor penal servitude.

Mr. O. BALDWIN (Dudley, Lab.) supported the amendment.

In the course of the debate,

Mr. SHAW said that while he hoped every one would go into the lobby at his own choice without party pressure, it would hardly be courteous if he did not express his opinion. He could imagine cases of desertion that were just as dangerous as cases of mutiny or treachery. A man who in cold blood left a key position and possibly caused the loss of life of scores of his comrades committed as grave an offence as any mutiny or treachery could be. The idea, however, of shooting a man because his nerve had gone was repugnant to him, and if the desertion clause remained in the Bill it should be hedged round so that it could only apply to cases of deliberate volition, when men in cold blood deserted in a way that placed the lives of their comrades in danger. That he would be prepared to try to do. He felt bound to go into the lobby against the absolute withdrawal of this provision.

LIEUT.-COL. GUINNESS thanked the Secretary for War for the courage he had shown on an unpopular question in giving the House a definite lead.

The amendment was carried by 219 to 135—majority, 84.

The Committee stage was concluded and the Bill as amended was reported to the House.

The House directed that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Pensions of Church Estate Commissioners) Measure, 1930, be presented to his Majesty for Royal assent.

The House stood adjourned at six minutes past 1 o'clock.

ROAD TRAFFIC

DANGER OF TIRED DRIVERS

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and discussed Clause 19, which limits the time during which public service and other heavy motor vehicles can be on duty continuously.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) moved an amendment to provide that drivers of public service vehicles, heavy or light locomotives or motor tractors, or any other motor vehicles for the carriage of goods, could be on duty continuously for a period not exceeding six hours, instead of 5½ hours, as the clause proposed. He said the clause would be difficult to administer, and the Minister must have had in mind when it was framed the question of public safety and the effects of long hours on drivers rather than the question of how it could be applied in the industries concerned.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said he was not hostile to the principle of the clause, and he thought the time had gone when Parliament could stand aside and say that negotiations on the question of hours of motor drivers must be left to the employers and the employed. (Hear, hear.) The Committee ought to consider, however, whether the hours of work proposed in the clause were workable, because it was one thing for Parliament to insert certain hours in a Bill and another thing for industry to carry out the law.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said it had been found necessary to insert this clause in the Bill to meet a serious state of affairs. Cases had come to the notice of the Ministry of Transport in which there was reason to believe that accidents had been caused by the fatigue of drivers owing to long hours of continuous work.

HOURS OF WORK

Mr. Morrison then explained the lengthy negotiations which had taken place between him and the interests concerned, both employers and employed, resulting in the proposals in the clause that the period of continuous driving should not exceed 5½ hours, and that the aggregate period of work should not exceed 11 out of 24 hours. Provision was also made to meet exceptional cases on joint application being made by the representatives of workers and employers.

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, U.) said no one would desire to defend the long hours of driving to which Mr. Morrison had referred, but he suggested that special consideration should be given to the necessity that arose at periods of exceptional activity requiring long rounds to be made by retail delivery vans.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) said his experience in conducting inquiries into fatal accidents led him to believe that motor drivers had often practically fallen asleep when driving owing to the long hours during which they had been on duty. It was intolerable that the drivers of omnibuses should have to work such long hours that the public were endangered, and he hoped the Minister of Transport would not allow the hours which he proposed to be extended.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said he believed this clause was the most vital in the Bill, and he knew from personal experience how great was the care that had been taken in framing it after prolonged negotiations. The clause was carefully balanced, and was satisfactory to all decent employers and to the representatives of the men. He was connected with the railways, in which the best possible terms existed between employers and employed—he wished there were similar conditions in other industries (hear, hear)—and he knew that the real danger caused by drivers of heavy vehicles working long hours was due to the small employer who entered into unfair competition and lowered the general standard of working conditions. He asked the Committee to realize how great was the responsibility of the driver of a heavy motor-vehicle driving on a slippery road, compared with that of the driver of a railway train who had signals all along the way to guide him.

After further discussion Mr. REMER withdrew his proposed amendment and the Committee agreed to an amendment which was proposed by Mr. MORRISON to cover the case of drivers changing over at the week-end from late to early shifts. An amendment moved by SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, to exclude from the clause motor-vehicles used for fire brigade or ambulance purposes, was accepted on behalf of the Government and was agreed to.

The clause as amended was then agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

STABILIZATION OF DOCK CHARGES

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Consideration of the Bill promoted by the London and North Eastern Railway to obtain stabilization of dock rates and charges was concluded yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. W. WELLOCK.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1924 authorized railway companies to charge, until October, 1929, rates 60 per cent. above those actually in operation in December, 1913. This power was continued up to October, 1930, by an Order of the Ministry of Transport, and the railway company sought by this Bill to secure permanency for the charges subject to the right of interested parties to apply for revision. The Bill was opposed by the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association, the Mining Association, and other organizations. It was agreed that the decision on this Bill should apply to similar Bills promoted by the London Midland and Scottish Railway and the Southern Railway.

After hearing arguments by counsel the Committee discussed the matter in private for an hour.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee would approve the proposal subject to a clause amendment to give effect to the following principle:—On application made to the Minister under this clause, the Minister shall have power to call upon the railway company to show cause why their charges should not be submitted for revision, the information thus supplied to be accessible to the applicants.

Mr. T. M. Cooper, K.C., asked for an adjournment to enable the three railway companies to consider the position.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

COFFEE BOARD OF GREAT BRITAIN

SCHEME TO INCREASE THE TRADE

The first dinner of the Coffee Board of Great Britain was held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, last night. Mr. A. J. PARNELL, chairman of the board, presided, and the company included over 300 representatives of all sections of the coffee trade. The flags of the 25 countries chiefly interested in the production of coffee were displayed at the chairman's table.

Mr. RONALD SMALL, the hon. secretary, proposed the toast of "The Immortal Beverage," which was drunk in coffee. Mr. W. D. LYALL GRANT, chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of London, replied.

LORD CUNLIFFE proposed "The Coffee Board of Great Britain." It was founded, he said, to try to increase the consumption of coffee in England. He recounted the results of a visit he had paid to the coffee-producing countries in Central America, which he stated were suffering to a great extent from the drop in coffee prices.

The CHAIRMAN, responding, said that the annual consumption of coffee in this country was about 12 to 14 ounces a head, as against 10 to 16lb. a head in other countries.

Mr. W. BROCKMANN proposed the toast of "The Coffee-producing Countries."

The BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR, responding, said that he was convinced that the Coffee Board of Great Britain, recognized as an official organ by the public authorities, would be able to render the greatest services to the coffee industry. He was sorry to see Brazilian coffee was so little used in this country. Brazil was the greatest producer of coffee, its contribution to the world's output being 70 per cent. Any increase in the coffee trade would prove a new addition to the important commercial intercourse between Brazil and this country.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 11

Unemployment Insurance Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Walsall Corporation, West Bromwich Corporation, Wednesbury Corporation, Room 2, at 11. Portsmouth Water, Room 3, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, Room 4, at 11. Group H, London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 15, at 11.

THE INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

PERCENTAGES FOR COUNTIES

LANCASHIRE'S RECORD

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

In the middle of March, 13.9 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain were registered as unemployed. The incidence of unemployment varied greatly. There was relatively more unemployment in industrial Wales than in industrial Scotland; and more in industrial Scotland than in industrial England. England has an insured population of 9,850,140, of whom 13.1 per cent. were unemployed, 0.8 per cent. more than in the middle of the preceding month and 2.9 per cent. more than at the corresponding date last year. Scotland has an insured population of 1,266,670, of whom 16 per cent. were unemployed in the middle of March, 1.4 per cent. more than a month before, and 2.8 per cent. more than a year before. Wales has an insured population of 583,190, of whom 22.8 per cent. were unemployed in the middle of March, 1.5 per cent. more than a month before, and 3.1 per cent. more than a year before.

The tables that are given below show the distribution of unemployment among the county areas. In England there are three counties, with an aggregate insured population of 355,350, with less than 5 per cent. of unemployment. Seventeen counties, including the administrative county of London, with an aggregate insured population of 3,572,080, have between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. of unemployment. Eleven counties, with an aggregate insured population of 1,359,140, have between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. of unemployment, and nine, with an insured population of 4,562,970, have over 15 per cent. of unemployment.

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING

Although the tables were designed to show the counties in groups according to the intensity of unemployment, it will be observed that they also give a geographical grouping. Of the three counties with the smallest amount of unemployment two are south of the Thames and one is in the Midlands. All but one of the counties in the second group are either in the South or the Midlands, and the northernmost county in the third group is Derbyshire. Six of the nine counties with more than 15 per cent. of unemployment are in the North.

Lancashire has a much larger industrial population than any other county—nearly half a million more than Yorkshire and nearly as many as Scotland and Wales added together—and both in actual numbers and in intensity Lancashire's unemployment is now greater than that of any other county. One-fifth of the industrial population of Lancashire is idle. Of all the unemployment in England in mid March 27.5 per cent. was in Lancashire. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham together was concentrated half of the total amount of unemployment in England. The county with the highest percentage of unemployment was Glamorgan, with 24.9 per cent.

The detailed figures for England are:—

ENGLAND

UNDER 5 PER CENT.

	Per Cent.	Insured Population
Bedford	4·3	54,090
Surrey	4·4	178,210
Sussex	4·7	123,050

OVER 5 PER CENT. AND BELOW 10 PER CENT.

Berkshire	7·1	57,940
Buckingham	5·4	47,760
Cambridge	9·8	27,170
Devon	9·9	121,210
Dorset	7·3	35,130
Hampshire	9·0	213,870
Hertford	5·4	64,320
Kent	9·2	210,030
Leicester	9·8	182,520
London (Administrative County and City)	6·7	1,658,420
Middlesex	6·3	276,680
Oxford	6·4	36,530
Rutland	5·7	860
Somerset	9·0	83,920
Warwick	9·2	498,880
Westmorland	8·2	9,070
Wiltshire	5·9	54,420

OVER 10 PER CENT. AND BELOW 15 PER CENT.

Cornwall	11·5	46,800
Derby	13·1	223,340
Essex	11·4	316,710
Gloucester	13·0	194,680
Hereford	13·4	11,450
Huntingdon	10·3	4,850
Lincoln	13·2	105,890
Norfolk	13·0	80,170
Northampton	10·3	98,390
Nottingham	11·9	204,060
Suffolk	13·1	60,710

OVER 15 PER CENT.

Cheshire	17·5	233,740
Cumberland	19·7	55,100
Durham	19·0	402,950
Lancashire	20·0	1,779,860
Northumberland	19·5	200,980
Salop	15·1	30,180
Stafford	15·7	434,150
Worcester	15·3	110,660
York	16·5	1,280,320

The Ministry of Labour does not provide separate figures for all the Scottish counties. In none of the specified areas was there less than 10 per cent. of unemployment and in five out of 15 there was over 15 per cent. of unemployment.

SCOTLAND

UNDER 10 PER CENT.

None

OVER 10 PER CENT. AND BELOW 15 PER CENT.

	Per cent.	Insured population
Highlands—		
Aberdeen	10·1	64,390
Inverness	14·2	14,320
Perth	10·1	21,570
Lowlands—		
Ayr	14·4	72,120
Clackmannan	11·7	9,830
Fife	10·9	76,870
Mid Lothian	11·3	156,420
Stirling	13·1	45,900
West Lothian	12·3	18,900
Rest of Lowlands	14·1	49,950

OVER 15 PER CENT.

Highlands—		
Angus	19·4	86,630
Rest of Highlands	17·3	37,160
Lowlands—		
Dumbarton	16·9	45,490
Lanark	19·2	495,340
Renfrew	16·7	88,780

In only one of the statistically separate counties of Wales was there less than 15 per cent. of unemployment. In Glamorgan one in four of the insured population of 334,320 was without employment, and in Wales as a whole more than one-fifth of the industrial population was idle.

WALES

UNDER 15 PER CENT.

	Per cent.	Insured population
Denbigh	14·1	50,530

OVER 15 PER CENT.

Carmarthen	19·3	36,790
Glamorgan	24·9	334,320
Monmouth	22·0	100,610
Pembroke	22·7	9,940
Rest of Wales	19·3	71,000

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

UNSUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION BY CHURCH LEADERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

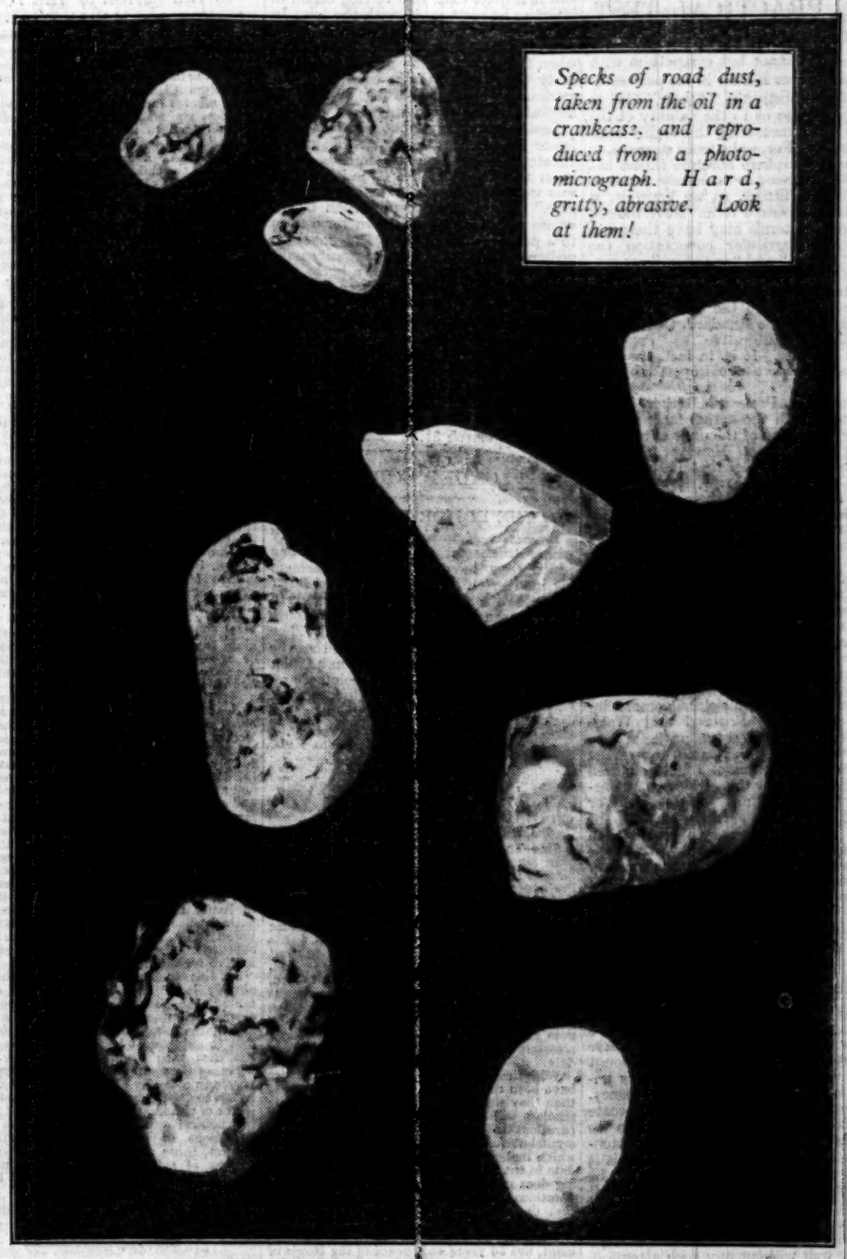
BRADFORD, APRIL 3.

The intervention of the Bishop of Bradford and the Rev. G. C. Britton, president of the Bradford Free Church Council, in the Northern Counties wool textile wages dispute has not availed to bring the two sides together. Mr. George Whitaker, the employers' chairman, stated that correspondence which had taken place between the religious leaders and the Employers' Council had proved abortive. The employers were quite desirous that the correspondence should be published, but the last letter of the employers would not reach the Bishop until to-morrow.

The employers' secretary, Mr. Ernest J. Martin, stated to-night that 95 per cent. of the federated firms which are members of the Employers' Council have posted notices to reduce wages, as also had a large number of non-federated firms.

JUDGE AND THE SPEED LIMIT

At the Guildford County Court yesterday, during the hearing of a claim for damages arising from a motor accident, JUDGE HARINGTON remarked, "No one observes the speed limit to-day. I motored down from London this morning, and with my eye on the speedometer. I think my average speed was 35 miles an hour, and at one time I touched 45, and the driving was perfectly safe."


Specks of road dust, taken from the oil in a crankcase, and reproduced from a photo-micrograph. Hard, gritty, abrasive. Look at them!

Lubricating Oil or Grinding Compound?

Thousands of these destructive particles are bound to find their way into the crankcase. They mix with the oil and circulate through the lubricating system. They turn the lubricant into a veritable grinding compound, score cylinders and wear down bearing surfaces—shorten the life of your engine.

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McC. 403

Letters to the Editor

WHAT IS FITNESS?

THE PRACTICAL TEST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One cannot but sympathise with Professor Ernest Barker in his perplexity as to what constitutes "fitness," also in his perturbation as to the validity of the standards for measuring this highly complex quality. For, as he truly suggests, in this mundane sphere absolute fitness has no real existence; it is merely an ideal concept, and fitness, as we know it, is essentially a relative term. Nevertheless, even relative terms may have their use, and in this particular connotation the terms "fitness" and "unfitness" are convenient words to denote the capacity, or incapacity, possessed by an individual for adapting himself to the demands of his environment. The standard, therefore, is not quite so subjective as Professor Barker assumes. It is, in fact, the very real and objective one imposed by life itself.

I fear that Professor Barker is unacquainted with the actual facts regarding the proportion of the unfit as revealed by this practical test. However fondly he may cherish the belief that 100 per cent. of the population are fit, if by this he means fit to discharge their duties as independent, efficient, responsible, and intelligent members of a civilized and progressive community, the facts are dead against him. For instance, in 1918 nearly 2,500,000 men were examined for their fitness for service in the Army. They were considered to be a fair representation of the manhood of the nation of military age; but only one-third were perfectly fit and healthy, and the remaining two-thirds suffered from some marked ill-health or physical disability. Again, in 1928 the loss of work from sickness among insured persons in England and Wales amounted to a total of no less than 26,500,000 weeks. Yet again, the results of medical inspection of school children show that no fewer than 1,000,000, or one-sixth of the total, are "so physically or mentally defective or diseased as to be unable to derive reasonable benefit from the ordinary form of education which the State provides." Lastly, it has recently been shown that at least 8 per 1,000 of the population are certifiable mental defectives; that another 4 per 1,000 are certifiably insane; that a very much larger number are suffering from some form of minor, but none the less incapacitating, psychosis; and that about 10 per cent. of the population are so intellectually dull as to be fit only for unskilled work. It is idle to say that we are a 100 per cent. fit nation in view of these figures, and there is not the slightest doubt that a very large proportion of this unfitness is the result of inherited tendency.

Professor Barker appears to deprecate any attempt on the part of man to improve the fitness of his race by attention to breeding. At any rate, if this is not his meaning, there would seem to be no point in his reference to the fact that the winner of the Grand National was described as "of unknown pedigree." Undoubtedly in the past the human race got on very well without any such attention. For, so long as Natural Selection had a free hand, those who were unable to pass the practical tests imposed by life were ruthlessly eliminated, the fit survived and propagated their kind, and the race progressed. But man is a meddlesome creature. For some time past, strange as it may appear, he has devoted all his scientific knowledge, much of his energy, and no little of his money, not towards encouraging the fit, healthy, and efficient members of his race, but towards aiding the survival and encouraging the propagation of the unfit. It may be that he has reached a stage at which it was intended that he should take a hand in the shaping of his destiny, and that this interference but marks the prentice hand of the beginner. But it is quite clear that having begun to interfere he must go on with the job. In other words, if the fit are not to be swamped by the unfit the time has come when the nation must consider very seriously the question of the cause and prevention of this increasing burden of mental and physical unfitness.

Lastly, one cannot but feel that Professor Barker has been somewhat unfortunate in basing his criticism of breeding upon the fact that the Grand National was won by a horse "of unknown pedigree." Many horses and human beings whose pedigree was unknown have risen to a position of eminence. But unknown pedigree is by no means necessarily unfit pedigree. I do not know of a horse or a man achieving eminence whose pedigree was one of unfitness, and the history of success on the Turf is predominantly one of selective breeding. In fact, it is safe to say that had the principles of eugenics not been applied to horses, there would have been no Grand National at all.

Your obedient servant,
A. F. TREDGOLD, M.D., F.R.C.P.
London, March 31.

CADET CORPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Archbishop of Canterbury wishes to correct any misunderstanding which may have been caused through his inadvertently associating the Boys' Brigade with the Church Lads' Brigade in the remarks which he made in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, April 1. The Archbishop forgot at the moment that the Boys' Brigade is not recognized as a Cadet Corps and has not been in receipt of any financial assistance from the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. G. HAIGH, Secretary.
Lambeth Palace, S.E.1, April 3.

THE SCHOOL AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter you published on March 26 from Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge was a ruthless blow at the School Attendance Bill now before Parliament—and not the first. May I utter a friendly remonstrance? Despite the high offices that Sir Amherst has held, I claim to have a far larger and far longer experience than he has of the problems involved. His argument briefly is, that the school age must not be extended until schools are reorganized, new premises are built, new teachers provided, curriculum adjusted. The practical answer is that none of these things can be done till a change in the law of the leaving age actually puts the scholars into our hands or provides a certainty that they will be here on a certain date.

With three years' notice, the local authorities have been thinking and planning often further than they should do until they know that the scholars will appear. All this talk about preparations to be made for the scholars is an argument for passing without delay the Bill which makes their appearance certain. If the date in the Bill for them to commence appearing does not leave time enough for final preparations, that is an argument for altering that date, whilst accelerating the passage of the Bill to make it law.

I am not in the confidence of the Government, but 50 years' experience of the House of Commons procedure on Education Bills and a longer experience of local administration convince me that all forces should combine to pass the Bill at once fixing a date, and thus take the matter out of the hands of Parliament and leave it to the Board of Education and the local authorities to work out the preparations in the time allowed. So long as the date is in suspense, not only can nothing be done, but many things are going wrong.

Your obedient servant,
A. J. MUNDELLA.
National Education Association, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

RENT REBATES FOR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of March 26 contains two articles referring to family allowances under different aspects. May I reply briefly to both.

First, in commenting on the proposal that part of the housing subsidy provided under the new Slum Clearance Bill shall be used to grant rebates on rent in respect of dependent children, you suggest that such an allowance "would tend to reflect itself in the rate of wages." But would this danger apply more to a form of subsidy enjoyed temporarily (*i.e.*, while the child was under 14) by a portion of the tenants of municipal houses than to a subsidy permanently enjoyed (as at present) by the whole of them? I suggest that if this risk exists at all, it is obviously greater in the latter case, but that in fact it is negligible, if only because the tenants, even of the largest housing scheme, form but a tiny percentage of the employees of any one industry.

Secondly, you suggest that the above-mentioned fear is shared by trade unionists. I am not aware that any body of trade unionists have expressed, collectively or individually, any opinion at all on children's rent rebates. But great pains are being taken by certain opponents of family allowances to spread the rumour that trade unionists are opposed to a general scheme, on the ground of a possible reaction on wages. I do not believe this rumour to be well-founded, and I challenge those who are spreading it to give their evidence.

Thirdly, your Labour Correspondent's interesting article on family allowances in France and Belgium gives figures which appear to indicate that, at long last, family allowances in France have begun not merely to diminish the rate of infantile mortality, but to stimulate the birth-rate among the beneficiaries. There is some danger that rash conclusions may be drawn, by those unaware of the special conditions of the French system, as to the probable effects of a system of family allowances in this country upon its population. It is necessary to remember:—

(1) That, as the system in France and Belgium is not yet universal, workers who have or who desire to have large families are specially attracted to occupations which pay large family allowances.

(2) That the system in France was partly designed to stimulate the birth-rate and uses every possible device to secure that end. Not only is there incessant propaganda in favour of the large family. Allowances are steeply graded upwards from the first to the third or fourth and subsequent children, and are accompanied by various other bonuses and special privileges to the parents of large families. This is carried so far that in the careful analysis made by Mr. R. A. Fisher, Chief Statistician to the Rothamsted Experimental Laboratory, of one of the largest and most typical schemes, that for the Upper Rhine, he found that "Families of more than six should have an actually higher standard of living than the childless couples, while with smaller families the standard is slightly lower. The allowances thus seem to be sufficient entirely to neutralize the economic motive for desiring a small family."

In this country, where the birth-rate is already lower than in France and steadily falling, the general desire to secure a still steeper fall would probably result in family allowances being graded downwards from the first to subsequent children. This is already the case with the allowances paid in the Fighting Services. Thus, any country which possesses a family allowance system may use it, if it so desires, as a means either of stimulating or of checking the birth-rate, or of remaining neutral with regard to it, just as the conditions of the time may require. At present, those who deplore "the devastating torrent of children" can only stand helplessly on the bank and watch it roll by.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.
House of Commons.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your issue of March 27 contained an admirable summary of the report of the Departmental Committee on the Factory Inspectorate. Among the standards of inspection recommended by the Committee, "not as a hard-and-fast rule, but as general lines to be followed by the inspectorate," is the following:—

> "The more important factories and workshops should be visited at least once a year, and the less important works at least once in every two years."

Surely this is all wrong. Is it not the less important works that require more frequent and thorough visiting than the more important factories and workshops, and is it not a common experience that State inspectors in the past have spent considerable time in inspecting well-organized firms, largely to the neglect of factories where the standard of organization is low?

We understand that in the U.S.A., for purposes of factory inspection, reputable firms receive from a board of control a white label; firms less satisfactory receive another label, and the worst firms another label. It is, however, upon the worst type of firm that factory inspection is concentrated, and so strong is public opinion against non-white-label produced goods that firms not qualified for this class find it is in their interests to become so. The point we desire to emphasize is that in the U.S.A. it is the worst type of factory that receives the most frequent and intensive visiting.

It is distinctly regrettable and perturbing that the new regulations for this country make no provision for improvement in the haphazard and totally inadequate inspections of the past. If they had, there might have been some hope at least that some of the wretched conditions revealed in a recent report on shoe manufacturing in the East End of London, to which your Labour Correspondent referred in your issue of March 27, would be speedily and effectively removed. But they cannot possibly be by visiting the less important factories once every two years and the more important factories twice as often. We fear that the new arrangement is likely to be a waste of time and money.

Yours faithfully,
E. L. POULTON, General Secretary to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, 34, Guilford-street, W.C.1.
RUTH TOMLINSON, Secretary to the Boot Manufacturers' Federation, 7, Tavistock-square, W.C.1.
March 28.

ORDEAL BY INNER CIRCLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some little time ago you kindly ventilated in your columns a very real grievance against conditions of travel on the Waterloo and City Railway. I have waited in the hope that some more powerful pen than mine would eloquently expose the increasing horrors of the Inner Circle service. I happen to live at Notting Hill-gate, at one end of the Circle, and to alight at Mark-lane for business at the other. If after waiting several minutes for a train on a draughty platform at the former station (the other evening at about 8 o'clock the train took 10 minutes in arriving) I proceed slowly southwards I am often held up for several minutes at South Kensington, where I and other impatient passengers enjoy from the windows of the carriage the prospect of watching several trains from the suburbs "cutting in" from other lines and proceeding rapidly on their way to the City. To make delay doubly certain, the Circle trains have recently introduced a second halt at High-street, Kensington, where waits of two to three minutes are not uncommon before proceeding to the "grand halt" at South Kensington. This latter halt is also a feature of the homeward journey by the same route.

If, on the other hand, I travel northwards from Mark-lane another extremely long and vexatious halt nearly always occurs at Aldgate, where the prospect of watching trains start for suburban destinations is repeated. The quickest way to reach Notting Hill-gate by this route appears to be as follows:—Circle from Mark-lane to Aldgate (one station), alight at Aldgate and take the first Hammersmith train to Edgware-road (nine stations), where by a second change into a Putney Bridge train the remaining three stations to Notting Hill-gate may be successfully negotiated. By this "quick-change" method one would often save anything up to 10 minutes each journey. I submit, Sir, that the time has come when a very complete reorganization of the Inner Circle service is required. Moreover, at stations where there are more than 46 stairs to be ascended between the platform and the street (*e.g.*, at Sloane-square, where there are over 50) a moving stairway should surely now be provided instead of the dingy and steep staircases, which are an anachronism at the present time.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. E. HATHAWAY TUCKER.
17c, Ladbroke-terrace, Notting Hill-gate, W.11, April 3.

AIR DEFENCE

DIVISION BETWEEN NAVY AND ARMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To judge by what we are permitted to know of the proceedings at the Naval Conference "parity" appears to be quite indefinable where Great Britain and the U.S.A. are concerned. Certainly the U.S.A. is far stronger than we are in the numbers of naval *personnel* and naval air units. Also the U.S.A. has double the number of privately-owned machines; in fact there are more aircraft in the U.S.A. than in all the rest of the world. The reason is a simple one and carries with it a great lesson. The American Army and Navy have each their own Air Service and consequently civil aviation prospers.

No country, least of all Great Britain, can afford three fighting Services. Sir, your recent leading article referred to "the three-legged stool of Imperial Defence," "the three annual tugs of war between the Treasury and the Services," and also to the "three separate teams" who have to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The R.N.A.S. came to an end and the R.A.F. started as an independent force on April 1, 1918, and, from a naval point of view, the change was at once productive of overlapping, expense, and delay, although every one was keen to obtain results and there was little, if any, departmental jealousy. After the War the Navy secured but little attention from the Air Ministry and progress in flying boats was definitely retarded, but it is in civil aviation that Great Britain has suffered most from the advent of a third fighting Service.

Had the Air Ministry been able to devote all its energies to fostering civil aviation we should not be occupying our present inferior position. According to Mr. L'Estrange Malone's speech on the Air Estimates, the South American continent is now covered by the air transport companies of the United States, with France and Germany taking second place, and not a single company belonging to this country. The French are developing the Imperial Airways route on to China and the Russians and Germans the Trans-Siberian route. America has 37,037 miles of air route and 400 commercial aircraft; Germany, 16,500 miles and 238 commercial aircraft; France, 16,000 miles and 345 commercial aircraft; and England, 5,305 miles and only 23 aircraft.

We are a great naval Power because of our Merchant Service, and if that service had been in charge of the Admiralty it would never have become great. How can we expect commercial aviation to be fostered by a Ministry that is concerned with Navy work and Army work at the same time? By all means increase the Royal Air Force, but let it be administered by the War Office, except the naval air wing, which should, naturally, be administered by the Admiralty. The combination of the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. into the R.A.F. was the outcome of loose thinking. The R.A.F. continued to do purely Army work throughout the War, with the exception of the Naval Wing that did purely naval work. The result of this administrative change has led to a demand in certain quarters for a Ministry of Defence—another example of loose thinking.

An Air Department will still be required to do for the air what the Board of Trade, Lloyd's, the Trinity House, and similar establishments do for the Merchant Navy. Then there will be every chance of our holding our own in civil aviation. The R.A.F. is a magnificent Service, but the R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. won their spurs before 1918, and the Army and Navy can claim the credit for three and a half years' of air fighting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD F. PHILLIMORE,
Admiral Commanding Aircraft, 1918-1919.

A CONVALESCENT HOME FOR MOTHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We feel the attention of readers should be drawn to the London Mothers' Convalescent Home, Sunningdale. Founded in 1889 by the late Hon. Mrs. Charles Hay, it admits the poorer married mothers from London and surrounding districts while their infants are between the ages of three weeks and three months.

At a time when the care of mothers during child-birth is receiving so much attention, it is well to remember the value of subsequent rest and freedom from worry as a help towards regaining their strength. In addition to deriving great benefit from the rest, good air, and nourishing food, the women have help in the care of their babies, and are shown how to bath and look after them—things many of them are surprisingly ignorant about.

The home is situated on the edge of Chobham Common, but not in lonely surroundings, and is approved by the Ministry of Health and thoroughly up to date.

A London association has been formed in order to get the home more widely known, and application should be made to the secretary at the home, who will give all information. It is sometimes possible to receive a free vacancy through the generosity of friends of the home, but as a rule a small charge is made per fortnight.

Yours faithfully,
MAUDE HAY-DRUMMOND, Chairman.
LUCY BALDWIN.
EVA ERLEIGH.
B. CARLISLE.
172, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

SULLIVAN'S MUSIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me space to say that the fine tribute paid in your recent leading article on Gilbert and Sullivan to the British character of their work would have much gratified my old friend Sullivan, with whom I became on intimate terms in 1867? I remember sitting with him when he was scoring the music for *The Contrabandista*, produced by the German Reeds at St. George's Hall, at least a year or two before *Thespis*—mentioned by Mr. Wallbrook in his letter in *The Times* of to-day. It was after Sullivan had written the music for *Cox and Box* and when he had begun to co-operate with Gilbert (*Trial by Jury*) that he talked more confidently of establishing a British style which should rival Offenbach's. I remember a particular talk with me on the subject at the Opéra Comique, where *The Sorcerer* was in rehearsal. The establishment of the National Training School for Music was then on the *tapis*. The Duke of Edinburgh was chairman of the committee to which I was hon. secretary. During a rehearsal of *H.M.S. Pinafore* I had to obtain from Sullivan his agreement to being appointed principal of the school. After a life of five years or so, the school and its scheme of scholarships were merged into the Royal College of Music when that was opened.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALAN S. COLE.
The Athenæum, S.W.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

THE CADET FORCE

As a former adjutant of the 1st Cadet Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, which in my time had an effective strength of 800 cadets, may I voice my indignation at the Government attitude in wishing to take away official recognition from the Cadet Force? The unit to which I referred above was composed almost entirely of working boys in the Camden Town, Kentish Town, and Kilburn districts, and if they did not belong to a cadet unit and have a decent canteen to go to after drill they would probably only have lounged about the streets, and no doubt some of them would have drifted into crime. Instead of encouraging the young to become decent citizens and take a pride in themselves, the Government's attitude seems to be to ignore them, and later give them the dole.—Mr. A. EHRMAN, 38, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

GOOD FRIDAY

The adherents of Christianity commonly lament the increasing disregard of Good Friday as the day upon which is commemorated the death of Jesus. Many churches possess flagstaffs and flags. Let the latter be flown at half-mast on Good Friday this year. This symbol, without spoiling the holiday of anyone who needed a holiday, might serve as a reminder of the fact which the day commemorates. And many a child, perhaps, as the car dashes through villages, may ask, "And who has died?"—CANON T. W. PYM, Bristol.

ART AND MOVING OBJECTS

The fine companion photographs in *The Times* of April 1 of the Oxford and Cambridge boats, one heading to the observer's right and the other to his left, suggest the question which of these headings is to be preferred for a single picture of a moving object, assuming the conditions to be equally favourable for either. As letterpress is read from left to right, the balance of advantage would seem to be slightly in favour of the heading to the left, in order—so to speak—that the eye, reading in its accustomed direction, may meet the front end first. The illustrations of motor-cars in the *British Motor Supplement* raise the same question, as do also other pictures of objects in motion, such as horses, ships, and processions; but one could hardly find better subjects for comparison than these two large photographs of the University boats, of about the same size and taken from about the same angle, but differing in direction.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

FINDING THE FARE ON TUBES

At Tube stations, where tickets are obtained from slot machines, time could be saved by exhibiting on a board, or round a column, the names of stations served, placed in alphabetical order, with fares to correspond. Destination and price of ticket, thus linked, at once gives the clue to the right slot machine.—Mr. ALFRED WEINTRAUD, 67, Breakspears-road, Brockley, S.E.4.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Decentralization, to be practical, means economy to the manufacturer and economy to his workpeople. It is really a part of the "rationalization" of industry. The factory is not only moved out but provision is made for the worker, a thing to-day which every good manufacturer desires. In a properly conceived scheme the worker gets more time for leisure, more real value for his wages, and enjoys a higher level of health. Experience has shown that the workman quite naturally appreciates this; that the majority are willing to move out; and, if they have children of their own, they never want to move back to the old congested conditions in which they have lived. Decentralization certainly means a more stabilized condition of labour, but, when this is attained, it makes for efficiency and happiness all round.—DR. NORMAN MACFADYEN, Letchworth.

A DÜRER DRAWING

It is comforting to find Mr. Campbell Dodgson's withdrawal of his Vintschgau etymology for "windisch," since the connexion was bound to appear quite arbitrary. But would he not also do well to reconsider his idea that "una vilana windisch" is "a mixture of Italian and German"? "Una vilana" is surely perfectly good medieval Latin, and "windisch" following suggests an abbreviated Latinized form of the German; the full form would presumably be "windischana," which would be shortened to "windisch" by putting a full-stop after the "h." Is there any trace of such a stop? It remains to add that "windisch" and "windesch" are both well-known Middle High German adjectives meaning "Slav," yet Dürer may have been drawing a Venetian peasant woman or farm-servant. For "windisch" is the adjective from "Wint" (Wend, Slav), and "Wint" is derived from the Latin *Venedus* or *Venetus*.—Mr. MARSHALL MONTGOMERY, The Avenue, Woodstock-road, Oxford.

ON THE SOUTH DOWNS

Your correspondent, in the article "On the South Downs," makes a mistake in saying "On Chanctonbury, the highest point in Sussex." "Black Down" is in Sussex, and possesses the honour of "the highest point in Sussex," being 918ft., even higher than its neighbour Hindhead, which is 895ft., but Hindhead is in Surrey. Chanctonbury is 783ft.—The Rev. G. H. MILNER, Lurgashall Rectory, Petworth, Sussex.

A BUSINESS NATION

Sir Henri Deterding wrote on March 27:—"Free traders now cause gold to be used for the payment of a large part of imports instead of goods, thus helping to destroy their own principles." As regards the use of gold, Sir Henri Deterding is mistaken, as statistics over a term of years will show. He is quite right, however, in his conclusion that the free-trade theory of goods paying for goods has long since broken down. Last year, for example, we received imports to the value of £285,000,000, not in return for exported goods, but merely as interest on our overseas investments. It is said, I know, that "capital goes abroad in the form of commodities"—which is partly true. But this capital has gone years ago perhaps, and if we never invested another penny abroad we should still be entitled to receive those millions of pounds' worth of goods, without exporting in return so much as a boot-lace. Since the famous phrase "exports pay for imports" obviously does not mean that British labour has to be employed to produce the said exports, of what use is it? None, save as a statement of solvency, I trust, unneeded. Labour, in fact, does not (save in the shipping industry) produce invisible exports. It produces visible exports, goods, and these last year failed to pay for imported goods by £382,300,000.—Mr. DOUGLAS GRAHAM, Beech House Farm, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

DOGS IN EPPING FOREST

Last week in Epping Forest a ranger told me that I must in future have my dogs under control, and that they may not roam at will because of the deer. The dogs in question are a stout cocker spaniel and a thorough mongrel with a game leg caused by a motor when he was crossing the road. Since exercise for dogs in London is now out of the question, parks naturally forbidden, and country roads taboo because of fast motor traffic, where can people who wish to keep dogs take them? It is, of course, unthinkable that dogs should be allowed to worry the deer in the Forest, but why keep deer at all in the one unspoiled playground east of London?—M. MORGAN GIBBON, Glanavon, 7, Springfield, Clapton, N.E.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT BUDS

Since my letter about the habits of a tame goldfinch appeared in *The Times* it has been represented to me that the habits of such a bird are not necessarily those of a wild bird. I have no wish to blacken the character of goldfinches, but I did not know there was any doubt about that both they and bullfinches do attack small green buds, the only open question being why they do so. Of this particular bird I may add he was not, strictly speaking, in captivity. He fluttered up to my feet in an exhausted condition; I nursed him back to health; the windows of the room where he lived were constantly open, and so was the door of his cage. I certainly think goldfinches do more good than harm, but I fear few fruit growers can be as certain about bullfinches.—LADY ACLAND, Killerton, Exeter.

ROAD CUSTOMS FOR PEDESTRIANS

In your excellent "British Motor Number" I find Dr. Mervyn O'Gorman saying, "An intensive campaign for safe road customs should be started by the Government." I agree, but the slogan should be, "Face the traffic." Where there is a footpath walk on the left. Where there is no footpath walk on the right. Few of those who write on this subject consider the country walker. It is almost as dangerous for him to walk on the left of the road as it is for the footpath walker to walk on the right. Walking on the side of the road he has no curb to keep him straight, and, incidentally, to protect him from erratic drivers. He, like his friend on the footpath, has to pass obstructions, a slower walker, a heap of stones, &c. He, too, may thoughtlessly turn to cross the road without hearing traffic coming up behind him. Our country roads are of very varying widths, and on such roads, without footpaths, the only safe rule for pedestrians must surely be, "Face the traffic," and therefore walk on the right.—SIR WALTER EGERTON, Fair Meadow, Mayfield, Sussex.

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ELECTRIFICATION ON L.N.E.R.

DETAILS OF NORTH LONDON SCHEME

COMPANY'S CONDITIONS

Details of the project of electrifying the L.N.E.R. lines from King's Cross to Welwyn, Hertford, Edgware, and High Barnet, and for taking through electric trains from these places into Broad-street and Moorgate, were published yesterday in a statement by Mr. W. M. Teasdale, the assistant general manager of the company. Though the scheme is now complete, and has been laid before the Development Act Committee, with an application for

assistance from public funds, its carrying out is understood to be conditional upon the granting of such assistance and possibly on the fate of the Bill for the Tube extension from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters, now before the Houses of Parliament.

The statement made yesterday by Mr. Teasdale was as follows:—

"The scheme includes the electrification of the main lines of the Great Northern system leading out of London *via* Hatfield and Enfield, as far as Welwyn Garden City and Hertford, 20 miles from King's Cross. The suburban branches leading from Finsbury Park to Alexandra Palace, High Barnet, and Edgware will also be electrified. The total length of line to be electrified is 60 miles of route, equal to 173 miles of single track. The cost is estimated at £3,700,000, but to this there should be added a further item of £650,000 for the widening of the three tunnels which lie in close succession between New Barnet and Potters Bar stations. This widening will involve the rebuilding of the station both at Hadley Wood and Potters Bar. In connexion with the electrification scheme generally there will be a number of alterations to stations and sidings, and among these is included the provision of new platforms at Palmers Green station.

"The carrying out of the scheme will in some measure depend upon negotiations which are in hand with other railways with a view to arrangements being made for through electric trains to be run from the L.N.E.R. lines described above to Broad-street, to Moorgate-street *via* the Metropolitan Railway, and to Moorgate from Finsbury Park through the G.N. and City Tube. On these services being arranged the inhabitants of North London will have, in addition to King's Cross, three terminal stations in the City of London with through electric services. These facilities will be equal or superior to those provided for any other suburban district. The system of electrification to be adopted is the direct current low voltage system with third rail current collection, the power to be obtained from existing supply companies and taken direct to 19 substations. Approximately 165 miles of cable will be required.

TRAIN SERVICE DOUBLED

"If the electrification is carried out the intention is to double the existing train service over the area served, and further intensification will be possible as the traffic develops. At present the company run 1,945,000 train miles per annum on the area to be electrified, and when the electrification is complete the train mileage will be increased to 4,000,000 per annum. At the present time the L.N.E.R. carries 28,000,000 suburban passengers a year through Finsbury Park on their way to and from London. During the peak period 60 per cent. of these passengers travel to or from the City of London, 30 per cent. travel to or from King's Cross for the West Central districts of London, and 10 per cent. travel to the West End.

"The traffic to and from King's Cross and the West Central districts shows a surprising development in recent years, due to the overflow of business from the City. Gray's Inn-road and the Bloomsbury squares lie within easy distance of King's Cross, and it is perhaps not realized how largely office development has taken place in this district recently. A bus or tram ride of one mile from King's Cross takes in Great Portland-street, Tottenham Court-road, and Holborn. King's Cross itself is an excellent centre for all parts of London, and has connexions with the Metropolitan Railway Inner Circle trains and with the Piccadilly and City and South London Tubes. The L.C.C. trams also serve King's Cross and Islington, Holborn, and the City.

"In connexion with Finsbury Park it may be mentioned that the morning and nightly scramble for buses and trams is not a railway problem, but is caused by the interchange of road and Tube traffic. It is understood that neither the Tube companies nor the bus and tram authorities were in a position to provide adequate waiting-room and exchange accommodation at Finsbury Park, and an extension of the Tube to Manor House to overcome this difficulty has long been advocated and would meet with the support of the railway company.

"The question of electrification is one which the L.N.E.R. directors have had under their consideration since the formation of the company, but until last year the financial difficulties in the way of the scheme have been prohibitive and the return, too speculative for the company to undertake the work. These difficulties have not been peculiar to the L.N.E.R. No other traffic agency has been able to come forward with a scheme for the provision of improved facilities in the northern suburban district until the current Session of Parliament, and for similar financial reasons.

HOPE OF SUBVENTION

"Last year, however, the Government announced under their Development Act that they were prepared to grant subventions in aid for works of this character, and this offer has introduced a new factor.

"The L.N.E.R. at once appreciated the possibilities thus offered of carrying out their electrification scheme with the help of a Government subvention, more especially as this scheme required no further Parliamentary powers. The scheme was overhauled and extended, and although it is still in some respects incomplete, so far as concerns the terminal arrangements in London, they have now submitted their proposals as a whole to the Committee which is responsible under the Development Act for the consideration of such schemes, and they have good hope that a subvention will be offered on lines which will enable them to proceed with the work."

The work of electrification would take about three years to carry out. The publication of these details, however, does not indicate the determination of the company to proceed. It is not expected that the decision of the Development Act Committee will be long delayed, but even if it were favourable the company would not be committed to the scheme. Before the Committee of the House of Commons recently Sir Ralph Wedgwood, the general manager, said it was estimated that the company would lose £110,000 annually if the Tube extension were made. It is likely that a final decision on the electrification project will be delayed until the fate of the Bill is known and possibly, if the extension is approved, until its effect on traffic has been ascertained.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the money order service with Ecuador is temporarily suspended.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY

LORD MELCHETT'S FORCIBLE PLEA

Lord Melchett insisted on the need for the British Empire to achieve economic unity if it is to avoid disruption, and protested against the exposure of the Empire's interests to the "pedantries of a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer," in a speech acknowledging a welcome given him in the Merchant Taylors' Hall yesterday by the Empire Economic Union, on his return from South Africa. Lord Lloyd presided.

Messages of apology for absence were received from Lord Baden-Powell and Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P. The latter wrote:—"Ill-health prevents my attendance to honour your guest to-day, whose pre-eminent service to the industries of the country constitutes him a stout foeman to the British Jeremiahs of trade."

The CHAIRMAN, proposing Lord Melchett's health, said they could not think of Empire unity only in terms of tariffs, though they believed the scientific use of tariffs was an essential weapon in the armoury they had to use to get unity, but they had also to study the resources of the Empire as business men; they had to apply themselves to technological research in agriculture and industry and do a great deal to increase consumption of Empire foodstuffs and raw materials.

LORD MELCHETT, in reply, spoke of the natural hostility he had met in South Africa and of the change of view which had followed an explanation of the Dominion's dependence on the Empire for the consumption of its products. He mentioned, too, the support he had found among leaders for the idea of Empire unity. On the general subject of tariffs, he said he could imagine nothing more foolish than for people in this country to tie their hands behind their backs before they entered the conference room. They announced to the whole world their helplessness and incapacity in making a trade agreement when they had no idea of the benefit they might derive from having those weapons in their hands. To lay down prohibitions of that kind beforehand was to strike at the root of that necessarily difficult but possible problem of the mutually satisfactory relations of Great Britain and the Dominions and of the Dominions among themselves, which it was necessary to solve if the Empire was to remain in existence at all. He was more convinced than ever that the Empire must get together economically if it was not to disrupt. He was glad during his visit to South Africa to find that General Smuts agreed with the general principle.

"MEDIEVALISM OF MR. SNOWDEN"

General Smuts believed that we should proceed by treaties between the Mother Country and the Dominions and between the Dominions themselves. Such things could not continue to be exposed, as they were now, to the pedantries of a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer. Employment was being swept away by the pedantic, hard-hearted mediævalism of Mr. Snowden. What mattered the sugar industry of the West Indies? What matter if loyal Colonies were ruined? Or how were they to deal with the pompous futilities of a Herbert Samuel, who in a great debate solemnly declared it a matter of indifference where goods were bought if they were bought in the cheapest market? This bogy and delusion of so-called cheapness as the only standard in trade, was only fit for those who conducted business from the armchair of an economist's study.

Nothing made him more angry than the statement that the Dominions would do nothing for us. What a libel! The Dominions had already done very much for us, and he had never met a responsible member of the Dominions who was not prepared to do a great deal more. No one imagined that all the tariff walls of the Dominions would fall at the blast of a trumpet. What they wanted was the freest interchange of commodities between Great Britain and the Dominions. The details would need careful working out but they were not essential. What was essential was the determination that this should be the policy of the country. He believed the British people would realize that the solution of their economic difficulties was to redress the ill-balanced position of an over-industrialized country by combining with it the vast agricultural potentialities of the Empire.

MOST URGENT ISSUE

It was a question of the future existence of the greatest Empire the world had seen or was ever likely to see, yet he saw weak-kneed people judging this great question on the electoral balance. The country had nothing more urgent to attend to. On the one hand was the great economic complex of the United States, which claimed to be conquering the world; on the other there was bound to arise the economic union of Europe. Where was Great Britain going to stand? Were we to stand with Europe, a detached little island? Was Canada to go to the United States and possibly Australia as well? They could see the disruption of the Empire taking place under their eyes. The world was moving with enormous velocity economically and politically. There was yet time to save the situation and to create the greatest and most important economic unity the world had ever seen.

The health of the Chairman was drunk on the proposal of MAJOR-GENERAL GUY DAWNAY.

Among others present were:—

Lord Desborough, Lord Limerick, Lord Lisburne, Lord Chaplin, Lord Greenwood, Lord Inverforth, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Waring, Mr. Amery, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., Sir Frederick Mills, Sir Harry McGowan, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Sir James Cooper, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir William Larke, Sir Benjamin Morgan, Mr. V. A. Malcolmson, Lord Herbert Scott, the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand, and Southern Rhodesia, and the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Nova Scotia.

CONTENTS OF THE HOTEL CECIL

20 DAYS' SALE TO BEGIN ON MAY 5

The entire contents of the Hotel Cecil will be sold by auction next month by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The sale will last for 20 days and will comprise 11,835 lots. Some articles, such as a grandfather clock bought by a Canadian, have been sold privately to regular clients of the hotel who wished to have souvenirs of the place, but these have very slightly reduced the items in the bulky catalogue issued in preparation for the sale, a catalogue which in itself gives an indication of the gap in the facilities for entertaining visitors to London which has been left by the passing of the Cecil from social to commercial use.

Most of the things to be sold to complete the evacuation come under the headings of furniture, linen, plate, cutlery, and china. There are hundreds of carpets in the list, thousands of chairs of many kinds, innumerable bedsteads and bed-room suites, and a large variety of writing tables. Miscellaneous lots include a model of the airship R 101, two microphone transmitters, a gold plated seven-day shaving set, flags of various nations, palms in oak tubs, pianos, an organ, cash registers, and paintings. It was stated at a luncheon yesterday, which was one of the last events to be associated with the public existence of the hotel, that the management once possessed a bust of the ex-Kaiser, but this has disappeared.

The sale will begin on Monday, May 5, and is likely to be attended by many who were familiar with the hotel in the days before the centre of entertainment began to move from the Strand to the district west of Trafalgar-square.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS

Our Civil Service Correspondent writes:—It has been announced by Treasury Circular that the operative figure for the purpose of the assessment of that part of Civil Service pensions which is based on the cost-of-living bonus shall be 70 for the quarter beginning April 1, 1930. Under Treasury Minute of March 20, 1922, pensions in respect of bonus are re-assessed quarterly upon the average of the preceding three months, subject always to an overriding maximum of the amount of pension in respect of bonus which was awarded at the time of retirement.

MARKING OF BOLTS AND NUTS

The Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act have recommended the making of an Order in Council ordering that imported bolts, nuts, rivets, and certain screws should bear an indication of their origin at the time of sale or exposure for sale in the United Kingdom. The committee did not approve of the marking of each article, but recommend the marking of the containers.

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR CANADA

LAUNCH AT BIRKENHEAD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRKENHEAD, APRIL 3

The Prince Robert, the third of three oil-fired turbine-driven fast steamers built and to be engined by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., Limited, for the Canadian National Railways, was launched at Tranmere to-day by Mrs. Ralston, wife of Colonel J. L. Ralston, the Canadian Minister of National Defence, in the presence of a large number of Canadian guests of the shipbuilding firm.

This boat is the last of three constructed by Cammell, Laird and Co. for the Canadian National Railways, and is intended, like the Prince Henry, now being completed at the Tranmere yard, for service between Vancouver and ports on the Pacific coast of Canada, extending to Skagway (Alaska) in summer and Stewart in winter. The Prince Robert, which is 384ft. 6in. long, with a moulded breadth of 57ft. and a depth of 20ft. 2in., is to develop a speed of 22½ knots from her Parsons type single reduction-geared turbines supplied with steam by six Yarrow type water-tube boilers, giving a pressure of 350lb. super-heated to 650deg. Fahrenheit.

The following telegram from Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, was read by Mr. W. L. HICHENS, chairman and managing director of Cammell, Laird and Co., at the luncheon which followed the highly successful launch:—"I am pleased to join with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Colonel and Mrs. Ralston and the other fellow-Canadians who are to be present with you to-morrow in extending hearty congratulations upon launching the Canadian National Steamship, the Prince Robert, and in the best of wishes for the good ship's future."

COLONEL RALSTON, responding to the toast of "Success to the Prince Robert," spoke of the extending communications of the Dominion of Canada and of Canada's contribution to inter-Imperial trade, as well as of what he said was the little-known extent of Canada's present contribution to the world's trade.

"Canada to-day is," he said, "first in the world in the production of printing paper, nickel, asbestos, and cobalt; second in the production of wheat, and third in that of lead and gold. In exports she is first in wheat, paper, nickel, and asbestos; second in wheat-flour, and third in wood pulp. Her manufactures amount to $8,000,000,000, her agricultural products to $1,600,000,000, and her fisheries and mining products to $1,700,000,000. Her share in the development of trade within the Empire has had much to do with the development of her communications. There is a line of five steamships from Halifax and St. John to the West Indies. She subsidizes steamship services to South Africa, and from the West Coast as well as the East Coast to the West Indies, and also from the West Coast to Australia and New Zealand. Another great route of Empire communication is that about to be opened between Hudson Bay and Straits direct to this country. Canada expects R 100 to visit the Dominion this summer, and has built a mooring mast at great cost at Montreal for this experiment in Empire communication by air, while private enterprise in Canada is now projecting another airline from Scotland or England *via* the Faroes, Iceland, Greenland, and Baffin Land, to Winnipeg, by means of which it should be possible to reach the centre of the continent in two days."

The guests included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier and Mrs. and Miss Vanier, Mr. R. R. Bruce (Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia), Mr. F. A. Pauline (Agent-General for British Columbia), Miss Helen Mackenzie, Mr. H. Greenfield (Agent-General for Alberta), and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. R. O. McDonald (Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London) and Mrs. McDonald, Colonel H. Barre (Canadian Trade Commissioner in Paris), Captain Walter Dasent, R.N., Mr. W. McAdam (Government of British Columbia) and Mrs. McAdam, Mr. D. G. Geraghty (Canadian Trade Publicity in Great Britain), Engineer Commander R. Rampling, R.N., and Mr. A. Chantler (Admiralty Overseers), Mr. and Mr. D. Cairns (*Lloyd's Register*), Captain Jenkin (Board of Trade), and Mr. C. J. Smith (vice-president of the Canadian National Railways).

This was the sixth launch at the Tranmere yard this year, and the 970th in the firm's history of 106 years.

INQUEST ON MEN DROWNED AT CARDIFF

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DROWNING"

A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was returned by the jury at an inquest at Cardiff yesterday on the bodies of three men who were drowned in the River Taff on Tuesday when staging on which they were standing collapsed. They were: LEONARD BULEY, 33, of Corporation-road, Cardiff; SIDNEY ROBB, 19, of Glasgow; and GEORGE ROBB, 23, of Glasgow.

Alexander Gordon Robb, of Kinning Park, Glasgow, a brother of Sidney Robb, and the foreman in charge of the work, said that painting of the Clarence-road bridge was begun on February 23. The staging had been used under the other spans of the bridge and was tested every time it was re-erected. After the accident he examined it and found that part of a pole had broken off about 1ft. from a wire stay. The only explanation he could offer was that the three men must have gone together on one plank resting on the pole. In his opinion the pole was perfectly sound when it snapped.

Peter McNeill, of Glasgow, who was also working on the staging, said that he saw the two Robbs go to help Buley after finishing their own work. He heard a crash and saw that the staging had collapsed, and the three men were in the river. He threw a plank at them, which Buley caught but afterwards let go. George Robb then swam towards him and held him up. The river was running strongly at the time, and the men were carried some distance down stream, where one of them disappeared. He saw Sidney Robb splashing about for a few seconds, but he disappeared suddenly as if sucked in by the mud. The witness added that he threw a rope to the men, but it was carried away by the current.

After recording the verdict, the CORONER expressed sympathy with the relatives and paid a high tribute to the work of the police and of the Hamadryad Hospital staff in their efforts to revive the men after they were got to land.

MAKING OF CRIMINALS

MAGISTRATE ON EFFECT OF THE "DOLE"

In dealing with four young men charged with stealing a motor-car worth £500, Mr. BASIL WATSON, at the North London Police Court yesterday, said:—"The police reports show that these young men have all had good jobs, but are now receiving unemployment pay. None has been previously convicted. They all plead 'Guilty' to stealing a motor-car worth £500. These boys have been manufactured into criminals by the dole. I am utterly sick of dealing with cases of motor-car stealing in this district, and have come to the conclusion that if people who live on what the taxpayers provide and, incidentally, do a little stealing, they must pay for it. Six weeks' hard labour each."

The prisoners were:—FREDERICK CROOK, 19, porter, of Orpingley-road, Holloway; FRANK BALL, 21, motor-driver, of Cottenham-road; JOHN HENRY POWELL, 20, labourer, of Andover-road; and ALBERT MCCARTHY, 21, engineer, of Hanley-road, Holloway. The car belonged to Mr. John P. Crowther, club manager, of 71, Crouch-hill, N.4.

INDIAN RIFLE TEAM FOR BISLEY

The Indian rifle team will compete as usual this year for the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, and the Mackinnon (long range) Challenge Cup, at the National Rifle Association Meeting to be held at Bisley in July.

Captain R. B. Fawcett, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles, has been appointed adjutant of the team, and any member of the Army in India, of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Indian Services or Indian Volunteers, who wishes to be considered for a vacancy in the team should communicate with him as soon as possible at the India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1. Preliminary practice will commence at Bisley on Saturday, April 12, and on all following Saturdays. Any competitor qualified as above is eligible for the "Colonel Faunthorpe Memorial Cup," which will be awarded on the combined scores in the Grand Aggregate and the "Running Deer" Competition.

Frederick Thorogood, a railway guard, was killed on the line by a train at Brentwood, Essex, late on Wednesday night on his way home after completing duty.

DR. MOTT'S VISIT

CIVIC WELCOME IN LONDON

PRIMATE ON CHRISTIAN UNITY

The Lord Mayor of London gave a civic welcome at a Mansion House meeting yesterday afternoon to Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, chairman of the International Missionary Council, who is now in this country at the invitation of the missionary societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The company present included the American Ambassador and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is a cordial supporter of Dr. Mott's visit to England.

The LORD MAYOR, who presided, said that it was fitting that the City of London should add the name of Dr. Mott to the long list of eminent men whom they honoured for their work. Dr. Mott had earned an outstanding place in the leadership of the Christian Church and had been specially identified with the work of the Church in non-Christian lands. He had come to this country primarily to confer with the mission boards concerning problems of missionary policy, but he would also pay extended visits to the universities and would meet small selected groups of laymen in the provinces. These activities showed how wide was the scope of his influence and how deeply he was trusted as a leader. They also welcomed Dr. Mott because he was a distinguished citizen of the United States of America, with whose representatives we, along with those of other countries, were at the moment in earnest consultation as to how a big step in the cause of world peace could be taken by the reduction of armaments. They acknowledged the leading part the American people had taken in initiating the proposals now under consideration, and they thanked God for the clear understanding which existed between the Governments of both nations with regard to peace.

THE INTERNATIONAL MIND

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that we were learning in these days that the citizens of each particular country must take an increasing interest in the responsibilities and duties of their country. We were also learning that it was quite impossible for us to understand our own country without understanding also the place which it must have in the world. We were learning slowly to cultivate an international mind; for the fulfilment of our own citizenship we must accustom ourselves to study large problems. Each one of us had to be both national and international. We were being taught in that process by the increasing interest taken in the affairs of the League of Nations. At present five nations of the world were trying in London to see that the security of each depended on security for the peace of the whole world, and that it was impossible for any single nation to estimate the needs of its own security unless and until it had regard for the wider movements that were increasing the security of the whole world. Might he say how thankful they were to know that there were still signs of hope that the great Naval Conference might not end without real achievement in international security? If that hope was fulfilled they all knew that it would be due not only very largely to the persistent and courageous efforts of our own Prime Minister, but not less to the influence steadily exerted by the American Ambassador and those who represented his great country.

The Archbishop added that Dr. Mott was himself a good and even a great American. He had in many ways fulfilled high functions of citizenship in his own country, and he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the President of the United States. And yet he had always, from the very beginning of his life, borne his special witness to the international outlook. It might be said of him that in heart and sympathy he was a temporary citizen of every country, and an honorary member of every church. He had travelled round the world four times, and was intimate with the life of more than 60 countries. No one had done more to encourage the enlargement of horizons in Christian missions than Dr. Mott. He had encouraged and strengthened that unity they all desired by showing that it was when Christian men came face to face with the large and pressing problems of world life that they realized the littleness of their divisions and the greatness of the need of their common effort.

DR. MOTT'S REPLY

DR. MOTT said that there was a certain advantage in moving over the world at intervals. It enabled one to discover where we were and whether we were moving as a human race. His impression of the last two or three years was that the forces of Christianity and other constructive agencies as they looked out over the world were facing an unprecedented situation. The titanic forges that had been working overtime had made the world molten. He found growing interest, he said, in all parts of the world in religion, manifested in inquiry, criticism, discussion, and constructive planning. He was convinced that this was all for good. It was a proof to him of a rising spiritual tide. Speaking of anti-religious movements, he expressed his appreciation of the lofty speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Finally, he said that it was in Christ and Christ only that we should discover and realize the unity of the human race.

The AMERICAN AMBASSADOR said that if they had a truly Christian outlook they could never have anything but a world outlook. Society and humanity were fortunate in having Dr. Mott, who had the quality of natural leadership. Through his choice of service he had made countless men live a better life.

Before the meeting the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon at the Mansion House to welcome Dr. Mott. The guests included:—

Principal Garvie, Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Colonel Sir Charles Owens, Mr. E. S. Lamplough, the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, Mr. J. C. Parsons, the Rev. W. Stevenson Stuart, Mr. A. R. Doggett, Mr. Kenneth Maclennan, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, Mr. S. Richards, and Sir William Soulsby.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The Grand Jury at the London Sessions on Tuesday returned No Bill against ALEXANDER EDGAR BOWER, 31, tile merchant, committed from Bow-street Police Court on a charge of being drunk in charge of a motor-car.

The following were found *Not Guilty*, and were discharged:—

WILLIAM ALDERS, 57, cab proprietor, committed from Marylebone Police Court, indicted with being drunk in charge of a motor-car.

EDWARD ALMEIDA, 29, porter, committed from Bow-street Police Court, charged with breaking into the warehouse of Williamsons, Limited, and stealing 820 cigarettes.

EMMERICK WHYTE, 26, agent, committed from Bow-street Police Court, charged with obtaining £100 by false pretences from Miss Rose Levene.

ALFRED EDWARD STOKES, 30, seaman, JAMES JOSEPH STOKES, 29, seaman, and JAMES HICKLING, 23, labourer, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court, accused of feloniously receiving stolen property.

At the same Sessions on Wednesday the following were *Acquitted*:—

NORMAN CHESTER CROSS, 31, salesman, of Redcliffe-gardens, Kensington, charged with being concerned with a young woman in stealing £11 belonging to a St. John's Wood tobacconist.

SYLVIA TREVOR, 22, charged from Marylebone with conspiring with others to steal.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, 27, labourer, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court, charged with feloniously receiving stolen property.

The following were yesterday found *Not Guilty*, and were discharged:—

HAROLD JAMES BAILEY, 34, garage proprietor, of Gerrards Cross, accused of being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

WILLIAM STEELE, 39, labourer, committed from Old-street Police Court, charged with being concerned in stealing 25 bales of wool from a barge.

TRAWLERS ADRIFT AT ABERDEEN

In Aberdeen Harbour on Wednesday four trawlers broke adrift from their moorings as a result of the River Dee being in spate. When the Glenclova broke away, Robert Tawse, a fish porter, jumped on board to try to make her fast. The vessel, however, was carried down the harbour channel. Pilots on board a small pilot cutter gave chase and, with the aid of Tawse, got a rope on board the trawler, but were unable to stop her. The Glenclova bumped heavily against the north pier, and then drifted round the end of the pier and beached on the sands. Tawse was taken off by the surf lifeboat, a member of the crew of which was swept overboard as the boat was returning to the beach. He managed to clutch a lifeline hanging from the boat and was pulled on board. Two other trawlers were secured and the fourth grounded.

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. GLATTON

BURIAL OF 58 VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION IN 1918

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GILLINGHAM, APRIL 3

A single grave in Gillingham Cemetery received to-day the remains of 58 sailors who sank with H.M.S. Glatton in Dover Harbour in September, 1918. The bodies were recovered during shipbreaking operations on the wreck a few weeks ago, and taken to Chatham Naval Hospital. From there they were carried with full naval ceremony this afternoon.

The weather attending these belated rites was comfortable enough to recall to both mind and body sensations of active service. How it rained! From the lowering of the one large coffin into the earth until the service ended, the naval officers grouped near the grave stood bareheaded and impassive, their cocked hats under their arms. The black oilskins of the firing party, as they stood with rifles reversed and heads bowed, shone and dripped. The gowns and vestments of the four chaplains who took part in the service were wringing wet. Nearly 500 relations of the dead sailors—few other civilians had braved the weather—were massed under umbrellas, a sombre and silent crowd. The white helmets and khaki of Royal Marines were no more than a subdued contrast to the general indigo and black. Three volleys, which rattled damply, marked the end of the committal service, and, after naval buglers had sounded Last Post, the firing party, with bayonets fixed, presented arms in a valedictory salute. They marched away as they had come, through driving rain.

The survivors of the disaster in Dover Harbour were represented by Commander Neston Diggle, who commanded the Glatton. She was a monitor, a new ship, with a crew of between 300 and 400. It was at dusk on September 17, 1918, that a tremendous explosion shook the town of Dover. The crowds which flocked to the sea-front saw the Glatton burning furiously. Other explosions occurred at intervals, and some hours later the ship was sunk by torpedoes from a destroyer, since it was feared that the fire would reach the Glatton's magazines, a danger which was much intensified by the presence in the harbour of a munition ship and other vessels carrying explosives. Before the monitor was torpedoed, by order of Sir Roger Keyes, who was Acting Vice-Admiral in command of the Dover Patrol at the time, the survivors had all been taken off in tug-boats and pinnaces. The casualties, numbered 80 altogether, including Lieutenant-Commander Drew (whose widow attended the funeral to-day) and the 57 men whose remains now lie with his in the naval reserve on ground, Gillingham Cemetery. The cause of the disaster was never established, and it was not until after the Armistice that the public learned more than the bare fact that a monitor had been lost with some 58 lives.

The naval mourners were headed by Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief, The Nore. Commander J. Brooke represented Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth. Other officers at the funeral were Rear-Admiral A. J. B. Stirling (Admiral Superintendent, Chatham Dockyard), Commodore A. L. Snagge, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Inman, Royal Marines (representing Brigadier F. H. Griffiths, Colonel-Commandant, Chatham Division), Captain L. E. Holland, (representing Sir Ernle Chatfield, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet), and Captain D. E. Le Mottée, Chief of Staff, The Nore. Sailors from the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, hauled the gun-carriage, its coffin draped with the Union Jack, and the 300 officers and men in the procession included detachments from the Royal Marine Barracks, the Atlantic Fleet, and the Reserve Fleet, Chatham. The graveside service was conducted by the Rev. J. Shell, R.N. The Rev. H. V. Kemp, R.N., took the committal for those of the dead who were members of the Anglican Church, Father Jones, R.N., took the service for the Roman Catholics, and prayers for the Nonconformists were said by the Rev. Arthur Haig, R.N.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of British Sculptors Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens was elected president for his 10th term of office, Mr. Gilbert Bayes was re-elected vice-president, and Mr. C. L. Hartwell, R.A., treasurer. Mr. R. O. Gross and Miss Winifred Turner were elected associates.

HOME FOR STUDENTS IN LONDON

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY HALL

A scheme has been initiated to provide a University Hall of Residence in London for the benefit of British male students from the Dominions and Colonies, and from the United Kingdom. The need for such a hall, which it is proposed to call "London House," is considered urgent because students from overseas who seek advanced training at hospitals, law schools, and other centres of professional education, are attracted to London in increasing numbers. While the hall would be available primarily for students from overseas, it is intended that it should be open to British students who are studying in London and whose homes are in this country. In this way the fullest opportunity would be provided for mutual intercourse and association.

Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of a site in the Bloomsbury district, near to the proposed new headquarters of the University of London. It is intended that the hall should provide residential accommodation, a dining hall, and common rooms, and it is hoped to erect a good library in due course. The scheme has received the approval and support of a number of professional bodies representing law, medicine, and surgery, engineering, and accountancy and actuarial science. Donations of £5,000 each have been made to the preliminary fund by the Corporation of the City of London and the Rhodes Trustees. Promises of contributions amounting to £132,000 have been secured, conditional on a further substantial amount being raised, and the sum of £250,000 is aimed at.

The consent of the Board of Trade has been obtained for the establishment of a private company with the title of "Dominion Students' Hall Trust." The first governors of the trust will be:—Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Lord Atkin, Sir William H. Beveridge, Mr. John Caulcutt, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Sir Howard Frank, Mr. F. C. Goodenough (hon. treasurer of the fund), Lord Lothian, Sir Henry T. McAuliffe, and Lord Melchett.

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS IN 1929

ANALYSIS IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

A further analysis of industrial profits in 1929 appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. The writer of the article examines the earnings of individual companies in a number of the most important industries in the country, and elaborate tables are given.

In the case of the "heavy" trades, last year is described as the best for some time. The representative companies whose results are tabulated earned the strikingly small sum of £411,000 on a capital of nearly £32,000,000, but these earnings compare with £280,000 in 1928 and losses of £139,000 in 1927 and £545,000 in 1926 respectively. The level of earnings in the engineering industry is shown to have been moderate, the industry as a whole being neither very prosperous nor very depressed.

Another table sets out the results of 16 concerns in the motor and cycle trades, which made definite progress last year, and others show earnings in cotton textiles and other textiles and clothing. Of the cotton textile companies whose results cover most branches of the industry from the raw material to the disposal of finished product, six showed a measurable falling off in earnings. The article states that on the whole it is possible that textile shareholders may find conditions this year somewhat better than in 1929, but the outlook is in many respects less clear than might be desired. These half-yearly surveys are of great value for purposes of reference.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

News in Brief

Bournemouth freehold business premises belonging to the Y.M.C.A. were sold yesterday for £30,000.

Frederick Charles Brooker, 37, taxicab driver, of Grantham-road, Clapham, was found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions yesterday of being drunk in charge of a taxicab in Lavender-gardens, S.W., and was discharged.

At a meeting of the council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, held on Wednesday, Sir Edwin A. Speed was re-elected chairman, and Sir William D. Henry and Mr. J. W. Anderson were elected deputy chairmen for the ensuing year.

A sub-committee of the Newcastle Watch Committee has approved a new clause in cinema licences which makes it compulsory on all cinemas in the city to be in direct communication by telephone with the Central Fire Station.

In the High Court at Edinburgh yesterday Lord Ormidale passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on Robert McClelland, 39, a Paisley stockbroker, who pleaded "Guilty" to 22 charges of embezzlement, involving close on £14,000.

The directors of the Halifax Building Society have re-elected Sir Enoch Hill as president and appointed Brigadier-General Sir E. N. Whitley vice-president, in succession to Mr. N. W. Burdidge, who did not seek re-election owing to ill-health.

A saloon motor-car which was found partly submerged in the river at Barnes yesterday was afterwards identified as belonging to Mr. Frederick Barker, of the Grove, Hammersmith. The car was stolen on Wednesday night from a garage under a railway arch.

Mr. F. H. Wynne, H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, will begin an inquiry at the Town Hall, St. Helens, at 11 a.m. on April 29, into the causes and circumstances of the explosion which occurred at Lyme Colliery, Haydock, Lancashire, on February 26.

The Dorset Gliding Club was founded at a meeting at Weymouth last night. It was stated that several persons who had promised to become members had knowledge of aeroplane and glider construction, and it was anticipated that the club would be able to make its own gliders at a cost of £15 each.

Considerable damage was caused by a fire at the lace mills of Messrs. Hood, Morton and Co., Newmilns, Ayrshire, early yesterday. A machine-shed suffered most, but recent extensions to the factory were saved. Over 100 workers will be temporarily thrown out of work as a result of the fire.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Notice is given that the Minister of Transport proposes to make and issue to the Southern Railway Company an Order authorizing them to make a railway and to acquire lands in the rural district of Hoo, in the County of Kent. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the position of Organizer of Agricultural Education for the County of West Suffolk. (p. 3)

A lecture by Lady Bailey on "Flying," in aid of the Women's League of Service for Motherhood, will be given on April 9. (p. 12)

"Accumulators or any other junk" can be used for the benefit of patients of King's College Hospital, S.E. (p. 1)

A new social and sporting club in the West End is advertised. (p. 1)

CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE

The report of the Commandant of the City of London Police Reserve for 1929, which has just been issued, gives particulars of the re-organization of the force. It is stated that the problem of handling a large and sudden influx of men during an emergency has been under consideration, and it was decided that, instead of reducing the number of companies by amalgamating the numerically weak ones, the retention of all companies, even weak cadres, would be the best solution. Certain recommendations were submitted to the Commissioner, who approved the regrouping of all companies into sub-divisions.

The work of the Reserve during 1929 gave ample proof that the changes have materially assisted the spirit of cooperation between units and individuals. A new series of badges of rank for officers and staff-sergeants has been approved by the Commissioner.

THE SELF STROPPING "VALET"

To strop the blade merely insert the tongue of the strop through the razor head itself, without removing the blade from frame.

STROPS ITSELF IN 10 SECONDS

Just run the razor up and down the strop a few times and the blade is perfectly stropped on both sides of the edge.

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Just a rinse under the tap and a wipe. Nothing to take to pieces. Nothing to

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(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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WHERE LIFE IS PULLING US

By CALLISTHENES

"The Spectator" did a good service to the country when it printed the interview, which we have read this week, with Henry Ford. Offer what explanation you will, it is undeniable that Mr. Ford's comments on the principles and the psychology of modern industry have a depth of insight and are expressed with a precision which are almost unequalled. Everything he says is a contribution to good thinking as well as to good business.

He was asked: What is wrong with British industry? It is a hackneyed question and Mr. Ford might have been forgiven for a hackneyed or evasive answer. But the answer he gave was fresh and compelling.

"The main trouble with industry everywhere—not only in England but also in the United States—is that leaders of industry don't properly interpret their difficulties as notices to change their methods. They want to remain as they are, for they suppose the present condition is just a passing flurry which will soon settle into a restoration of the placid old times; they don't see that they have received notice to quit, and that the new time is upon us. They are old-fashioned and like to remain old-fashioned. It is a common human failing, but it is becoming impossible to indulge it any further. Life itself is ordering us out."

Then he puts his finger on an advantage which American industry has had over English. "We were freé," he said, "to follow where life was pulling us."

That is a fine phrase. It lights up a whole tract of industrial experience.

As soon as a business begins to pull against life troubles develop. The man who clings to the past refuses to read aright the lesson of the disharmony. All the world is out of step but our John. He does not alter his step. He waits for the world to come back into step with him. *And it never will.*

Much of the blindness to the direction of life is congenital. The man is simply incapable of distinguishing fact from personal prejudice. But much of it is wilful, due to fear and laziness.

And one thing is sure—life always wins. The business which keeps in touch with life, finding out each day what men and women in the world are really thinking and doing and wishing, then keeps in line with life by an adjustment of its organisation and its activities—that business prospers. The business which obstinately refuses to go where life is pulling it falls inevitably from progress to stagnation, from stagnation to decay.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

The World's best Grape Fruit

Blue Goose Grape Fruit
See the words "Blue Goose" on every Grape Fruit

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near Frankfurt-on-Main, from Victoria 21 hours.
The WORLD'S HEART-CURING SPA.
Equally beneficial for arterio-sclerosis, spinal complaints, nervous disorders, rheumatism, gout, disturbances of the respiratory organs.
Saline Thermal Springs—rich in carbonic acid.
A charming and restful place.
Information: German Railways Information Bureau, 19, Regent Street, London, S.W.1, and Tourist Bureaux.

IN MANY DISEASES OF THE HEART
and blood vessels, Arterio-sclerosis, Haemorrhoids, take ½ tumbler of
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
It will remove flatulence, regulate the bowels, promote circulation, and secure relief and a feeling of well-being. Hunyadi János may be safely taken continuously, even by weak patients, as it produces no unfavourable after-effects. All good Chemists sell it.

DEAFNESS
AND SPRING!
AFTER trying weather, the first sunshine confirms any defects that have arisen—Has that cold, catarrh, flu or ill-health affected your hearing? Don't worry—you can bear with the NEW PHANTOM "ARDENTE" praised by Truth and every important Medical Journal. Call for free consultation or write for details and "Medical Reports." Free Home Tests arranged.
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309, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1
(Between Oxford Circus & Bond St. Tube Station).
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A wealthy country with immense possibilities. For information on commercial matters apply to The Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

IMPERIAL ART GALLERY

Opening to-morrow, the fourth Imperial Exhibition at the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, includes paintings, drawings, engravings, and sculpture by artists resident in Great Britain and the Dominions—that is to say, on this occasion, Canada, India, and the Irish Free State. Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are not contributing this year.

As a periodical dip into the artistic resources of the Empire, producing samples of what is being done over its whole range, this institution deserves every encouragement and support, and it is logically related to the place where it occurs. Pictures and statues are as much Empire products as cotton and timber, and though it cannot yet be said that the Dominions—except India and, to a minor extent, Canada—have a local art, there is no reason why they should not develop such in time. Meanwhile it is desirable to see periodically what they are producing in the home tradition.

So far as the works from Great Britain are concerned we know pretty well where we are. They range fairly over the Royal Academy, the New English Art Club, and the London Group, and also represent a number of unattached artists. Considering that the invitations are to artists, and not for particular works, the average quality is remarkably high in view of the well-known habits of artists when selection is left to themselves. That many of the works will be familiar to those who frequent exhibitions goes without saying, but most of them are worth seeing again. In the Dominions the selection of artists to exhibit is entrusted by the Governments to their national academies or other specially appointed bodies. That this makes for conservatism and excludes the kind of talent which is most likely to be racy of the soil cannot be doubted, but—again in view of the well-known habits of artists—it is probably the only practical way of getting things done.

What the exhibition brings out more than anything is the great variety of British art—that and a persistent strain of what Reynolds called "particularity." The average British artist likes painting things for their own sake—even Mr. Paul Nash, in his admirably designed painting of a bare orchard, "Iden," has evidently got a lot of pleasure out of painting trees, wind-screens, and billets of wood. That this particularity conflicts with design in the majority is true, but the impression given is that the average British artist must work out his salvation as a designer through it, and not by running away from the "things" in which he delights. "The Wine Press," by Mr. W. T. Monnington, "The Holiday, Versailles," by Miss Vera Ross, "Vale of the Severn," by Mr. Charles M. Gere, "A Lady and her Dog," by Mr. William Clause, "Rainy Day, Flask Walk," by Mr. Charles Ginner, "Bridge and Canal," by Mr. John Nash, and "The Passing Storm," by Mr. Algernon Newton, are all pictures which would be worsened and not bettered if they had been less particular in treatment.

This is not to say that we have no artists capable of the broad generalization from natural objects in terms of painting which lends itself most readily to compositional purposes. Perhaps the most successful example of the kind, here, is "Still Life," the corner of a brown commode supporting drapery and blue china, by Mr. Duncan Grant, which only fails in the relation of the furniture to the wall, but, closer to the facts and more circumstantial in colour, there is "The Picnic," two bronzed girls eating cherries in a garden, by Professor Henry Tonks. This picture is not obviously designed, but there is a great deal of subtlety in its movements under the surface.

Some of the Irish Free State pictures—"Yarrows," by Mr. William John Leech, and "Ann Catherine," by Miss Margaret Clarke, in particular—are interesting. Canada, as we know, is producing a younger school of decorative landscape painters in a rather poster-like style, and there are hints in "Gleam on the Hills," by Mr. James E. H. MacDonald, and "Summer Showers," by Mr. Lawrence A. C. Panton, of something deeper. The Indian contributions run too much to glib repetitions of traditional subjects, but "The Gardener's Daughter," by Mr. Lalit Mohan Sen, "Pilgrims of Mecca," by Mr. Roop Krishna, and "The Dim Light," by the same artist, are creditable works. Also there is the very charming bas-relief on slate, "Grief," by Mr. Sushila Mukerjee. Among the English works in sculpture the mannered head, "Syrinx," by Mr. Charles Wheeler, gives the most pleasure, but there is clearly a revival in this art. The relations of limbs in the two "Caryatid Figures," carved in Roman stone, by Mr. Gilbert Ledward, are not perfect, but it is a serious piece of work; and there are some good medals by Mr. Percy Metcalfe. There is a consistently high standard in the drawings and engravings. Incidentally the Imperial Gallery of Art is about the pleasantest and most comfortable gallery for temporary exhibitions in London.

MURAL PAINTINGS

On general principles Messrs. Austin Reed are to be commended for commissioning an artist—Mr. Fred Taylor—to decorate the Red Lacquer Room, their new tropical department at 103-113, Regent-street. Owing, perhaps, to the hypnotic effect of the word "mural," it is too often supposed that only important public buildings lend themselves to this kind of decoration, with the result that a great deal of talent which might have been suitably employed in shops, restaurants, theatres, boardrooms, and schools is driven to produce more pictures than there is room to hang. No form of artistic work can be taken too seriously, but it is possible to take its applications much too solemnly, and between the temporary poster and the decoration which is meant to stand for all time, there is room for many degrees of skill and elaborateness.

Mr. Percy James Westwood was responsible for the architectural treatment of the room, which is lined with red lacquer panels with carved insets, coloured and gilt, brought from China during the Boxer troubles. Mr. Taylor's decorations take the form of a continuous frieze, about 2ft. deep, representing scenes from tropical countries, from Egypt, New Zealand and back again by way of British Honduras to Africa. The panels of the frieze, long or short according to the construction of the room, are framed in a gilt slip, and gold dragons on the ceiling complete the scheme. As we know from his posters, in his own vein of simplified realism Mr. Taylor understands his job thoroughly. He has remarkable skill in reducing a straightforward representation to values in black and white or colour. It is not the last word in mural decoration, but it allows the same opportunity for composition as any other style of painting, and it has the advantage of not stampeding the weaker brethren—that is to say, those who have not yet acquired the habit of looking at a picture as a thing in itself but must refer everything to the actual objects which happen to be included in the design. In keeping with the lacquer panels red predominates in the paintings, but Mr. Taylor has very skilfully kept it within bounds by the bold use of black. On first entering the room the effect is rather overpowering, the walls tending to come forward, but it must be remembered that this is the tropical department, and that all the goods displayed or tried on in it will be light in tone. To a certain extent the artist has been at the mercy of his subject-matter, and it is true that the panels with the larger proportion of landscape—such as New South Wales, Solomon Islands, New Zealand, and South Africa—produce the best effect, by allowing an escape into space. A pleasant surprise is the window, with a colour transparency between two sheets of glass, representing a landscape with birds, on Japanese lines. This shows an ability to conventionalize natural forms which we should not have expected from Mr. Taylor's usual work.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

HOLST'S NEW CONCERTO

The last concert of the society's 118th season given at Queen's Hall last night seemed the natural sequel to the preceding one, in which a new work by Vaughan Williams and the presentation to him of the society's gold medal were the chief events. In this concert the new work was a concerto for two violins (Miss Jelly D'Aranyi and Mme. Adila Fachiri) and orchestra by Gustav Holst, who received the gold medal from the hands of Mr. Frederic Austin at the end of a brilliant performance conducted by Herr Oskar Fried. The society's recent policy of honouring composers, and especially native composers, rather than executants, with its medal, is one to be commended, so long as those to whom it is given are artists of unquestioned eminence, and that is the case with the five British-born composers who now hold it. Mr. Holst could rightly say in his reply that the society had honoured him by giving him the fellowship of honourable men.

The Double Concerto is in itself a comparatively small work, but it well represents what has become Holst's settled manner of utterance. Its three movements, played without break, are called "Scherzo," "Lament," and "Variations on a Ground." The first has a whimsical chief theme treated fugally with more lyrical episodes between its several presentations. The "Lament" begins with a long duet for the two solo players without orchestra, to which strings and woodwind add a beautifully reflective peroration. The "Ground" is a thing of incisive figures fitted into various times with increasingly complex counterpoints developed to a vigorous climax. In the changing times and the deliberate fitting together of tunes in different keys, one is, as often with Holst, a little too conscious of a technique which suggests a kind of musical crossword puzzle, but such a style should not detract from its acceptability to present-day audiences, and ingenuity does not necessarily stifle beauty. Mme. Fachiri and Miss D'Aranyi made one realize the underlying beauty, for their playing was exactly suited to that clear, almost matter-of-fact, statement of ideas which is Holst's most attractive quality.

There was a further touch of unfamiliarity in the programme by the inclusion of the lovers' scene from Hindemith's curious opera, *Cardillac*, the soprano solo sung by Miss Dorothy Silk. Possibly members of the audience who have not seen the opera may have been a little bewildered by the account in the programme of all that is going on on the stage while the orchestra develops its intriguing fugue; but it was well worth giving, for whether one likes it or not, the inventiveness of the thing is beyond question, and its strange yet simple outlines are beautifully scored.

For the rest, Herr Fried and the orchestra began with a performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" which made Strauss sound almost as exciting as he used to sound years ago, and ended with a fine performance of Brahms's First Symphony in which the only fault was the commonplace one of trying to make it more exciting (especially the finale) than it was ever intended to sound.

PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

"RIO RITA"

Book by GUY BOLTON and FRED THOMPSON; lyrics by JOSEPH MCCARTHY; music by HARRY TIERNEY.

This new theatre in Soho may, as the programme suggests, add a chapter to London's theatrical history. But is it not likely to be a chapter that we have read before? Must we not expect to see one musical piece succeed another on this enormous stage set so far away from the topmost seats? The prospect, though pleasant enough in its way, is hardly one at which the good playgoer's heart leaps for joy. Well, let us hope they will all be no worse than the first.

Rio Rita is splendidly suited to the new theatre. It unfolds itself in a succession of gay, pretty pictures which can be as well enjoyed from the remotest seat in the house as from the stalls; its dances go with a satisfying swing, or rather swirl, for the dancers are Mexicans and take from Spain whatever airs and graces they may require; the music is pitched throughout on a confident note; and the plot is so beautifully static that it would be unfair to call any particular spectacle a digression.

For the greater part of the evening all the characters of the play are in precisely the same relationship to each other. We have a notorious bandit concealing his identity behind a military title and a noble display of wealth, and hot upon his tracks a captain of the Texas Rangers, playing a lone hand among his enemies. Now and again he is joined by the Rangers, who drop across the border for a drink and a song with their adored leader. Then we have the March of the Rangers (not unlike the March of the Musketeers or the March of the Lumbermen, but still rather thrilling), and other musical virilities to set off the shawl dances, the moonlight ballets, and the softer airs in which the piece abounds. Naturally enough, the man upon whom suspicion falls has a sister, a temperamental creature capable of applying a mandoline to the head of any man she happens to dislike, but in spite of her temperament, all that the gallant spy desires. Within this framework we have some lively singing and dancing by Miss Rita Page, whose vivacity is inexhaustible, pretty singing by Miss Edith Day and Mr. Geoffrey Gwyther, and some well-drilled dancing by the Alexander Oumansky troupe. Miss Iris Kirk-White and Miss Elsie Percival also give distinction to the dancing, especially by their contributions to the quite brilliant scene in the floating cabaret. Mr. George Gee has rather poor humorous material, but he makes the most of his adventure among strange drinks in the company of Mr. Leslie Sarony, and with Miss Page admirably burlesques the Spanish dance. But humour, and indeed most other qualities of the mind are here rigorously subordinated to the spectacle, which is always pretty, if haphazard.

APPEAL FOR £5,000 FOR KENT BOY SCOUTS

A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FUND

An appeal for £5,000 for a central organization fund for Boy Scouts in Kent is being made by Lord Camden, Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Cornwallis, chairman of the county council, Lord Waring, and the M.P.s for Kent divisions.

They state that there are 14,000 Scouts in Kent, and the numbers are increasing. "Kent is the gateway to the Continent, and most foreign and oversea boys visiting England gain their first impressions on landing at the shores of Kent. There is an organization at Dover and Folkestone to welcome all visiting Scouts. None of the officials in the county who run this organization is paid. Suitable camping grounds must be provided to train men for the important task of training boys.

The Kent M.P.s who have signed the appeal are Mr. I. J. Albery, Major J. J. Astor, Mr. Harold Balfour, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Sir Robert Gower, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James, Mr. R. M. Kedward, Mr. Adam Maitland, Mr. Jack Mills, Sir Philip Sassoon, Mr. Waldron Smithers, Mr. H. Snell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Spender Clay, Sir William Wayland, Sir Kingsley Wood, and Sir E. Hilton Young.

Contributions may be sent to the hon. treasurer, Kent Boy Scouts' Fund, St. Mary's, Knockholt, Kent.

Manchester Watch Committee yesterday decided to allow *Journey's End* to be staged on Good Friday at the Palace Theatre.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

GERALD COOPER CONCERT

The last of the present series of Mr. Gerald Cooper's concerts was given at Æolian Hall on Tuesday night, when the programme chiefly consisted of sonatas for violoncello and piano played by Mr. Paul Hermann and Miss Harriet Cohen. There was, however, a curtain-raiser played in the brisk and cheerful spirit appropriate to such things, in the shape of Beethoven's early trio, Opus 11, which we all know for its final set of variations. It was played with clarinet (Mr. Frederick Thurston) instead of the more usually substituted violin. Mr. Hermann, who first introduced to us Kodaly's unaccompanied sonata for violoncello, played the earlier sonata for violoncello with piano. The treatment of the instruments is independent, and there is very little exchange of thematic material between them. The effect, however, is less disjunct than might be expected: the two paths are found to have converged in the mind of the listener, even if they appear not to be so mapped out in the score. Like everything Kodaly writes, it is fresh, original, and free from aridity. The clear-cut antithesis between the two instruments was carried over by Miss Cohen in Brahms's F major sonata, with bad effect at any rate in the last movement. This is not to imply that Miss Cohen is not a good chamber-music player—she showed throughout the evening that she has an acute perception of *nuance* of every kind—but that she made a misjudgment in Brahms, and in spite of much that was stimulating and big in her reading of this big work, it left out more of Brahms's humanity and graciousness than Mr. Hermann could supply by himself, even with his exceptionally sensitive art.

MR. V. ERNST WOLFF

The recital given by Mr. Ernst Wolff at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night contained a further illustration of the paradox of piano-forte touch and tone-colour which has been discussed in these columns recently. Mr. Wolff played both a Pleyel harpsichord and a Steinway grand piano. On the harpsichord there are devices for varying the actual tone-colour (the lute stop, for instance, which Mr. Wolff used so felicitously in Handel's suite containing "The Harmonious Blacksmith") on the piano, as we know, varied tone-colour is an illusion. Yet the harpsichord, even when played so resourcefully as by Mr. Wolff, sounds monotonous; while the piano has an apparently endless gradation of tone and colour, whether it imitates the organ as in Busoni's arrangement of Bach's C major organ toccata, or emits the faint and charming atmosphere of a piece of premature romanticism by Friedrich Wilhelm Rust (a sonata in F sharp minor which claimed to be receiving its first performance after 136 years). Mr. Wolff enriched his piano playing by some of the characteristics of the harpsichord: a kind of registration that was very vivid in the organ toccata, and most beautiful passage playing acquired on an instrument where all forms of weight-touch are out of place. He is a very able pianist with an alert rhythm which animates also his harpsichord playing.

MISS CRAWLEY

Miss Sybil Crawley, who gave a song recital in the Æolian Hall on Monday, has a voice of wide compass, and the notes in the middle have a very beautiful quality. At the extremities the tone is at present rather uneven, and one was conscious of a certain amount of preoccupation with the difficulties of technique, which interfered with the free interpretation of the songs. Miss Crawley made up her programme with a good selection of Italian, French, and German songs. The French group went best, because the declamatory style of Duparc and Fauré helped the singer towards a smoother *legato* than she used in the vivacious Italian airs. The songs by Hugo Wolf and Brahms made too great a demand upon Miss Crawley's powers of interpretation, but Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht" and Erich Wolff's "Ruhe, meine Seele" were well done. Mr. George Reeves played the accompaniments.

MR. MAURICE CLARE

Mr. Maurice Clare, a pupil of Sevcik, played Vitali's "Chaconne" and Dvorák's concerto at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night in a manner which left no doubt as to the general security of his technical equipment. The bowing is free, the style incisive, and the left-hand work exceedingly dexterous. That the playing tended to become monotonous was due to the fact that the tone had a persistent fullness, the rhythms an inflexible energy, and the management of *portitura* a sort of matter-of-fact ease. This suggests that Mr. Clare has spent so much time in acquiring his executive command that there was none left to apply it to interpretation. Certainly the playing is unformed musically, and if the young player can now direct his attention towards the expressive side of his art he might easily go far. He was very well accompanied by Mr. D. Yovanovitch.

MISS MARGARET ROLFE

Miss Margaret Rolfe has a voice of agreeable quality, especially in the upper register, and one fancies that she would do well to consider herself a mezzo-soprano rather than a contralto. Her singing of the "Inflammatus" from Dvorák's *Stabat Mater* at the Wigmore Hall on Monday night was much less successful in the management of tone and phrasing than some higher-pitched songs of various types given later. In these the smoothness and steadiness of the singing suggested that quite a good foundation of vocal technique has been acquired. What is now needed is greater refinement in style and finish generally and development in the interpretative faculty, the art of proving to the hearer the singer's personal interest in the musical expression. Miss Jenny Hyman displayed a sympathetic touch in her accompanying.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

COMPOSERS A "DEPRESSED CLASS"

Mr. Herbert Thring, secretary of the Society of Authors, gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday on the Musical Copyright Bill. He said that all the copyright holders he had had experience of were certainly a depressed class, so that what they had been getting back in the last 20 years was not an undue profit but a profit they had not been able previously to obtain. He did not see any reason for a form of appeal to which the monopoly and the individual could hand on their cases, because that would deprive the composer of his freedom of contract. French dramatic organization was far superior to anything we had in England. They were all monopolies in France, and they had no court of appeal or anything of that kind. The same thing existed in the Italian societies.

Evidence was given jointly by Mr. T. P. Dunhill, chairman of the Composers' Committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, Mr. Frederick Austin, composer of a new version of *The Beggar's Opera* and *Polly*, and Mr. A. P. Herbert, author and journalist. It was pointed out by them that a classical concert could be carried on without a licence from the Performing Right Society. In the case of a philharmonic society which was mentioned, half the programme was of uncontrolled music.

Mr. Herbert said he never heard of the Performing Right Society before this miserable business began and this fantastic Bill was introduced into the House of Commons. There was far too much talk about this society in connexion with the Bill.

Mr. Dunhill, speaking of gramophone royalties, said that by the present scale of payment every composer was paid exactly alike. It was extremely unjust that Sir Edward Elgar, say, should get no more on records than Mr. John Smith.

Mr. Austin pointed out that a composer's income varied. It might be £3,000 one year and 3s. 6d. the next.

Mr. Dunhill said that he was quite satisfied with the system of copyright in this country except with regard to mechanical contrivances. Mr. Herbert said that the result of the Bill would be to prevent the publication of music.

The committee adjourned until April 10.

JOINT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

The delegates appointed by the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society and the Royal Counties Agricultural Society to consider the proposal for amalgamation are of the opinion that in the interests of agriculture and of the exhibitors of both societies amalgamation is desirable, and they are recommending to their respective councils that joint shows be held in the years 1932 and 1933 as a preliminary step. Owing to the fact that both societies have commitments for 1931, a joint show cannot be arranged for that year.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

"MEDALS" AT THE PLAZA

ALL-TALKING FILM FROM A BARRIE PLAY

The Paramount all-talking film *Medals*, based, and based intelligently, on Sir J. M. Barrie's play *The Old Lady Shows her Medals*, is being shown from to-day at the Plaza. The outlines of the story are simple enough, simple, that is, in the deceptive Barrie-ish way, and the adaptor has wisely kept to them, for, apart from one or two scenes at the front and a few more showing Mrs. Dowey's deliriously gay night at the restaurant where she and Kenneth drank their champagny wine, most of the film takes place in Mrs. Dowey's room in Friday-street.

Miss Beryl Mercer's Mrs. Dowey is the pathetic, brave, and not unhumorous old woman the author meant her to be. It is easy to understand how, "feeling out of the War" (the thought that people felt a kind of possessive pride in the War comes with an odd shock in 1930), she should have had enough imagination to conceive a fictitious son in the Canadian Black Watch and enough ingenuity to deceive her neighbours.

Deceiving the neighbours, however, was nothing to the task of convincing a soldier as grim and as taciturn as Mr. Gary Cooper could make him that what he really needed was a mother to look after him, but Mrs. Dowey, in a campaign in which she is forced to call up big reserves of sentiment, if not of sentimentality, succeeds in piercing the rough Canadian exterior to the heart of gold which Sir James Barrie and Mr. Cooper most reveal when they are apparently most assiduously trying to hide it. To Miss Mercer and Mr. Cooper go the chief honours for preventing the occasional wanderings from the text from emphasizing the sentimentality into which at times even the play came perilously near to falling; but the Misses Daisy Belmore and Norah Cecil made a splendid pair of charwomen, and Miss Tempe Piggott's Mrs. Haggerty provided something far more than mere "comic relief," even although she was forced to say "Salonaiky" an unconscionable number of times.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY AT GUILDHALL

LORD MELCHETT ON IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES

The Worshipful Company of Glaziers held a livery dinner last night at Guildhall, at which nearly 500 guests were present. The Master (Sir Hugo Hirst), who presided, was supported by his wardens, Sir Stanford London and Mr. Henry Tanner.

The LORD MAYOR, in responding to the civic toast, proposed by Mr. D. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., said that the City Corporation did not greatly pride themselves on the quality of their stained glass, but it would be interesting to the glaziers to learn that the window at the east end of the hall was worthy of notice. In the cotton famine of 1861 or 1862 the Corporation did a great deal in raising a fund for the relief of the distressed cotton workers, and when times were better those who benefited by the fund presented that window to Guildhall.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB, responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces of the Crown" (proposed by Mr. Herbert Williams), said that it was a pity that the cadet corps were no longer to be recognized. The officers would continue to carry on the work, and he appealed for support to prevent the boys from going back to the streets, which would be a bad thing for the country.

LORD MELCHETT, replying to the toast of "The Industries of the Empire" (submitted by Sir Arthur Duckham, who advocated the setting up of a secretariat for the serious study of Imperial economic problems), said that he had just returned from a visit to South Africa, where he had had an interesting experience. He had found there, as elsewhere, leading men who were burning with a desire to increase and develop Imperial industry and trade. Imperial trade and industry was not merely a question of cash or of putting duties on this or that product. It carried with it the bringing together of elements of management, scientific research, and finance, by which so much could be done to develop the industrial possibilities of the countries of the Empire. He visualized the rationalization of the industries throughout the Empire. We were working to-day with too small ideas and too small units. What had been done in the case of chemical industries should be done with regard to steel, motor-cars, textiles, and so on. A great many absurdities needed to be swept away so as to secure Imperial industries instead of competing units.

Mr. AMERY, M.P., in proposing the toast of "The Glaziers' Company," said that he hoped their industry and all the industries of the country would flourish more and more as they got away from all ideas that cheapness was the basis of industrial prosperity. They should all look for that prosperity to the excellence of their products and their organization.

The Master, in acknowledging the toast, said that theirs was a small concern compared with that of Lord Melchett's, but they had set out to build up an active and helpful organization within a prosperous industry by constructive work, and he was glad to say that they were on a fair way to success. They had done something for education, and he hoped they would soon have a dignified hall of their own.

VICTORIA PALACE

The Victoria Palace, the policy of which has been twice-nightly performances of musical comedy and *revue* since Miss Gracie Fields appeared there in *The Show's The Thing*, is again to become a once-nightly theatre. The change will take place on Wednesday, April 16, when Mr. Tom Arnold will present there the *revue De La Folie Pure*. This piece is the latest of the *revues* produced at the Folies Bergères Theatre in Paris, and it is to be presented in its entirety. The cast, which will be international in character, will include Mr. Charles Austin, Miss Josephine Trix, Miss Marika Rokk, Mr. Walter Williams, Mr. Ivor Vintor, and Mr. Glen Ellyn. All seats are to be made bookable in advance.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Symphony No. 4 in G ... Mahler
Concerto in D (Harpsichord and Orchestra) ... Haydn
Tone Poem, "Mazeppa" ... Liszt
ELSIE SUDDABY.
WANDA LANDOWSKA.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Conductor:
OSKAR FRIED.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

THE BACH CHOIR
will Sing in its entirety BACH'S
ST. MATTHEW PASSION.
TO-MORROW, at 5 p.m., SUN. NEXT, at 2.30 p.m.
QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
Full Orchestra. Chorus of 300. Conductor:
ADRIAN C. BOULT.
Tickets, 15s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., at Hall and Edwin M. Briggs, care of Broadwoods, 227, Regent-street.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LECTURE by The Hon. Lady Bailey, D.B.E., "Flying," in aid of the Women's League of Service for Motherhood; Sir George Bowyer, M.C., M.P., in the Chair, on Wednesday, April 9th, at 5.15. Tea, 4.45, at Mitford House, 11, Lennox-gardens. Tickets, 15s. 6d., to be obtained from the Secretary at that address.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-Morrow, 2.30, DIRT TRACK RACING. CRYSTAL PALACE v. THE REST. RON JOHNSON, E. FROGLEY, SQUIB BURTON, THISS SHARP, J. STEVENS, M. SEIFFERT, G. LOVICK, A. WILLIMOTT, &c. Adm. 1s. 6d., Child, 6d.

GROSVENOR HOUSE. ICE CARNIVAL April 29th, 9 p.m. SKATING EXHIBITION. Prizes. Cabaret. Tickets 27s.—6s. Bloomfield-road, W.9. Abercorn 4470.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Session 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d.; spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition To-morrow, 8.30 p.m. by Phil. Taylor and Miss Derksen, Rink Instructors. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax). 1s. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built." "Nurseries of the Nations." "Gardens of the Artists." Nearly 600 Exhibits.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium: Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
TWO COMPLETE CYCLES OF
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

First Cycle.	Second Cycle.
DAS RHEINGOLD. Tues., April 29, at 8.30.	
DIE WALKÜRE. Fri., May 2, at 5.15.	Mon., May 12, at 8.30.
SIEGFRIED. Mon., May 5, at 5.15.	Thurs., May 15, at 5.15.
GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG. Fri., May 9, at	Tues., May 20, at 5.15.
	Thurs., May 22, at 5.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Temple Bar 7171.) Props., J. and R. Gatti. Tem. Bar 2522. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS. Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 0970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. (Tem. 3878.) EVGS., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Elsie Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last 2 Weeks.)
"A GREAT PLAY."—James Agate.
"PROVES AS CHARMING, AS HUMOROUS, AS BEAUTIFUL, AND AS CHALLENGING AS EVER."—Hannen Swaffer.
"SHOWS 1930 HOW FUNNY IT WILL LOOK IN 1940. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE."—James Douglas.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30. THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, DENNIS HOEY, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS. (Temple Bar 6888.) (Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. Tem. Bar 5122. (Smkg.) TUES. NEXT, April 8, at 8.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick Macgill.
First Matinée, Saturday, April 12, at 2.30.

FORTUNE. (Temple Bar 7373.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., Thurs. & Sat., at 2.30. TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
A Play by Frank Harvey.
MARDA VANNE, EDMUND WILLARD, FRANK HARVEY, LOUIS BRADFIELD.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970. The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD.
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.) TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), 8.15. 1st PERF. of
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
Subs. Evgs., 8.30. 1st Mat., Sat. next, at 2.30.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
*"BIT

Imperial and Foreign News

KANCHENJUNGA

MARCH TO BASE CAMP

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DARJEELING, APRIL 3

The Kanchenjunga Expedition will leave Darjeeling on April 6. The porters will leave on April 5 and 6 in two parties, the second in charge of two *sahibs*, probably Herr Wieland and Mr. Hannah. The remainder of the *sahibs* will leave on April 6, travelling in motor-cars to a point near Singli Bazar, and walking or riding to Chakung, where the first party of porters will be joined.

Thence the expedition will proceed in two parties, separated by one day's march, to Tseram, in Nepal, where the whole expedition will come together. This plan has been decided on because the camping sites are not large enough

for the whole expedition, which includes at least 300 porters. A few days after the expedition leaves Darjeeling a train of about 50 mules, under the charge of Colonel Tobin, will follow to Yoksam, where they will dump their loads, which will be under the charge of a sirdar.

The route will be *via* Chakung, Rinchenpung, Pemayangtse, Tingling, Yoksam, Monlapse cave, Dzongri, and Kang Pass to Tseram. At Tseram another provision dump will be made and the porters will return to Yoksam for the food left by the mules. From Tseram the expedition will proceed to the base camp about 17,000ft. up on the northern bank of the Kanchenjunga glacier *via* Kunza and Kangbachen.

The expedition have received telegrams from Mr. Howell, of the Foreign Office, Delhi, and Colonel Dawkes, the British Envoy in Khatmandu, to the effect that not only has the Maharajah of Nepal granted permission to attack Kanchenjunga from Nepal, but that he is anxious to assist with porters and food. The expedition have asked him whether food could be sent to Tseram or Kangbachen. If Nepalese porters can be obtained here it would be an enormous help to the expedition, as they could then dismiss the majority of the porters, keeping only the best for establishing the height camps. From Tseram to the base camp food will be worked up by relays of porters.

The route to the base camp is much more difficult than the Everest route, as communication is harder to maintain over such complicated and difficult country, over which it is impossible to take yaks or ponies, and it includes the pass of Kang La, 18,200ft. high. The beauty and variety of the scenery, and the fact that this is the first expedition to visit this side of Kanchenjunga for 30 years, will be compensation for the difficulties. On this account, and also because it is almost certain that the best line of attack is from the Kanchenjunga glacier, the expedition would like to express their gratitude to the Maharajah of Nepal for his generosity in allowing them to pass through such superb country. It is estimated that it will take about 18 days to reach the base camp unless difficulty, owing to new snow, is experienced on Kang La.

THE ARGENTINE ELECTIONS

AN IRIGOYENIST MAJORITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 3

Though the scrutiny of the voting in the Province of Buenos Aires is not finished, enough is known to belie the forecast that the Irigoyenists will get the 13 majority seats in the Chamber for that Province, and the Conservatives the six minority seats. The province of Cordoba, to the public surprise, elected only two Irigoyenists, who headed the poll by a bare majority, followed by four Democrats.

The Chamber of Deputies will comprise 100 Irigoyenists, 30 Conservatives and Democrats, 11 anti-Irigoyenists, 16 Independent Socialists, and one Original Socialist—a total of 158. Before the elections the Irigoyenist strength was 86. Thus the seats they have lost in the Federal capital and in Cordoba are more than compensated by their gains in the other provinces.

Regarded numerically and as a whole, the feature of the elections is the decline in Irigoyenist votes with an increase in the separate Opposition factions. A comparison with the Presidential election of 1928 shows, roughly, that in 1928, 827,000 Irigoyenists votes were cast against 468,000 of the opposing parties, and in this election 610,000 Irigoyenist votes were cast against 733,000 of the Opposition. Another feature is the severe Irigoyenist defeat in the Federal Capital and the unexpected defeat in Cordoba.

CROAT LEADER'S TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, APRIL 3

The trial of M. Matchek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party, who has been in prison for some time, is to be held on April 24 in the Special Court for the Defence of the State in Belgrade. M. Derlyevitch, another Croat Deputy and leading counsel for M. Matchek, has been arrested.

M. Matchek is charged with having contributed, to the extent of 15,000 dinars [about £54] to the association of Croat students to which the men recently arrested on charges of preparing bombs belonged, and with having known that a Croat merchant illegally had four revolvers in his possession, and not informing the authorities of the fact. There is a third charge connected with an article which M. Matchek wrote for a Croat newspaper, and which appeared in the newspaper surrounded by a crown of thorns and adorned with the Croat coat of arms pierced by a thorn.

Members of the Serb Democrat Party and of the Serb Agrarian Party have offered to act as counsel for M. Matchek.

SOVIET COLLECTIVE POLICY

ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON PEASANTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 3

Stalin published to-day in all Soviet newspapers a long article in "reply to collective farming comrades" and ostensibly as a response to the many letters inquiring about the collective policy in the countryside. It is explained that it was impossible to reply otherwise than through the Press because half the inquiries were anonymous. The article consists largely of generalities and long quotations from Lenin.

Stalin warns comrades against panic and despair as a result of the great exodus from the collective farms recently formed. This exodus is a normal consequence of the abandonment of violent methods. Many peasants have taken the opportunity to retire, but in this they certainly act wrongly, and they will regret retiring because as individual husbandmen they will not have the facilities for obtaining stock, machinery, and implements, which the Government intends to reserve for the collective farms.

Economic pressure of this kind, he adds, is to continue also under the voluntary system which the Communist Party has proclaimed, and various regions have been given a definite time-table, according to which they must carry out collectivization, in strict accordance with the Five-Year Plan. The Middle and Lower Volga and the Caucasus must complete collectivization by the spring of 1931, Siberia, the Ukraine, the Urals, the black soil region, and Kazakstan by the spring of 1932, and other districts by 1933. Zealots are spoiling the plan by accelerating the pace, and they should remember the Soviet-Polish War of 1920, when first the Poles and then the Reds were obliged to roll back behind their starting point because they had raced forwards headlong. A similar fate awaits assailants in the class war unless they pause to rearrange their forces and unravel the fabric which the zealots have tangled.

According to the Soviet Press, Communist collectivizing agents have found new ways of distorting the party's instructions, thus playing into the hands of the anti-Soviet elements which desire a crop failure. *Izvestia* gives an example of the voluntary nature of collectivization since the issue of Stalin's order to discard violence. An agent arrives and addresses peasants: "Join or do not join the collective farm, as you prefer. But remember that the Soviet Government is sufficiently strong to turn your homes into a heap of ruins within 20 minutes." In other districts all the peasants are forbidden to cultivate the land unless they enter the collective farm. Many others are expelled because they visit places of worship, and others because they are unable to say when Darwin was born.

A statement issued by the Commissariat of Education says that it is a "criminal offence" to conceal from the educational authorities one's "social origin," and parents not divulging this when applying to enrol children in schools must be handed over to the police.

BANDIT EXCESSES IN SOUTH CHINA

TOWNS LOOTED AND BURNT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, APRIL 3

Reports received here state that a reign of terror prevails in Northern Kwangtung, especially on the border of Kwangtung and Kiangsi, where bandits, in the name of Communism, are pursuing their activities.

After the capture of Kanchow in Kiangsi, and its recapture by the Government troops, the bandits retreated into Kwangtung, where they captured Namyung and another town, which they plundered and burnt, many of the inhabitants being murdered or subjected to other atrocities. Both towns were evacuated by the magistrates and troops on the approach of the bandits, who numbered more than 3,000, under the leadership of the notorious "Red" bandit, Chutak. It is believed that the foreign missions in the neighbourhood are in danger.

Urgent messages have been received in Canton from Chihing [to the south of Namyung], which the "Reds" are approaching, and troops are being sent, but it is feared that not enough are available to deal with the situation.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY MURDERED

The London Missionary Society yesterday received a telegram stating that Mr. Eric Yorke Scarlett, one of their missionaries on the staff of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, had been shot dead by brigands at Peiteiho, not far from Tientsin. Mr. A. P. Cullen, who was with him, is safe.

Mr. Scarlett, who was born at Heaton Mersea, Stockport, in 1897, graduated at Manchester University, and before going to China in 1924 was a secretary of the Student Christian Movement in the Manchester district. In 1924 he married Miss Dorothy Smith, of Southport. He leaves two children.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KENYA

RAILWAY TO CONGO BORDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, APRIL 2

In opening the Legislature to-day Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor, reviewed the economic position of Kenya.

Certain revisions of the East African Customs duties had been agreed upon between the three Governments [Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika] as the result of recent investigations. The net effect of the changes on Kenya, plus the loss of revenue owing to reduced postal rates, which dated from April 1, would be a reduction in taxation of £52,000. New Customs legislation would be passed by the East African Legislatures on April 17. The Governor also confirmed the report that the recent Governors' Conference had decided to maintain the protection principles and local produce rates on railways in force in Kenya.

Sir Edward Grigg announced that the Secretary of State was unable to see his way to make any further alterations in the Native Lands Trust Bill. Notwithstanding the protest by the elected members he hoped those members would join the Government in passing the Bill unanimously through its remaining stages.

In an examination of railway problems Sir Edward laid special emphasis on the urgent need of extending the railway to the Congo border. The favoured route was from Kampala through the gap south of Ruwenzori, and survey parties were now at work. Application had been made for aid under the Colonial Development Act, and Lord Passfield was most sympathetic.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

KHARTOUM, April 3.—The Prince of Wales has decided to return at once to Juba [a steamer station on the Upper Nile] by air from the Lotti district [on the Uganda border]. Flight-Lieutenant Bowen Boscarlet, who had already been appointed pilot to the Prince for his projected flight from Khartoum to Cairo, will leave here to-morrow for Lotti and bring the Prince back to Juba. The Prince, it is understood, has found the sport in the Lotti district somewhat disappointing.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH CRUISER SUNK IN PORT

FERROL, April 3.—Caught by the high wind while lying in port here yesterday, the cruiser Miguel Cervantes (7,850 tons) was torn from her moorings and sank after being dashed against the quayside. She was refloated to-day.—*Reuter.*

THE PALESTINE REPORT

ARAB GRATIFICATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 3

There is wide comment in the local Press on the report of the Palestine Commission, but it is realized that this comment is based on imperfect knowledge of the Commission's findings, since only the official 800-word summary has been published here.

Arab commentators claim that the report is a brilliant victory for the Arabs and a death-blow to Zionism. *Falastin*, the chief Arab newspaper, while refusing to admit the Commission's description of the riots as unjustified attacks on the Jews, declares its gratification at the Commission's clear acquittal of the Arabs, individually and collectively, of the charge of arranging the riots. After comparing each conclusion in the report with the relevant Arab demands, the newspaper concludes:—

Excluding the description of the riots, the report is entirely on the side of the Arabs, giving the *coup de grâce* to hopes of a Jewish Palestine. If the British Government pays attention to the findings and acts accordingly it will be well for Palestine and the British Empire. But if the present Labour Party follows Mr. Snell, whom it undoubtedly influenced, then peace is far from Palestine and England.

Jewish comment consists of a comprehensive and bitter charge that the Commission agreed to exceed its terms of reference, and expressed superficial views on subjects like economics, on which there was not sufficient evidence. The majority of the Commission, Jewish commentators say, showed a rigid mentality in failing to grasp the fact that Zionism in its world aspect was a solution of an age-long problem. The basic fallacy of their findings was the assumption that the business of administering the Mandate was solely a matter of English internal policy; the difficulties arising during the working of the Mandate were a proof, not of the failure of the Jews, but of the incapacity of British officials in fulfilling an international trust.

The Jewish newspaper *Haaretz* says that Mr. Snell has preserved the Commission's honour; otherwise "this astonishing document stands revealed as a barefaced distortion of the Zionist ideal and of simple historic truth, which the Jewish people must now add to the long series of infamous anti-Jewish documents which have enriched their national museum."

Orfali, a Jew who was charged with murdering an Arab in the attack on Telaviv during the riots, was condemned to death to-day after a re-trial.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

DISPLACING THE ALIEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3

One of the by-products of unemployment in the United States is the general and growing unwillingness of large corporations to engage or to retain alien labour. From points as widely separated as San Francisco and Detroit reports are coming in of this displacement of foreigners, and in the two places named the numbers involved are considerable.

A movement of this sort is a normal part of every unemployment crisis, and it does not appear that the instinct of national self-preservation, which it reflects, has soured into prejudice. That might, of course, happen if conditions did not improve, in which case it is even possible that a religious bias might come into play. For the time being, however, it is enough to note that the American Federation of Labour is everywhere encouraging employers who find they must reduce their working staffs to do so at the expense of the foreigner, or, even where reduction is not necessary, to substitute a United States citizen for an alien. Here and there municipal authorities are active in the same sense.

There is some reason to believe that the coming of spring will bring a seasonal revival of employment, but what is thus gained may well be lost when spring turns to summer. Meanwhile legislative action to help the situation is, as usual, slow.

FRENCH MAGISTRATES' SALARIES

DEBATE IN CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 3

A vote was taken in the Chamber to-day, without putting the question of confidence, on the amendment to the Judicial Reforms Bill, by which M. Chautemps sought to challenge the Government's attitude to the question of an increase in magistrates' salaries. The amendment was defeated by 300 votes to 275.

While he was explaining the effect of M. Chautemps's amendment to the Legislative Committee of the Chamber this evening M. Tardieu was taken ill, and was obliged to go home. A doctor diagnosed slight gastric trouble, and ordered M. Tardieu a few hours' rest.

The amendment gave rise to a lively debate. M. Chautemps asked the Chamber to forget all about politics and to consider only the question of principle: magistrates were something more than officials and must be assured of their independence by being properly paid. But it was evident that, in spite of lofty appeals to principles and attempts at detachment, political considerations were always in the ascendant. The Minister of Justice, while admitting the need for higher salaries for magistrates, could not admit the right of the Chamber to vote them apart from all considerations of the effect on the Budget and the question of procedure, and maintained that the Government could not forgo its right to make the change by way of decree.

M. Chautemps, with the support of the Opposition, declared that he would be satisfied if the Government would undertake to introduce a Bill for raising the magistrates' salaries before October. But this was also rejected. The Budget Minister, M. Germain-Martin, replied that the proposal could not be entertained, and indicated that the Government took its stand on the question of principle quite as firmly as the Opposition. The vote was then taken, with the result stated.

PRINCE SAIONJI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 3

Prince Saionji is much easier to-day. His temperature is slightly lower and he is able to take food.

The first Session of the 18th Legislature of ONTARIO was prorogued yesterday after the Lieutenant-Governor had given his assent to 160 Bills passed during the Session, of which the most important concerned the bonus for domestic iron, the extension of the life of the Legislature from four to five years, the financial responsibility of motorists, and the prolongation of the Northern Ontario Railway to James Bay.

GERMAN CABINET'S VICTORY

MAJORITY OF 66

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 3

The Socialist motion of no confidence against the Brüning Cabinet was rejected to-day, with the aid of the Nationalists, by 253 votes to 187. Dr. Brüning, the new Chancellor, had been prepared to be satisfied with a rejection of the unfavourable motion and not to press for the passage of a motion of confidence. The result gives him the chance of governing with the Reichstag, although when he entered the House to-day a dissolution decree signed by the President was already at his disposal.

Throughout yesterday Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, battled with his mutinous followers. Up to the last he insisted on opposing the new Government and forcing fresh elections, but the firm resolution of the Agrarians, at a meeting of the Land Union, to support their leader Herr Schiele, the new Minister of Food and Agriculture, proved too much for him. Herr Hugenberg entered the present Reichstag at the head of 77 Nationalists; his following has already been reduced to 64, and of these, as the test vote yesterday showed, he could rely for certain on only about half. With the hope of keeping the remainder of the party together and retaining his leadership he surrendered, and it was made known this morning that the Nationalists would oppose the vote of no confidence.

The debate preceding the vote was short, and was marked by the second appearance of Herr Hugenberg in person at the Tribune in eight years. First the Chancellor, who does not waste words, replied briefly to a few of yesterday's criticisms.

MINISTRY'S INTENTIONS

He said the questions about foreign policy would be answered in detail when the Foreign Office Estimates came up for debate shortly. The Cabinet had already begun to consider agrarian relief measures, and had included Herr Schiele's proposals. The Chancellor thought he could say that the Bills would be introduced within the next few weeks. The necessary continuity in trade treaty policy would be preserved. For the benefit of the Democrats and Socialists, the Chancellor gave a solemn undertaking that, before the employment of special powers under Article 48 of the Constitution, an exhaustive examination would be made in every case to establish whether the conditions were such as to justify it. Use would only be made of those powers if there was no hope of Parliament and the parties fulfilling their duties.

Herr Hugenberg provided the House with even more amusement than in the Young Plan debate. In effect, he explained that the Nationalist Party had no confidence whatsoever in the new Government, and yet was going to oppose unanimously motions of no-confidence in it. His speech was punctuated by a dozen outbursts of hearty laughter. When he explained yesterday's decision of the Parliamentary group to oppose the Government, somebody shouted, "That was yesterday," and Herr Hugenberg's solemn agreement, "Yes, that was yesterday," provoked widespread mirth.

His party, Herr Hugenberg explained, mistrusted the Government because Herr Curtius had been retained as Foreign Minister, because nothing had been said about providing in the Budget for the construction of a second armoured cruiser or about cancelling the measures against the partly Fascist Government of Thuringia, and because the continuation of the predominantly Socialist Coalition in Prussia showed that no fundamental change of internal policy was intended. Nevertheless, they wanted the proposed agrarian measures passed as soon as possible, although their mistrust of the new Cabinet remained, and at the right moment they would act accordingly.

CHANCE OF STABILITY

The unexpectedly large majority of 66 against the Socialist no-confidence motion, which automatically disposed of the Communist motion as well, was due to the whole Nationalist group except three members voting against the motion and to the absence of 15 Socialists in addition to those officially on holiday or away ill. Among those 15 were Herr Müller, the last Chancellor, Herr Braun, the Prussian Premier, and Herr Hilferding, the former Finance Minister.

Herr Hugenberg's threat to upset the Government as soon as the agrarian measures are passed is not causing undue concern at present. When Dr. Brüning's Government has passed the financial and agrarian measures it will require courage to turn it out and force a General Election. Moreover, Herr Hugenberg's speech has come as a relief to the Chancellor by making it clear that the neutrality of the extreme Nationalists is not even benevolent. This may moderate the Socialist opposition in some matters later. At the moment the predominant feeling is one of relief that the Government has a respite and will probably not have to resort to the exceptional methods provided in the Constitution for emergencies.

INDIAN NATIONALISTS' RESIGNATIONS

LEADER'S LETTER TO VICEROY

DELHI, April 3.—In his letter to the Viceroy resigning his seat in the Legislative Assembly, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Nationalist leader, says his decision is due to the conviction that the Government is not prepared to work even the present reforms in their true spirit, as shown by its action in getting a majority in the Legislative Assembly to consent to Imperial preference by coercion, and by violating the Fiscal Autonomy Convention in disregard of the suggestion of Mr. Patel, the President.

The writer declares that when he responded to the appeal of Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn for a round-table conference, as conveyed in the Viceroy's October announcement, he hoped the Government would begin to work in a spirit as if Dominion government were already in existence in India. The fiscal taxation proposals were a test of this spirit, but the Government disregarded the Convention, as defined by the Selborne Report, the Crewe Report, and the Fiscal Commission. He adds:—"I can no longer continue to work a system of government under which these atrocious wrongs can be perpetrated upon the Indian people."—*Reuter.*

❦ Several members of the Nationalist Party announced their intention of resigning with their leader.

U.S. AND SOUTH AMERICA TELEPHONE SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, APRIL 3

A wireless telephone service between the United States and South America was opened to-day with a ceremony at the Presidential palace. Cordial speeches were exchanged between President Hoover and President Ibañez, and between the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Cotton, and the Chilean Minister of the Interior, Señor Hermosilla. Immediately afterwards greetings were exchanged between President Hoover and President Campisteguy, of Uruguay. Owing to President Irigoyen's throat trouble, no speeches were exchanged with him.

The hearing was perfect, and at the close of the ceremony the service was declared open to the public.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF INCREASE

OFFICIAL LIST OF GOODS AFFECTED

It was announced by Australia House yesterday that, according to advice received by cable, an additional duty of 50 per cent. of the amount payable under the tariff at present in force (the 1921-1928 tariff as amended by the resolutions of November and December, 1929) is to be levied on goods classified under the following tariff items:—

Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry (spirituous); bay rum, perfumed spirits, sparkling wine, still wine, unfermented grape wine, wine n.e.i., matches and vestas; knitted piece goods, in tubular form or otherwise, of cotton, silk or containing silk, artificial silk or containing artificial silk, or being an admixture of wool with other fibres; artificial flowers, fruits, plants, leaves, and grains; manufactured apparel (except second-hand apparel not imported for sale or trade and not exceeding a total value of £5); parasols, sunshades, and umbrellas; refrigerators and parts of refrigerators, as classified under the item.

Blacking; dressings and polishes for boots, shoes, and other articles of attire; dressings, inks, stains, pastes and polishes for leather; furniture oils, pastes and polishes; floor polishes; bronzing and metal liquids; knife, metal and stove polishes; tallow, greases, and puttys; kalsomine, water paints and distempers (in powder form); paints and colours ground in liquid; paints and colours prepared for use; sheep marking oils; enamels; enamel paints and glosses; white lead dried or ground in oil; varnishes; varnish and oil stains; lacquers; japans; berlin, brunswick and stoving blacks and substitutes therefor; liquid sizes; patent knotting; oil and wood finishes; petrifying liquids; lithographic varnish; printer's ink reducer; terebene; liquid dryers; gold size; liquid stain for wood; glassware n.e.i.; perfumery n.e.i.; petroleum jelly n.e.i.; toilet preparations; perfumes, artificial (synthetic), in concentrated form, non-spirituous.

All manufactures of wicker, bamboo, and cane n.e.i.; articles made of wood n.e.i.; furniture n.e.i.; lounges and settees of wicker, bamboo, and cane; chairs of wicker, bamboo, and cane. Photograph frames, stands for pictures, and picture frames. Fancy goods. Articles used for outdoor and indoor games, fishing appliances n.e.i., toys. Precious stones, unset, including pearls; rolled gold and imitation jewelry; jewelry n.e.i.; imitation, reconstructed, and synthetic precious stones and pearls. Gramophone records; gramophones, phonographs, &c.; kinematograph n.e.i.

Leather manufactures n.e.i., harness and saddles; leather, rubber, canvas, and composition belting; goloshes, rubber sand boots and shoes and plimsolls; boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, pattens, and other footwear n.e.i.; gum and wading boots; pneumatic tires. Wrapping paper; paper bags; strawboard and corrugated strawboard. Price lists, catalogues, circulars, &c., calendars, almanacs and diaries, billheads, memorandum forms, &c.; manufactured stationery; books—namely, account, betting, cheque, copy, copying, drawing, exercise, guard, letter, memorandum, pocket, receipt, sketch, and the like; manufactures of paper n.e.i.

Motor-cycles and frames thereof; motor-car bodies; motor-car chassis (assembled); vehicle parts n.e.i. Pianos and player pianos. Bags, baskets, boxes, cases, trunks, purses, wallets, &c.; fancy jewelry boxes; brooms, whisks, and mops; brushes—namely, hair, cloth, tooth, scrubbing, paint, varnish, and nail and brushes n.e.i. Cameras and magic or optical lanterns. Cordage, rope and twines, &c. Cartridges n.e.i.; fireworks. Yachts n.e.i., launches and boats. Straw envelopes.

This schedule, being based on cable information, is subject to correction. For the sake of brevity some of the tariff items and sub-items affected are not quoted above in their entirety. The full text of the schedule may be seen at the Customs Branch, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House.

❦ A telegram from our Canberra Correspondent on the new tariff appears on page 14.

An international committee on whaling is holding meetings, arranged by the League of Nations, in BERLIN. Two members of the Economic Committee of the League are attending: Sir Sydney Chapman (England), who presides, and Herr M. G. Jahn. The purpose of the meeting is to find means, if possible, to prevent the wasteful exploitation of whales.

DEATH OF EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA

RAS TAFARI'S SUCCESSION

ADDIS ABABA, April 3.—The death occurred yesterday of the Empress Zauditu in her 54th year. She was a daughter of Menelek II, and succeeded her nephew Lij Yasu when he (Yasu) was dethroned in 1916. At the same time, Ras Tafari was appointed heir to the throne and Regent. The new Emperor has transferred his following to the Gibbi (palace), which is occupied by the troops under his command. So far the country is quiet.—*Reuter.*

Zauditu (the Ethopian form of Judith) was a daughter of Menelek II by his first wife. She was born in 1876, when her father, the maker of modern Abyssinia was simply King of Shoa. She was married first at the age of 10 to Ras Area Sellasie, the son and heir of King John, but was left a widow two years later. A second marriage to Dejaz (General) Ubie ended in a divorce; she was married a third time (in 1901) to Ras Gugsa, a brother of the Empress Taitu, the second wife of Menelek. When Menelek in 1910 was smitten with an illness which incapacitated him from rule, a regency was formed under Lij Yasu, the son of Zauditu's sister, Shoa Rega, and Zauditu was kept a prisoner in the palace. She remained in confinement until Lij Yasu's anti-Christian and pro-Turkish attitude, which became marked early in 1916, led to his downfall.

Lij Yasu was formally deposed on September 17—the Feast of the Cross—that year by a public proclamation of the Abuna (the head of the Abyssinian Church) on the specific ground of his apostacy. The Princess Zauditu was brought out from captivity and made Empress, but at the same time her cousin Tafari Makonnen was made Regent and heir to the throne. Lij Yasu for some time tried to maintain his rights, but presently fled to the Danikil country, where Yasu's father, Ras Michael of the Wollo Galla, who put up a stout fight, was overcome and captured. The close of 1916 witnessed the return to Addis Ababa of the victorious troops, who were reviewed by the Empress. Ras Michael being paraded, attached by a chain to the chief who had captured him. Yasu escaped, but was taken in 1920, and is now a State prisoner.

So far as is known, the Empress Zauditu took little part in the government, which was virtually in the hands of Ras Tafari. The Regent was a man of considerable enlightenment, and during his visit to Europe in 1924 made a very favourable impression on the statesmen and others who met him. In September, 1928, the Regent was raised to the dignity of King, and at the coronation was described as "His Majesty King Tafari Makonnen, Heir to the Throne of Ethiopia and Regent Plenipotentiary." The crowning ceremony was performed by the Empress. The King-Regent, who will be 39 in July, now becomes Negusti, or King of Kings of Ethiopia, a title regarded as equivalent to Emperor.

THE TWO RHODESIAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), APRIL 3

The Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia to-day, by a large majority, rejected the following motion by Captain Bertin, leader of the Opposition:—"This House urges the Government to take more active steps to achieve the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia."

In the course of the debate, Mr. Moffat, the Premier, said that the question was a delicate and difficult one and required that they should proceed very carefully. Over-anxiety and eagerness could result in the Government's taking steps that would defeat the very object they had in view. Good work in the direction of amalgamation could be done unofficially by all the people in the country. While having every sympathy with the mover's object the Government could not accept the motion. Mr. Fletcher, Minister of Agriculture, said that the recent Customs negotiations had strongly indicated the need for amalgamation.

The House unanimously ratified the Customs Agreement between the two Rhodesias.

Telegrams in Brief

The INDIAN Cotton Tariff Bill was passed yesterday by the Council of State.—*Reuter.*

Provision is made for heavy additional taxation in the PERSIAN Budget for the coming year.

Our BELGRADE Correspondent reports that the Serb Orthodox Patriarch has been taken ill, and is in a sinking condition.

Sir John Du Cane, the Governor of MALTA, yesterday opened the new road into Valletta, of which the first stone was laid by the Duke of York.

It is announced in Moscow that the northern and southern sections of the Turkestan-Siberian railway will be joined up at the station of Ainabulak on April 28.—*Reuter.*

The work of restoring the Palace of the Scaligers in VERONA, the residence of the first Cangrande della Scala (1312-1329), and the refuge of Dante, is now completed.

The debate in the BELGIAN Senate on the Bill for the ratification of The Hague Agreements and the Young Plan began yesterday. The vote will be taken on Tuesday next.

Seventy-one persons were drowned, 10 others have died from exposure, and about 40 are missing through the capsizing of a ferry-boat off the coast of Fukuoka, JAPAN.

A new three-engined commercial flying-boat which was being tested near PERPIGNAN broke in the air and fell into the sea. The crew of two, one of whom was M. Prévost, a well-known pilot, were killed.

An official Belgian *communiqué* announces that the agreement that had been made between the Alsace Potash Company and the City of Rotterdam has been annulled. It is added that ANTWERP will take steps to deal with the expected extension of the potash traffic through the port.

Mr. J. E. Newman, of the National Farmers' Union, and Mr. G. Clarke, representative of Labour organizations, who have been sent by the British Government to study in Canada and the United States the latest developments in agricultural machinery and labour-saving devices on farms, arrived in MONTREAL on Tuesday.

Returning from Rangoon, where he had served a sentence of 10 days' simple imprisonment for delivering seditious speeches, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of CALCUTTA, landed yesterday at Calcutta, where he was met by a large crowd. He was garlanded and taken in procession to the municipal buildings, where the corporation employees' association offered him an address of welcome.

MONARCHIST SUPPORTERS IN SPAIN

COMING DEMONSTRATION

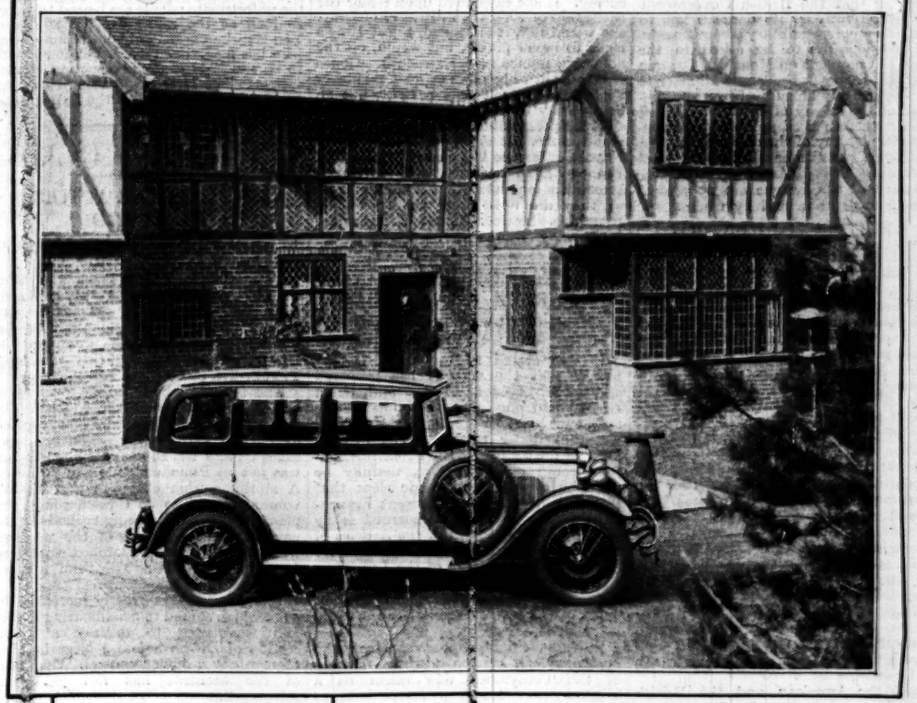
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 3

King Alfonso to-day visited the new works at the Palace of Miramar at San Sebastian, which the Royal Family have not used since the death of Queen Maria Cristina, whose favourite place of residence it was. On arriving at San Sebastian the King, who had expressed the wish that the usual military honours and addresses from the authorities should be omitted, was surprised by the crowd which gathered at the station to welcome him and, cheering, accompanied him to the hotel.

The great demonstration of Monarchist adherents in Madrid, which was to take place in the old Bull Ring on Sunday, has been put off until April 20, when it will be held in the new Bull Ring. The reason given for the postponement is that the old Ring is not large enough to hold the numbers of people who desire to attend, and the new Ring, in fact, will hold a few thousand spectators more than the old Ring. The most probable reason for the postponement, however, is that on Sunday a meeting of the Socialist Party is being held in the district where the Bull Ring is situated, and there was some fear that the Monarchists and the Socialists might provoke each other in the crowded streets.

Other Foreign News on following page



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ITALY AND THE CONFERENCE

CLAIM TO PARITY MAINTAINED

A CONDITION OF AGREEMENT

THE SECURITY INQUIRY

The experts attached to the British and French delegations to the Naval Conference are still trying to find a formula which, while not enlarging the scope of existing pacts and covenants and imposing no new commitments upon this country, will still satisfy the French demand for further security against aggression. Many draft formulas have been devised, but so far there is no sign that the solution of a most difficult problem has been found.

Throughout the discussions of the past week it has always been realized that such a formula, even when found, will only be a means to an end and that before a successful Five-Power Treaty can be negotiated it will be necessary to find a solution to two other important problems—the possible reduction of the French figures of naval tonnage and the claim which Italy has put before the Conference for her right to parity with the strongest European Continental Power.

France has indicated that, if satisfactory guarantees could be devised, she would be willing to reduce her tonnage figures, though the amount of such a reduction has not been disclosed. From the start of the Conference Signor Grandi has maintained the Italian claim to parity and there is nothing to suggest that he has in any way receded from that position, particularly as he has been reinforced by a resolution passed by the Grand Council in Rome.

THE ITALIAN VIEW

There was a meeting at St. James's Palace yesterday morning between Signor Grandi, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Henderson, and, though no official statement as to the object of the meeting was issued, it is assumed that it was concerned with the attitude which Italy might be likely to adopt if the French and British experts could devise an acceptable formula. It is understood that the Italian view is that the present Conference is not the appropriate place at which to discuss any formula which involves an interpretation or clarification of existing covenants and treaties, as certain of the signatories to those documents are not present. In the opinion of the Italian delegation, Geneva is the only place at which such a formula could appropriately be discussed. It was also made clear at yesterday's meeting that Italy remains firm in her demand for the right of parity with France, and that until France recognizes that right the prospects of a Five-Power Treaty are remote. It is stated in Italian quarters that Signor Grandi feels that he should be back in Rome by the end of the month in order to deal with the Foreign Office Budget.

In Parliamentary circles the feeling is hardening that the British Government must stand firm by its decision not to enter into any new military commitments, and questions are to be asked in the House of Commons on Monday. Captain Eden will then ask the Prime Minister to say whether any amendment or interpretation of the Treaty of Locarno or of the Annexes thereto is at present under consideration by any of the delegations. Mr. MacDonald will also be asked to say what interpretations of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League are at present under consideration and by whom.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

A meeting of representatives of the British, American, and Japanese delegations was held yesterday morning to consider matters arising out of the reply of the Japanese Government to the proposals put forward by the three delegations. It was stated afterwards that the meeting had been very successful and that none of the Japanese reservations was regarded as presenting any considerable difficulty. As the reservations raised a number of technical matters, including the proposal to accelerate the replacement of submarines in order to find work for the Japanese naval dockyards, it was considered advisable that they should be referred to a small committee of experts for examination before final decisions are taken. This committee, which will meet this morning, is to consist of Admiral William V. Pratt and Captain A. H. Van Keuren, for America; Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher and Captain R. M. Bellairs, for Great Britain; and Admiral Baron Abo and Captain Toyoda, for Japan.

Both the American and the British delegations appreciate the desire of the Japanese Government to assist in the work of the Conference, and there is general agreement that the experts will find nothing in the reservations which will stand in the way of a Three-Power treaty if a Five-Power treaty does not prove to be practicable.

The jurists who have had under consideration the question of the "humanization" of the submarine met at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and made such good progress that it was possible to agree on the outline of a report. This report is now being drafted, and it is to be presented to the First Committee as soon as possible.

Professor Smiddy, the representative of the Irish Free State at the Conference, entertained the Prime Minister at dinner last night.

JAPANESE CRITICS OF COMPROMISE

GOVERNMENT'S STRONG POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 3

The Japanese Press is occupied to-day with the new Indian cotton tariff, and there are no comments on Admiral Kato's step in submitting a memorial to the Emperor in opposition to the Reed-Matsudaira plan. Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, is unperturbed, and is confident that a treaty embodying the compromise will be ratified.

As far as opinion can be sounded to-day—which is a public holiday—it does not seem to be expected that Admiral Kato's opposition will imperil the agreement, or even seriously embarrass the Government, unless there should be further developments, such as the resignation of Admiral Takarabe (Minister of Marine, who is a member of the delegation), which the *Jiji's* London correspondent declares to be imminent. His resignation at the present moment would leave the Government unable to find a successor, and the Cabinet's position would become impossible; but such information as is available here does not confirm the *Jiji's* report.

The *Japan Advertiser* explains Admiral Kato's move by quoting the Japanese proverb which says that injuries received at Kyoto can be avenged at Yedo, and declares that Admiral Kato is seeking vengeance in Tokyo for the wounds he has received in London. The Government cannot be upset in the Lower House, but anti-Minseito Peers may attempt a vote of censure when the Diet meets later in the month, or the Privy Council may accompany ratification with a rider censuring the Government's conduct of the negotiations.

The Government, however, is well able to defend itself. The reasons of policy, both external and domestic, which determined its acceptance of the London compromise are too strong to be ignored. The Finance Minister has explained how the burdens of naval competition will handicap the country's efforts towards financial recovery and industrial revival. The Finance Ministry to-day publishes figures showing that the agreement will enable Japan to save 663,000,000 yen [£66,300,000] before 1936. Part of this sum, it is understood, will be devoted to the improvement of the naval air defences to compensate for the deficiency in cruisers. Baron Shidehara has pointed out the evil effects of rejection on Japan's international position.

The delay which the Government has allowed has given political circles ample opportunity to realize the costs of failure, and there is no substantial reason for fearing that the agreement will be rejected.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS

ITALIAN COMPLAINT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 3

Mr. MacDonald's statement that Great Britain will not undertake any further military commitments does not appear to have been accepted by Italy as altogether reassuring. It is not believed that France would consent to reduce her naval requirements unless she were assured of some positive reciprocal consideration. Hence it is argued that the assistance to be granted by Great Britain to France must take the form of some naval-military-political agreement applicable in the Mediterranean, and perhaps even outside it.

Moreover, the Italians are not pleased at finding that these negotiations were begun between France and Great Britain without a simultaneous invitation being extended to Italy. If Italy has been coopted subsequently she has, it is felt, had to face an Anglo-French front and may be called upon to subscribe to something like a *fait accompli*. The blame for this slight—as it is considered—is put principally upon France. The part played by France is resented the more in that the situation in the Mediterranean constitutes the problem under discussion, and, consequently, France in particular should, it is felt, have turned first, or at least simultaneously, to Italy, since her argument against granting naval parity to Italy is based upon the alleged ground that the interests of Italy are confined to the Mediterranean.

It is reluctantly held, therefore, that France is all along basing her policy on the supposition that in any eventual war she will have to reckon with Italy as an enemy. If she calculated upon either the friendship or even the neutrality of Italy, she would not, it is argued, reject Italy's right to naval parity, but would, on the contrary, rejoice in her strength. Hence it is thought to be more evident than ever that Italy has not only a right, but an actual duty to herself to obtain parity.

These pessimistic considerations do not stand alone. It is complained that the Naval Conference has already embittered Franco-Italian relations, and the fear is sometimes expressed that if things go on as they are now going the traditional friendship between Great Britain and Italy may also suffer.

FRENCH OBJECTION TO PARITY UNABATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 3

It was stated at the Quai d'Orsay to-day that the text of the proposed agreement between France and Great Britain had gone back and forth more than once between London and Paris and was still under revision. The original text, as drawn up by the French delegation, could not, therefore, usefully be published; but it was made clear that this document and the present Franco-British discussion were concerned solely with the interpretation of the Articles of the League Covenant which provide for the action of members of the League in case of war. They had nothing to do with a separate pact of guarantee as between Great Britain, France, and Italy alone.

In these circumstances, although the postponement of the plenary meeting of the Conference was taken as a hopeful sign, success was still held to depend on Italy. An agreed interpretation of the Covenant, though it would enable the French naval programme to be somewhat reduced, would not, in the official view, remove any of the French objections to the Italian claim for parity. A Four-Power Agreement would be regarded as welcome, but very precarious. The French attitude to a Three-Power Agreement has not changed.

PRESIDENT HOOVER TO BROADCAST

The B.B.C. announces that speeches by President Hoover and others will be relayed from Washington, U.S.A., to the London Regional transmitter between 5 and 6 p.m. on Tuesday next, April 8. The occasion of the broadcast is a luncheon party which is being given in Washington to celebrate the 80th birthday of Dr. William H. Welch, chief adviser of the Rockefeller International Fund for Medical Research.

President Hoover was heard by British listeners on the occasion of his inauguration as President in Washington on March 4, 1929.

DEATH OF ALBANI

DAME EMMA ALBANI, the great *prima donna*, so long known as Mme. Albani, died yesterday, at the age of 77, at 61, Tregunter-road, Kensington, where she lived with her only son, Mr. E. F. Gye, of the Foreign Office. She had been ill only a week, but had not been out of doors for some months. She remained active to the last, and her interest in her art was unabated. Tributes to her distinction as artist and to her personal charm were paid yesterday by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Frederic Cowen, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mme. Clara Novello-Davies.

A memoir appears on p. 19.

NORTH CHINA REVOLT

YEN TAKES THE FIELD

WAR ON CHIANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, APRIL 3

This morning the Shansi representative delivered a personal communication from Yen Hsi-shan to the principal Legations. In this Yen announces that he has assumed the command of all the National forces, and has declared a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek. Yen guarantees the protection of foreigners in the territory under the control of his troops and hopes that the friendly Powers will refrain from giving moral or material support to his opponent, whom he characterizes as a usurper who has brought disaster upon the people. In general the message describes the chaotic conditions resulting from Chiang's pretensions, and states that he (Yen) is taking the lead against him as the result of pressure from many commanders and public organizations. He declares he will resign all his offices the moment Chiang retires, but in the meantime he will do his best to save the party and the nation.

Yen, therefore, appears to have burned his boats, but it has to be noted that he attributes all the trouble to Chiang, the individual, and refrains from any denunciation of the Government or of the party leaders at Nanking. He thus leaves open to the Government an opportunity for a peaceful settlement if Chiang is eliminated.

The military position remains obscure, but a report that Shansi forces have entered Shantung is not confirmed. One report states that the Government division at Tsinanfu [capital of Shantung] has withdrawn and that Yenchowfu [nearly 100 miles farther South] is the northernmost point now occupied by Chiang's forces. On the Lunghai Railway the Kuominchun forces have advanced to the eastern border of Honan, but none of the numerous reports of fighting at various points has yet been confirmed.

INDICTMENT OF NANKING

Public opinion in the North is strong against Nanking, and it is effectively expressed by the Conservative *Takung Pao*, which has printed a formidable indictment of the Government. It declares that bribery is worse than ever; taxation much heavier; charges for goods in transit often exceed their value; in some cases the land tax for 10 years ahead has been forcibly collected; communications are bad; public borrowing exceeds anything in the past; bandits overrun the land in spite of huge armies; nepotism is prevalent in every Department of the Government; the country has lost its prestige abroad; education is starved; famine is worse than ever, and so on.

All this is true and is deplored in many official public statements and documents. Whether the Government, dominated by the military element and surrounded on all sides by rival militarists, could have done much better is another matter. The North certainly has a tremendous grievance against the present régime, for it was infinitely better off under the old-fashioned rulers of the immediate past, and has reason to regret even the worst of them.

The truth is that both North and South are being ground down by the soldiers and their close affinities, the bandits, and the unfortunate people are bound to suffer so long as the militarists are supreme. Yen Hsi-shan is the only one among them who has a worthy record, but it remains to be shown that the present movement, supported as it is by dubious elements, can lead to a solution of the outstanding problem.

EXPLOSIONS IN U.S.

FIREWORKS FACTORY WRECKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 3

Twelve persons were killed and more than 30 severely injured by the explosion of a large quantity of elaborately constructed fireworks in the plant of the Pennsylvania Fireworks Company at Devon, Pennsylvania, this morning. Twenty-five persons are still missing.

The fireworks blew up in a series of heavy detonations which wrecked the whole plant. The windows of houses all over the surrounding country were smashed and the shock of the explosions was felt at Philadelphia, 16 miles away. A strong cordon of police and civilian volunteers had to be thrown round the plant to prevent its being rushed by the panic-stricken relatives of the workers, while rescue parties searched the ruins for injured persons. The total number of injured is still unknown.

The damage was greatly increased by a fire which spread to neighbouring houses and threatened to destroy a whole section of Devon before a large force of firemen got it under control. The cause of the accident has not yet been discovered.

A large section of mid-town New York was thrown into a state of chaos at noon to-day by a succession of violent subterranean explosions at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. The explosions appear to have been caused by the ignition of gas in the conduit sewers under Broadway. The covers of 12 manholes were blown off, and flames and smoke shot up in the middle of the street.

Terrified crowds ran for cover as débris, hurled from the manholes, began to fall among them. The iron top of one of the manholes flew off just as a three-horse wagon was passing over it, and it went through the bottom of the wagon like a shell.

A large force of police hurried to the scene of the explosions. The streets were cleared, and people in the buildings near by were ordered to leave. Within a short time more than 5,000 office workers had left the area. In the deserted buildings the telephones and electric light were shut off. It is estimated that something like 120,000 telephone wires were put out of action. The only traffic left in an ordinarily busy district consisted of fire engines and ambulances conveying the injured persons to the nearest hospitals.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CONVERSATIONS

The second plenary meeting between the British and Egyptian delegates was held at the Foreign Office yesterday morning, when negotiations were continued.

The British delegates were Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Shaw, Lord Passfield, and Lord Thomson, assisted by Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner for Egypt, Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and numerous experts and advisers. All four Egyptian delegates were present with their technical staff. The meeting was adjourned after midday until this morning.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

NEARING THE END

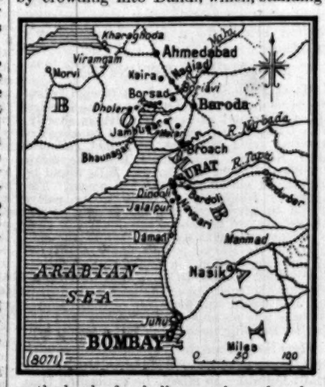
PLANS TO BREAK THE LAW

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, APRIL 3

Mr. Gandhi continued his march this morning along the dusty track from Dindoli southward to Navsari. Apart from more spiritual considerations, his visit to Surat yielded another 25,000 rupees [£1,875] for his war-chest, in addition to 2,000 rupees [£150] put up by the small village of Dindoli. Before striking camp the holy man stated piously that he had no idea where, when, or how he was going to spend the money.

Mr. Gandhi's present plan for the final stages of his campaign is to arrive at Dandi at noon on Saturday after a short forced march from the straggling village of Jalalpur, which is his destination to-morrow night. Then he proposes to do a little silent meditation, after which he will address the 82 devoted followers who have marched with him from Ahmedabad, 200 miles away, as well as those admirers who may disregard his appeal not to embarrass operations by crowding into Dandi, which, standing



on the bank of a shallow creek on the edge of marshy country, has little shelter and no accommodation and the minimum supply of fresh water drawn from one small well. The whole party, duly equipped with buckets and spades, will then follow the Mahatma to the beach and begin the good work.

It is interesting to note that the salt in the creeks round Dandi is admitted to be practically inedible—a fact which is typical of the unreal character of the whole show, but, of course, it in no wise affects the illegality of the proceedings. Under the provisions of the Salt Tax Act the collection of salt is an offence punishable with a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment.

NO TROOP MOVEMENTS

In spite of Mr. Gandhi's exhortations, there is every prospect of a large crowd following the procession across country through the swamps to see the end of the march and the beginning of real business. People are already arriving at Navsari either on foot on in heavy wagons drawn by white bullocks garlanded with flowers and bells round their necks in honour of the occasion. A force of 150 armed police is encamped at Jalalpur, but a Government statement gives the lie direct to fresh assertions in the vernacular Press alleging that British troops had been secretly posted in the neighbourhood. There have been no troops in the district. The nearest cantonments are at Baroda and Bombay, which are occupied in normal strength.

Law and order in the whole of the Surat district (the population of which is officially estimated at nearly 5,000,000) is maintained by one British superintendent of police and a force of 742 Indian policemen, of whom fewer than 300 are armed. As elsewhere along Mr. Gandhi's route, the responsibilities of this small force have been enormously increased, and its normal duties correspondingly interrupted. Mr. H. V. Braham, Collector of the District, and Mr. T. Robinson, Superintendent of Police, left Surat for the police camp at Jalalpur to-day.

SIMULTANEOUS MASS DISOBEDIENCE

TO BEGIN ON SUNDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 3

Mr. Gandhi, writing in to-day's *Young India*, gives the word for simultaneous mass civil disobedience, beginning on Sunday.

"Wherever there is a violent eruption volunteers are expected to die in an attempt to quell violence," Mr. Gandhi writes. Perfect discipline and cooperation among the different units are indispensable for success. If there is true mass awakening, those not engaged in civil disobedience are expected to occupy themselves with, and to induce others to be engaged in, some national service, such as spinning, picketing liquor and opium, excluding foreign cloth, and assisting civil resistance prisoners. "If there is a real response about civil resistance regarding the salt tax we should, by proper organization, secure the boycott of foreign cloth and total prohibition. This would mean a saving of 91 crores [£68,250,000] annually and supplementing work for millions of unemployed. If we secure these things, we cannot be far from independence, and none of them is beyond our capacity."

A resolution unanimously adopted by the Bombay Coloured and Printed Piece-goods Merchants' Association (which is affiliated to the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association) boycotts every kind of foreign cloth for three months in order to help Mr. Gandhi's movement.

BOMBAY, April 3.—The English Bleached and Fancy Grey Dhooties Merchants' Association has decided to boycott British cloth completely for three months. —*Reuter.*

TACTICS OF AGITATORS

BOMBAY, April 3.—The Bombay Government has issued a second *communiqué* in regard to the resignation of village officers in Gujarat as a result of Mr. Gandhi's campaign. Statistics are given showing the small number of resignations, and it is added that, apart from resident agitators, several parties are touring the districts in motor-cars inducing the *patels* [headmen] to resign on the understanding that their resignation is not put in unless all the other *patels* resign, but, once the signature is obtained, it is immediately forwarded to the Government. Several of the resignations come from *patels* whose term of office has nearly expired. Others are still carrying on, and some have withdrawn their resignations.—*Reuter.*

THE COAL BILL

FINAL STAGE IN THE COMMONS

PALESTINE MANDATE

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The PRIME MINISTER gave the House of Commons to-day a considered pronouncement upon the bearing of the Palestine Commission's Report upon major questions of policy. He declared emphatically that the Government would continue to discharge both the British Mandate for Palestine and the double duty towards Jews and Arabs arising out of the Balfour Declaration, with equal justice to all sections of the population and with all the resources at their command. The specific duty of the Commission had been to analyse the causes of the disturbances last August, and to suggest measures capable of preventing their repetition. He admitted the difficulty of defining the sphere of such terms of reference and would only say that those recommendations which fell clearly within it were still being considered. The Government would, however, provide immediately the police forces required.

MR. BALDWIN'S CRITICISM

A very full House then witnessed the final battle upon the Coal Mines Bill, during which the only patches of neutral ground were the general admiration for the way in which Mr. Graham has conducted his case, and general amusement at the agility of Mr. Lloyd George's explanation of his change of front. MR. BALDWIN began with a reasoned defence of the efficiency of the coal industry provided it was not ruined by outside dictation or civil war. The Bill marked the recrudescence of interference which had been mercifully and profitably absent during the last three years. It mixed politics with business—here an embarrassing voice murmured the word "Referendum."

Mr. Baldwin acknowledged the hit with a smile, and charged home against compulsory amalgamations, which must shackle the efficient to the inefficient, and against statutory price rings, which must embarrass the steel industry and stunt the electrical industry. The Government had rejected the only method of avoiding such dangerous experiments—namely, the spread of working hours over a fortnight. They had left every industry under the fear of State interference; and they had deliberately raised the cost of a basic commodity. He found some comfort in the fact that by so doing they had completely torpedoed the argument against protection which asserted that a rise of prices in defence of wages was unjustifiable. Liberals, therefore, who followed them into the division lobby would have to participate in the holocaust of their ancestral fiscal scriptures.

LIBERAL APOLOGIA

The Liberals then began their *apologia* through MR. CLEMENT DAVIES, who claimed that Liberal effort had moulded the objectionable into the acceptable; and MR. LLOYD GEORGE took up the task of special pleading with unconcealed gusto. He claimed that the Liberals had sustained their offensive until the Government had surrendered to them compulsory amalgamations, assessment of mines at real values, a two years' limit on price-fixing schemes, an arbitration tribunal on prices, and some security for the mixed undertaking and the single pit. He still objected to restriction of output, and he still believed prices would go up, but he had little excuse left for continuing his attack. The Conservatives had none at all, because their Act of 1926 had provided for shorter hours next year, and had enacted the principle of compulsory amalgamation. He had given them two chances to defeat the Bill—on second reading and on the quota provisions. They had shirked with "a cowardly and calculated absenteeism." Now they were brave, because then—to quote *The Times*—the two monkeys were still at large, but now one at least was temporarily, if restively, in a cage.

CLOSING SPEECHES

The House by this time was in convulsions of laughter, and cheered to the echo Mr. Lloyd George's subsequent reminder that every leader of every party was more or less embarrassed, but more or less successful. He himself did not find it hard to be tolerant, so long as his critical followers were not pharisaical. With a final burst of humour, he told the Conservatives that they were only trying to suit themselves, but Liberals had been guided by the interests of the country. SIR ROBERT HORNE reminded him that he had forgotten his anxiety for the Naval Conference, and returned to arguments.

In his final reply, MR. GRAHAM excelled himself in an ordered and persuasive statement. The Bill merely guaranteed that initiative in reorganization lack of which had caused the failure of the Act of 1926. He admitted that the genesis of the Bill was the pledge to reduce the hours of work, but that was a respectable origin both in the economic and the humanitarian sense. Moreover, the other provisions of the Bill were really inevitable. Nothing but compliance with the fashion of rationalization could save the coal industry from trouble and bankruptcy at home and enable it to compete with foreign coal in foreign markets. The Bill had already led to negotiations for widespread amalgamations and for a better organization of distribution which would correct the disparity between a 27 per cent. rise in pithead prices and a 100 per cent. rise in retail prices since 1913. The Bill would open a road to international agreement among the coal producers of the world; and it would give a hopeful career at home to a worthy section of our population.

Mr. Graham at the close of his speech received an ovation from his supporters and not a few of his opponents, which was renewed when the figures of the final division—277 votes to 234—showed that he had successfully concluded a very difficult task.

THE DEATH PENALTY

A wild and noisy debate followed on the proposal of SIR LAMBERT WARD to restore the death penalty, under the Army Annual Act, for the offence of inciting others to show cowardice.

MR. SHAW frankly admitted that he had acted contrary to the advice of the military members of the Army Council in abolishing the death penalty for this offence, but after a lot of wrangling the House supported him by 288 votes to 165. An amusing incident followed, on a similar amendment by SIR GEORGE COURTHOPE. When the question was put Socialist members in error shouted for the amendment. There was no challenge, and the CHAIRMAN duly declared it carried. They then attempted to atone for their own inattention by seeking a repetition of the question, but were very properly refused. MR. THURTLE then moved his amendment to abolish the death penalty for desertion, which was carried on a free vote by 219 votes to 135.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS

BIG INCREASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 3

A new Customs schedule, coming into force to-morrow, was submitted to the House of Representatives this afternoon. It adds 50 per cent. to the duty on numerous classes of goods [an official list of which appears on page 13]. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in introducing the schedule admitted that the action was extraordinary, but stated that it was an emergency measure intended to restore the balance of trade.

Mr. Scullin said that the success of the recent Conversion Loan had brought some improvement to Australian finances, but there was still great difficulty with the oversea exchanges. The Government proposed, therefore, drastic restrictions on imports under the following heading:—First, absolute prohibition of certain goods, of which the list would be announced to-morrow; second, part prohibition or power to ration up to one-half of the quantity imported during the year ended yesterday; third, a 50 per cent. surcharge on goods it was impracticable to ration [those enumerated below]; fourth, rationing plus a high surcharge.

He hoped that it would be unnecessary to retain these restrictions for a great length of time. Additional duty would not be levied on goods in bond or on the way to Australia, or on goods imported direct from New Zealand, New Guinea, or Papua. The value of the prohibited goods was estimated at £4,250,000 and of the goods to be excluded by rationing at £1,500,000. The value of the surcharged goods was estimated at £19,250,000, but it was expected that of these only £12,000,000 would be excluded. It was expected that Customs revenue would decrease by £12,000,000.

There must be no suggestion, he continued, that Australia would enter into obligations which she could not meet, or that she did not honour promises already made. Australia's first duty was to set its house in order, at no matter what sacrifice. Great Britain had advised this and therefore could not complain if the advice was acted upon. The banks had endeavoured to correct the exchanges by restricting credit abroad, but various devices had been adopted to defeat them, and they now confessed that they could not handle the situation and asked the Ministry to restrict imports. It had been brought under his notice that a company existed to float on the New York market a £1,000,000 loan for the purpose of mortgaging Australian products. Before deciding upon the surcharges the Government had obtained a written assurance from farm implement manufacturers that they would reduce the price of all agricultural machinery by 5 per cent. He appealed to members to face the subject as Australians rather than as members of parties. He announced that Mr. Moloney, Minister of Markets, would introduce a Bill to-morrow with the object of encouraging a larger volume of exports.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, said that the Government's proposals were staggering. It was the boldest and gravest experiment in economics and finance perhaps in the world's history. He assured Mr. Scullin that the Opposition would consider the proposals on broad non-party lines.

The list of prohibited and rationed items to be issued to-morrow is expected to include tobacco, spirits, preserves, jams, and certain types of machinery. It is understood that spirits will be rationed to one-half of last year's imports. Certain of the surcharged goods will also be rationed.

Mr. Scullin, replying to a question, said that the Government was considering the postponement of the census due this year in order to save the cost of £350,000. At present the Government was inquiring into the likely effects of postponement, and if these were not serious it would propose to take the census in two years' time.

THE ROYAL GALLERY

MR. BRANGWYN'S PICTURES REJECTED

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Lords had to decide the delicate question whether the pictures commissioned by the late Lord Iveagh for the decoration of the Royal Gallery from Mr. Brangwyn should be accepted or not.

LORD DONOUGHMORE gave the history of this offer, which was continued by the present Lord Iveagh, and pointed out that the Fine Arts Commission and a Select Committee, while not disputing the merits of the paintings, had decided that they were not suitable to the Royal Gallery. LORD IVEAGH himself transmitted Mr. Brangwyn's request that the final decision should be deferred until the whole of the panels had been completed; but the sense of the House, although deeply reluctant to decline a generous offer, was against further delay, and it was decided to accept the report of the Committee by 55 votes to 11.

PRICE OF BREAD

ADVANCE OF ½D. A QUARTERN ON MONDAY

After only a fortnight at 8d. the price of bread in London is to be raised to 8½d. a quartern on Monday. This decision was taken at a joint meeting of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers and the London Master Bakers' Protection Society held on Wednesday, and is consequent on a rise of 2s. a sack in the price of flour since the last change was made.

This conforms to the agreement made between the Food Council and the bakers that bread should not be advanced to 8½d. until flour reached 36s. a sack. The reduction of 1d. a fortnight ago was made because flour had fallen to 34s. Since then it has fluctuated. Last week-end it was quoted at 35s.; on Wednesday the official quotation was 35s. to 35s., and the bakers at once decided to bring the price of bread back to the figure which that justifies.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

RENEWED PROTEST BY THAMES BRIDGES CONFERENCE

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Thames Bridges Conference:—

In view of the fact that the Charing Cross Bridge Bill has obtained a second reading and cannot, in Committee, be substantially improved, the Thames Bridges Conference desires to reaffirm, for reasons given at length in a recently published statement, its opposition to a radically imperfect scheme.

** The Thames Bridges Conference represents the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Surveyors' Institution, the Town Planning Institute, the London Society, the Architectural Association, and the Architecture Club.

A report of yesterday's proceedings of the Committee which is considering the Bill will be found on p. 21.

THE INVALIDS

An X-ray examination of Sir George Bowyer, M.P., who recently met with an accident in the hunting field, has revealed an injury which will prevent him resuming his Parliamentary duties until after the Easter recess.

Our Paris Correspondent reports that Mr. W. J. Locke is still critically ill. His condition yesterday showed no change.

Mr. A. W. Gamage, who is lying ill at Chesham, Bucks, was stated last night to be rather weaker.

POLITICAL NOTES

TWO SPEECHES BY MR. BALDWIN

THE HOUSING BILL

Mr. Baldwin will make two important speeches within the next few days. This afternoon he is addressing the annual demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall and on Monday evening he will speak in Manchester. This has probably led to the revival of activity on the part of Lord Beaverbrook's United Empire Crusade, which is again appealing for funds, and Lord Rothermere's United Empire Party, which continues to appeal for recruits. It is not likely that in either speech, however, Mr. Baldwin will have much to say about the movements for which Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere have made themselves responsible. In his speech to-day he will deal generally with the question of Empire development, with the position of agriculture, and with the urgent need for economy. On Monday he will deal with industrial matters, with special reference to the success of safeguarding and the effects of higher taxation upon the country's trading and industrial position. Next month the Conservative Central Office is to conduct an Empire campaign throughout the country, in which several ex-Ministers will take part. It will open on Monday, May 5, and end on Saturday, May 24, Empire Day.

The Liberal Housing Committee considered the Housing Bill last night and decided not to oppose the second reading. The Conservative Health and Housing Committee had decided to adopt the same course on the previous evening. It was also agreed that during the second reading debate Miss Megan Lloyd George should make her first speech in the House of Commons. The Liberals will put down amendments to the Bill on the Committee stage, and they also propose to press for a change in the existing law by which compensation is limited to site value, even in the case of good property which has to be demolished during the clearance of a slum area.

In the division on the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill Sir William Edge was the only Liberal member to vote with the Government. Four Liberals went into the lobby against the third reading—Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Haydn Jones, Mr. D. M. Cowan, and Mr. A. Harbord. Colonel England, who had announced his intention of voting against the Bill, was absent owing to the illness of his wife. All the other members of the Liberal Party present followed the lead set by Mr. Lloyd George and abstained from voting altogether in order to do their share in "saving the Naval Conference."

Under the existing law the period during which new guarantees may be given under the Overseas Trade Acts in connexion with export transactions will expire on September 8, 1931, and the period during which the guarantees may remain in force will end five years later. The Government have decided to ask Parliament to extend the period of the guarantee, and it is now proposed that guarantees may be given until March 31, 1935, and remain in force until March 31, 1940.

At a meeting of non-manual worker M.Ps it was unanimously decided to form a Non-Manual Workers' Group in the House. It was felt that there is a growing need for such a group to protect the interests of non-manual workers, both by specific legislation, such as the Offices Regulation Bill and the Conditions of Employment Bill (dealing with loss of employment by non-manual workers through amalgamations, &c.), and also by watching all legislative proposals that may affect such workers.

DAMAGED MAILS FROM AUSTRALIA

The Postmaster-General announces that the mails from Australia brought by the Comorin, which was delayed through an outbreak of fire when at Colombo, arrived in London on Wednesday morning. The greater part of the mail was damaged by water and will have to be dried before it can be delivered. There may be considerable delay in consequence.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	8.40
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU!	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GUY MARRINER	8.30
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Royal College of Music	ORCHESTRAL CONCERT	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISS MARJORY HARRISON	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	SPORTING LIFE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	THE GRAND PARADE	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DYNAMITE	12 to 12
Kensington	FASHIONS IN LOVE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	SIMBA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	MEDALS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11
Rialto	THE GIRL FROM CHINA	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	FASHIONS IN LOVE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	11 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

Modern Mexico : Conclusion. From Our Special Correspondent 15
Moving House in Belgrade 17
Obituary : Dame Emma Albani 19

Books of the Week :

Richelieu ; Mrs. Drew's Diaries ; For the Lambeth Conference ; An Amateur of Good Works ; New Novel ; Shorter Notices 20

Illustrations :

Antarctica from the Air 18

Correspondence :

The Gentle Art of Losing (Mr. Churchill, M.P.) 15
Broadcasting the Cup Final (Matron of Moorfields Eye Hospital) 15
The National Accounts (Mr. J. R. Fisher) 15
Officers in the Great War (Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Little) 15
What is Fitness ? (Dr. A. F. Tredgold) 10
Air Defence (Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore) 10
Family Allowances (Miss E. F. Rathbone, M.P.) 10
A Convalescent Home for Mothers (Miss M. Hay-Drummond, Mrs. Baldwin, and others) 10
Cadet Corps (Rev. M. G. Haigh) .. 10
Inspection of Factories (Mr. E. L. Poulton and Miss R. Tomlinson) .. 10
The School Age (Mr. A. J. Mundella) .. 10
Sullivan's Music (Mr. A. S. Cole) .. 10
Ordeal by Inner Circle (Mr. A. E. H. Tucker) 10
Points from Letters : —The Cadet Force ; Good Friday ; Art and Moving Objects ; Finding the Fare on Tubes ; Slum Clearance ; A Dürer Drawing ; On the South Downs ; A Business Nation ; Dogs in Epping Forest ; Bullfinches and Fruit Buds ; Road Customs for Pedestrians 10

Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	21
Art Exhibitions ..	12	Music ..	12
Auction Summary	25	Naval, Military,	
Broadcasting ..	21	and Air Force	21
Court Circular ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	7	Obituary ..	19
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Parliament	8 & 9
Estate Market ..	25	Political Notes ..	14
Finance .. 22-	26	Sale Room ..	19
Home News ..	11	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Imperial & Foreign	13	*The Times* of 1830	20
Law Notices ..	5	University ..	16
Law Report ..	5	Wills & Bequests	17

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-east, moderate or fresh ; mainly cloudy, occasional rain, probably brighter intervals ; rather mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled generally ; cold in the North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Signor Grandi, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Henderson met at St. James's Palace yesterday and discussed the political aspect of the Naval Conference. In the Italian view, it is understood, interpretations of articles of the League Covenant should be discussed at Geneva rather than in London. Italy remains firm in her demand for parity with France. (p. 14)

Details of the scheme for electrifying the L.N.E.R. lines in North London were officially announced yesterday. (p. 11)

The stabilization of dock rates and charges 60 per cent. above those in operation in December, 1913, was approved by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, subject to the Minister having power to call upon the railway company to show cause why their charges should not be submitted for revision. The railway companies are to consider the position. (p. 9)

A memorandum has been issued on the powers and duties of local authorities in the matter of hospital accommodation under the Local Government Act. (p. 16)

The Lord Mayor of London gave a civic welcome at the Mansion House yesterday to Dr. J. R. Mott, of New York, chairman of the International Missionary Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the American Ambassador also spoke. (p. 11)

Tables are given showing the distribution of unemployment among the county areas of England, Scotland, and Wales. (p. 9)

The Prince Robert, a steamship being built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. for the Canadian National Railways for service on the Pacific Coast, was launched at Tranmere, Birkenhead, yesterday. (p. 11)

Lord Melchett, speaking in the City yesterday, urged that the British Empire must achieve economic unity if it is to avoid disruption. (p. 11)

Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., examines in the *Baptist Quarterly* the evidence of religious persecution in Russia, particularly as it affects the Baptists. (p. 19)

Lord Verulam has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell 5,355 acres of the Gorhambury estate, St. Albans. (p. 17)

A scheme has been initiated for a University Hall of Residence in London for the benefit of British male students, primarily those from overseas. (p. 11)

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons agreed to a clause in the Road Traffic Bill which limits the time during which the drivers of public service and other heavy motor-vehicles can be continuously on duty. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the question of the Brangwyn panels in the Royal Gallery was discussed and the report of the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices was adopted. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Coal Mines Bill was read a third time by 277 votes to 234. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George took part in the debate. On the Army Annual Bill the question of the death penalty was discussed. (pp. 8 and 9)

Mr. Cosgrave, who was re-elected President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State on Wednesday night, announced in Dail Eireann yesterday that his new Cabinet would consist of all those colleagues who resigned with him last week. (p. 16)

Mr. Baldwin, who is to address the annual demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall this afternoon, will speak on Empire development, the position of agriculture, and the necessity for economy. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Yesterday the representative of Yen Hsi-shan in Peking delivered a personal communication from him to the principal Legations announcing that he had assumed the command of all the National forces and had declared a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek, and promising the protection of foreigners in the territory under the control of his forces. (p. 14)

Mr. Gandhi has given instructions for simultaneous mass disobedience to begin on Sunday. Our Special Correspondent telegraphs a further account of the progress of the march, and describes how Mr. Gandhi and his followers, equipped with buckets and spades, propose to break the Salt Law at Dandi to-morrow. (p. 14)

In connexion with the unemployment problem in the United States our Washington Correspondent notes the general and growing unwillingness of large corporations to engage or to retain alien labour. (p. 13)

With the object of redressing the trade balance, the Australian Government has drawn up a new Customs schedule, to come into force to-day, increasing by one-half the duty on many articles of import. Certain other articles are to be either wholly prohibited or rationed. (p. 14)

The elections in Argentina for the renewal of half the Chamber of Deputies have resulted in the strengthening of the Irigoyenists, who now hold 100 seats out of 158. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The weights for the City and Suburban Handicap and the Great Metropolitan Stakes were announced yesterday ; the Derby Meeting was concluded, and the Royal Artillery Meeting was held at Sandown Park. (p. 6)

Cambridge did a full-course trial yesterday in 19min. 3sec. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Belfast Issue ; Sir Charles Addis's Views on Gold and Prices ; the Frankfurt General Insurance Company ; Australian Exchange Position ; Schweppes' Record Earnings ; Two Rubber Reports ; and Life Assurance for Married Men. (p. 22)

In the Money Market loan rates declined further. Discount rates were well maintained. Both the Swiss and Indian bank rates were lowered. The Brussels exchange again moved against sterling, and the Italian exchange was also lower. Spanish currency appreciated. A sharp rise occurred in the Argentine exchange. Gold rose 1d. to 84s. 11d. an oz. ; silver declined 3-16d. to 19 3-16d. (p. 22)

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British funds were dull. A sharp advance took place in Argentine Railway stocks on the rise in the Argentine exchange. Lower prices were quoted for Courtaulds, Cables and Wireless stocks, and the American group. (p. 22)

THE POLISH PARLIAMENT

An interesting constitutional issue has been raised in Poland, where the Opposition parties clearly regard the imposition upon them of the minority Government of COLONEL SLAWEK as a dictatorial action, and are resolved to resist it by all the means at their disposal. No doubt with a view to making the new Ministry rather longer-lived than its predecessors, the PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC prorogued Parliament at the very moment of its formation ; but this cavalier decision has incensed the leaders of the Opposition, who moreover possess the constitutional right to oblige the PRESIDENT to convene an extraordinary session of the Seym upon the demand of one-third of the total number of deputies ; and our Warsaw Correspondent has no doubt that the 148 requisite signatures could easily be obtained. The present Ministry is the fourth that has held office in Warsaw within a year ; and the manner of its creation convinced the majority of deputies that they were being bamboozled by the PRESIDENT and MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, acting in concert. The last Prime Minister, M. BARTEL, resigned on March 14 ; and during the intervening fortnight the Polish public has witnessed—with apparent unconcern—a veritable comedy of Cabinet-making. M. BARTEL had at least been a friend of the Seym as well as of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI ; and, while fully realizing that the presence of the MARSHAL was absolutely indispensable to any Ministry that he himself might nominally lead, he did, to some extent, represent a liberal reaction from the "Government of Colonels" which he displaced in January. He certainly endeavoured to engage the authority of Parliament in the framing and passage of the Budget and the alleviation of economic distress in the country. But his efforts were only partially successful. He had retained one or two of the Colonels with him in his Cabinet ; and when one of them, the MINISTER of LABOUR, whose military rank was doubtless a cause of offence to the Opposition deputies, was impetuously assailed for trying to remove the administration of the National Health Insurance from the hands of Socialists, the PRIME MINISTER made the vote a matter of confidence. He was defeated ; and, although only a fortnight remained to the end of the fiscal year, he resigned, leaving the fate of the Budget in suspense.

The PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC, however—and his voice, it was generally assumed, was an echo of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI's—considered that the Budget could be the more satisfactorily managed the less Parliament had to do with it ; and so a series of performances in Cabinet-making by unpractised hands was staged. The first Prime Minister-designate to be called upon was a distinguished oculist, DR. SZYMANSKI, who had but lately entered politics and had no administrative experience. His efforts were interrupted by celebrations of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI's name-day ; and then, when he seemed to be getting on rather better than was expected, he received an ultimatum from the MARSHAL laying down four conditions, difficult of acceptance by the Seym, without which he—MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, who nominally had no other authority than that of a retiring member of the last Cabinet—could not consent to the formation of a Szymanski Ministry. The DOCTOR'S real offence seems to have been that he had expressed an unguarded hope that he might find it possible to cooperate with the Seym. In any case the ultimatum was rejected ; DR. SZYMANSKI abandoned his task ; and the business of Cabinet-making was entrusted to the younger brother of MARSHAL PILSUDSKI, who conducted it with suitable dilatoriness until only a few hours remained in which the Budget could be passed—failing which it would have to be promulgated by decree of the PRESIDENT. A bargain was reached behind the scenes as to its final form, and it was then passed swiftly in a silent Chamber, with the members of the Government group drawn up under COLONEL SLAWEK in a good strategical position in the central lobby, ready to emerge, if necessary, for the purpose of ensuring its passage by main force. These strange Parliamentary tactics having succeeded, M. JAN PILSUDSKI announced that he was unable to form a Cabinet. COLONEL SLAWEK was immediately summoned to the presence of the PRESIDENT and MARSHAL PILSUDSKI. He produced a list of names from his pocket, and their bearers were at once approved as the members of the new Ministry.

This travesty of constitutional government has a definite interest at the present moment, when democratic institutions are everywhere on their trial ; and, farcical though the procedure has been, its careful staging is at any rate proof that MARSHAL PILSUDSKI wishes to maintain the form of Parliamentary rule. The all-powerful WAR MINISTER would presumably have no difficulty in suppressing the two Houses if he were so inclined, for his personal influence and popularity appear to be unabated. But he prefers, as a general rule, to see his deputies at work, though his soldier's training makes him impatient of their arguments and their procrastinating habits. "They are incurably "loquacious about everything," he said the other day, "though they are people without "knowledge or education" ; and he added that he had never dreamed "that a Pole would be "entirely transformed by becoming a deputy "and lose the intrinsic virtues of Polish "character." Perhaps the truth is simply that the MARSHAL expects exactly the same sort of patriotic service in peace as was freely accorded him in war. He demands discipline and obedience ; whereas the art of leadership under a constitutional régime requires persuasiveness and tact and power of attraction rather than resolute decisions and peremptory orders. But equally the success of Parliamentary institutions does not depend on leadership alone ; and in many countries of Europe to-day temperamental extravagances and individual or group assertiveness have rendered normal legislative methods impossible and have made public opinion acquiesce in a military or semi-military form of government. The constant exercise of forbearance is obviously the first essential for the proper functioning of Parliamentary institutions.

"Unanswerable"

Last night at the annual display of the 19th London Regiment Cadet Corps LORD JELLICOE referred briefly to the subject that was naturally uppermost in the minds of those present. From what they had seen, he said, all of them must hope that the recent action of the Government towards the Cadet Corps of the country would not result in the death of the organization. Without actually criticizing the Government, he showed clearly that his own view of the value of the Corps to the State is in close agreement with the sentiments expressed in the recent debate in the House of Lords. The effect of that debate indeed has been to expose still further the wantonness of MR. SHAW'S proposals. With the solitary exception of LORD DE LA WARR, the Government spokesman, all who took part in the debate were loud in their condemnation of the petty policy of withdrawing the grant and the moral and practical encouragement of official recognition. There is no doubt that this unanimity is an accurate reflection of the general feeling throughout the country, and that the Government's decision is a flat defiance of the great bulk of public opinion. The excuse that MR. SHAW has himself given for his *volte-face*—and, as the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY pointed out, for his unwarranted attack upon the Cadet Corps—is the charge brought against them "on moral "and educational grounds" by a handful of unnamed supporters of the Labour Party in the House of Commons and by members of the National Union of Teachers. Their representations, he has declared, seem to him "unanswer-"able." Actually the boot is on the other foot. As LORD DE LA WARR found, it is the questions and arguments not only of LORD ONSLOW and his fellow-peers but also of the Head of the Church that are unanswerable, and—except for LORD DE LA WARR'S halting apology—unanswered. When the Army Estimates were issued on February 24 they included, as LORD ONSLOW reminded the Government, the normal grants to the Cadets. At that time the Government had no suspicion that there was anything harmful in Cadet Corps training. Why then, only a few weeks later, have they and MR. SHAW changed their minds? Because, says LORD DE LA WARR, they had no time in the first eight or nine months of office to decide on every item of policy. Was that somewhat shallow excuse their real reason? Was it not rather, that for reasons of their own they chose to consider the representations of MR. SHAW'S self-appointed advisers of greater importance than the diametrically opposite opinions of the Territorial Associations, of the whole body of Public Secondary School Headmasters, and in fact of every one whose views on the question were worth having?

LORD DE LA WARR had the wisdom not to plead the motive of economy in their defence. The whole thing, as LORD ONSLOW said, is perfectly ridiculous. But it would have been too absurd, even in these hard times, to pretend that the country cannot afford to allow the Cadet Corps a grant of less than £11,000, of which some £4,000 would have been the share of the Church Lads' Brigade. It was the ARCHBISHOP'S reference to this particular Corps which induced the UNDER-SECRETARY, as an afterthought, to state frankly the consideration that led his official chief to cut the grant out of the Estimates. What, the ARCHBISHOP asked him, does the SECRETARY of STATE mean by saying that there are unanswerable moral objections to the Brigade? It cannot mean, said DR. LANG, that the moral objections are unanswerable because the Brigade inculcates a spirit of fierce militarism? To one who has known the Church Lads' Brigade, as he has, all his life, "the mere statement is preposterous, "and it ought not to be made." But preposterous as it is, that, it appears, is exactly what MR. SHAW does mean. "Let me make it "quite clear," explained LORD DE LA WARR, "that when moral and educational reasons "were referred to it was simply the feeling of "the objection to instilling military ideas." So now we know. The Government have discovered at the eleventh hour that military training for boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen is "definitely" wrong and undesirable. They profess to believe (since February 24) that it will encourage in the Cadets what some of the Labour Party's supporters call the spirit of militarism. Seriously, of course, they can believe nothing of the sort. As reasonable men they must know that the testimony to the contrary of people like the ARCHBISHOP, LORD ONSLOW, LORD ALLENBY, LORD DENBIGH, LORD PEEL, LORD SWAYTHLING, and in fact of every one who has had to do with the Cadet Corps, is as well-founded as it is sincere. The military training which the Cadets receive is in a high sense moral as well as educational. The ARCHBISHOP has told them that, besides the inculcation of the admirable qualities of discipline, obedience and command, the whole purpose of the Church Lads' Brigade is to lead the boys on to the highest service of all—to be faithful soldiers and servants of the Kingdom of God. When the Cadets of the Public Secondary Schools Association are in camp you could not, says LORD ALLENBY, see a keener, happier, and fitter lot of boys anywhere. Mentally, morally, and physically he testifies to the value of their training. It was the experience of the late MISS OCTAVIA HILL, whom the most rabid pacifist could hardly suspect of militarist tendencies, that the Cadets learn the duty and dignity of obedience, and get a sense of corporate life and civic duty ; she knew, she wrote, of no organization which had on the boys among whom she worked so powerful an influence for good as that of the Cadets. If this valuable organization is to lose the grant, it will still try to carry on ; but without official recognition, says LORD ALLENBY, it is in danger of extinction. That presumably is what some of the Government's supporters want. The Cadet Corps, as MR. SHAW and his fellow Ministers are well aware, is of proved value—more especially in the training and formation of character—to many thousands of the State's future citizens. For the doctrine that the system is militarist because it may also qualify them to help in the defence of their country in time of need there is not the smallest justification.

Village Colleges

The establishment of colleges to serve groups of villages in rural areas, such as has been just approved by the Cambridge Education Committee, marks a step forward in the provision of advanced education in rural areas, and in other respects promises to be an interesting experiment in the organization of village life. There are to be eleven such colleges in Cambridgeshire ; and the first, the college at Sawston, the scheme for which was passed more than five years ago, is, as we recorded yesterday, now nearing completion, and will be opened in October. The ten others are to be created on the same lines ; and they will not only be the places where all the post-primary education for their groups will be given, but they will also be the buildings in which all the other social services of the County Council will be housed, while at the same time they will form a home for the various local voluntary organizations. Attached to them also will be playing fields, partly for educational and partly for general use. The buildings, each with its various rooms and its large hall, will obviously cost money ; the Sawston building, for instance, has cost about £16,000, though by no means the whole of this sum will have been provided from public sources, for the Carnegie Trust have given £5,500, and local patriotism has given freely, including the site. The other ten, it is estimated, will cost £124,000, of which amount, again, the Spelman Fund of New York has generously offered to contribute £45,000, and private bounty has already come forward with other sums, though it appears that well over half the money will have to be provided by the ratepayers and by the Boards of Education and Agriculture.

The county of Cambridge may be congratulated on the practical sympathy which its enterprise has aroused in America ; but it is sympathy which it has earned by an enlightened educational policy. It has long recognized, for instance, the value of the rural library movement, and it has realized the kind of education which children in an agricultural county should receive. That, indeed, is now better understood everywhere than it used to be, and is generally recognized to be one of the most important factors in the maintenance of a prosperous and intelligent rural population. The idea of combining so many interests under a single roof, and thus bringing official and unofficial organizations together, has probably accounted to no small extent for the private benefactions which the Sawston college has received, and should be an encouragement in the other centres. The feeling that there should be in every village a definite focus for its activities has grown strongly since the War, though sometimes the aspiration has taken rather vague forms. Strengthened, however, by the necessity for meeting the demands of education and other statutory services, it may well attain a new impetus. While there are regrettably disintegrating influences at work in rural England, there are also others, such as the modern power of locomotion, which, if rightly used, can be made to work for consolidation ; and schools within manageable distance of some five or six adjacent villages are now much more than possibilities. And if there are to be schools and school buildings, why not, if the funds can be raised, enlarge them into something still more comprehensive—like the Sawston college and the others which are to complete the Cambridgeshire scheme ?

Walker, London

Whatever else may be deduced from the reports of the last stage of SIR HENRY MAYBURY'S cross-examination about Charing Cross Bridge, it established beyond question one almost incredible truth. There are still people who walk from Charing Cross Station to their place of business. It is indeed strange that in these days of publicity, when the pen and the camera are insatiably greedy for examples of any kind of prowess, these walkers should have escaped a notoriety forced upon the winter bathers in the Serpentine and upon the victims of MR. CARNERA. Such courage as theirs, such unassuming fidelity to the fine old standard of English hardihood, deserve better than to be thus neglected. With all the calm of REGULUS or of KING CHARLES I., but with none of the bravado of an aristocrat in the tumbril, they walk out of the station into—let us try to grasp it in imagination—the Strand. It may be that they in very truth cross. But we must pause. There are feats which ordinary nervous systems cannot even contemplate, much less perform. What is fitness ? asks PROFESSOR ERNEST BARKER. He is answered.

Some thirty years ago it seemed probable that the human leg would develop prodigious power of moving up and down, while a huge prehensile foot, capable of gripping and revolving a bicycle pedal with great speed and force, would make walking all but impossible. That development, though by no means altogether checked, has been to a great extent superseded of recent years by an atrophying process, which tends to leave the leg incapable of movement and to confine the motion of the foot to the depression and release of fixed pedals. This adaptation to environment is an additional reason for paying honour to the heroes while we have them. They will be the last of their kind. Time was, and within the memory of living man, when town-workers used to walk, as a matter of course, every morning and again every evening, across Hungerford, or Waterloo, or London Bridge. They were giants ; and we cannot hope to match their physical power. But those whom we celebrate now—those whose title to glory will be snatched from them when their station is too far from the place of business to leave the walk within human competence—have something nobler than physical power. They have a courage, a nerve, a force, a coolness and quickness of judgment which the old, easy conditions did not require nor create. It is the combination of these qualities with the almost extinct power of putting one foot in front of another and thus progressing forward without mechanical aid which makes them a historical and social phenomenon of surpassing interest. The rest of us may not dare to emulate their athletic achievement ; but the humblest passenger in the latest omnibus or the smallest motor-car may take example from their heroic souls.

THE GENTLE ART OF LOSING

"A TRIBUTE TO THE NEW PARTY"

MR. CHURCHILL'S VARIANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Sunday last I was interested to read the following in Lord Rothermere's paper, *The Sunday Dispatch* :—

The postponement of a general election for probably another year has been a great disappointment to the United Empire Party. . . . It is clearly recognized, however, that the alliance in the House of Commons between Socialists and Liberals which has been the cause of the postponement is a tribute to the new Party. . . .

It occurred to me that some other sentence might be framed on these lines—for instance :

"Although the War will be unhappily prolonged for another year because our potential ally has joined the enemy, we must pay tribute to our vigorous diplomacy which has produced this far-reaching result."

Or :—

"The fact that our team lost the match is in no way detracts from the skill with which our half-back twice kicked the ball through his own goal."

Or :—

"General R—— was fated never to win a battle, but history will long admire the profound combinations by which he so often managed to attract overwhelming hostile forces upon his army."

Or :—

"The Emperor Titus (the Second) discarded the old Roman maxim *Divide et impera*. 'Rather,' he exclaimed to a startled Senate, 'let us unite our opponents and be ruled by them.' On this is founded his association with the majestic story of the Decline and Fall."

Or :—

"Although the patient died, the operation was a great success."

Perhaps someone else can think of further variants of fatuity.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

April 3.

BROADCASTING THE CUP FINAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope that you will pardon a woman entering a discussion that on the face of it seems to be a man's affair, but can nothing be done to alter the attitude of the controlling authorities who will not allow the Cup Final football match to be broadcast ? I cannot think that those concerned realize the narrowness of their outlook.

The matter has been brought home very forcibly to me because I know that there are lying at Moorfields Eye Hospital a number of men to whom the broadcast of this football match would give unalloyed pleasure. They are men for whom life holds really one question only : "When my bandages are removed, am I going to see again ?" and I suggest that anything that will take their thoughts away from their great anxiety, if only for a little time, is something well worth while.

It does not require much imagination to realize that there are thousands of men throughout the land to whom this broadcast would give real happiness. Deliberately to withhold this pleasure is surely the antithesis of what we English people regard as sportsmanship. Can a woman's appeal influence those in whose hands the decision rests to change their minds before it is too late ?

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE W. HEAD,
Matron.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital), City-road, E.C.1, April 3.

THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In spite of the changes that have been brought about in the political status of Ireland during the last ten years, it remains an established fact that the two islands are still, and must remain, an economic unit : Great Britain is the main purchaser of Irish produce, and the bulk of Irish imports come from this island. To complete the remarkable study of our burden of taxation made in *The Times* of to-day, it is therefore essential to bring into account the corresponding official figures regarding taxation in Ireland, North and South, which were issued on the same day. Producing capacity and consuming capacity are affected by the same causes on each side of the Irish Sea.

For the year ended March 31 the revenue and expenditure of the Irish Free State were £24,172,639 and £25,050,061 respectively. For Northern Ireland the corresponding figures were £8,222,345 and £8,205,238 ; totals, £32,394,984 and £33,255,299. We are far from the days of the Childers Commission, when that remarkably industrious body estimated the "taxable capacity" of all Ireland at something under £5,000,000. But even in 1920 Mr. Lloyd George's financial experts were of opinion, if we may judge by Cap. 23 of the Government of Ireland Act of that year, that Ireland, North and South, could pay her way and make a contribution to Imperial finances of £18,000,000 a year ! Those eighteen millions would "come in useful" for Mr. Snowden to-day. But Southern Ireland never even began to pay, and the contribution of Northern Ireland, relentlessly encroached upon by the Derating Act, "Labour and Health, Widows, &c.," "Unemployment Insurance and Relief Grants," now threatens to disappear entirely. In a word, the crushing burden of taxation is in a fair way, there as here, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs ! Irish industry and Irish agriculture are, by common consent, in such a state of depression as has not been known for 50 years.

Let us by all means have, as you suggest, a strong and independent Committee on National Expenditure (which might include Ireland), with power to put a firm and continuous check on the megalomania of our spending departments.

Yours, &c.,
J. R. FISHER.

The Temple, April 2.

OFFICERS IN THE GREAT WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the present time much is being said and much written about the Great War, but unfortunately many talkers and writers find it attractive to picture our ex-officers as heavy drinkers. They are depicted as having made a habit of drinking whisky freely whenever there was unpleasant or dangerous work ahead, and heavy drinking is spoken of as having been an ordinary everyday practice.

I for one wish to state emphatically that this was not the case, and I speak with some knowledge, having started my war experience in the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915, as a subaltern, and served continuously with infantry battalions and a Brigade Headquarters until the Armistice. Moreover, I did not leave France finally until the end of 1919, and I can honestly say that I never once saw an officer drunk during those four and a half years in France and Flanders. Apart from the temperate habits of our officers, which I contend were general, there was such a thing as discipline, and no good regiment would have tolerated excessive drinking in any circumstances. These facts should be given every publicity so as to counteract the false impressions which are being spread among our young men of to-day and placed on record for posterity, in fairness to the ex-officers of 1914-18.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. B. LITTLE, Lieut.-Colonel.

Bathgate House, Bathgate-road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

MODERN MEXICO

III.—A BEWILDERING SPECTACLE

THE PLUMED SERPENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY

"From Sonora to Yucatán" is the Mexican equivalent of "From Land's End to John o' Groat's." The panorama of the Republic from the land of the Yaquis, who from their appearance and warlike prowess are sometimes compared to the Gurkhas, to the forest-clad domains of the engaging Mayas is not a little bewildering.

A visitor, interested in the people, may go to Chihuahua to see fleet Tarahumaras, whose enemies accuse them of being Pantheists under a mask of Catholic devotion, outstrip a galloping horse or run down birds. He may watch the Tarascan potters in Michoacán, some of whom are so devout that they will only ply their hereditary trade on the feast days of St. Ursula and St. Martin, or their Campecheno competitors on the other side of the Gulf of Mexico, who make the *Cánteros* in which water is cooled without the aid of the potter's wheel by twiddling the base of the pot with their toes while they almost plait the body of it with strands of clay. Or he may go to watch the folk of Guerrero, who have revived their ancient art of lacquering wooden bowls and never make

two alike. (Or to Oaxaca (here the x is a single h), to see Zapotec Indians weave fantastic toys of grass, or watch the stately *sandungo* danced by bare-footed girls splendid in the becoming *vida cero* coif, short, brightly coloured skirts and ribbons and long lace petticoats, while the men, all in white with gay handkerchiefs, dance opposite them with hands behind their backs.

The architecture of Mexico provides, apart from some fine modern buildings, examples of the attractive Colonial style, rich with blue tiles. There are also churches with domes gleaming afar with orange and yellow tiles, and other churches adorned with the indescribably ornate and deeply undercut carvings, richly gilt and highly polished in the Churrigueresque mode, which is now once more beginning to find admirers after passing through a long period of condemnation. There is also the work of their Indian predecessors, who have left behind the severe lines of Teotihuacán, near Mexico City, and the impressive and elaborately decorated buildings of Palenque, farther afield, or of Chichen Itza or Uxmal in Yucatán. Study of this architecture inevitably leads into the realm of archæology and the labyrinth of the bewildering Pantheon, which held undisputed sway before March 22, 1517, the day of the first Christian celebration under the Flamboyán tree at Campeche.

Wandering in this labyrinth the student will learn about Xiuhteuctli, God of Fire, and Chalchihticue, Mother of the Moon by his rival Tlalloc, the God of Water, who was never provided with a lower jaw by image-makers and used to have maidens drowned in his honour in the gloomy Cenoté of Chichen Itza. Tales will be told him of Quetzalcoatl, the Feathered Serpent, who taught useful arts to men and vanished into divine fire on the top of Orizaba ; about dreadful Mictecacihuatl, the Goddess of the Dead, whose nightmare image with its chain of skulls and raiment of woven rattlesnakes presides over a hall in the National Museum, and Huitzilopochtli, the feather-footed War God, whose craving for human hearts sent such multitudes of captives from his altar in Tenochtitlan into her crowded realm, far from the sky in which gleamed Tlahuizcalpamtecuhtli, the Morning Star, or the pleasant dominion of Coatlicue-Teoyaomicque, the Earth Goddess.

SINISTER VICEROYS

The activities of the first Bishop of Mexico, Fray Juan de Zumárraga, in destroying as many as possible of the written or painted records of the pagan period, have made it difficult for archæologists to find out as much as they would like to know about these polysyllabic deities. A fair impression of the state of civilization, the architectural skill and engineering knowledge of their worshippers, can be got by inspecting the vast structures at Teotihuacán, where some very careful and successful restoration has been effected by the Mexican Government, and in the other "buried cities" of the Republic.

Many of the churches are full of pictures, and in the National Museum there is a remarkable collection of portraits of Spanish Viceroys and Mexican Presidents. They differ widely in artistic merit but are of great historical interest, if only as proving the loyal docility of New Spain to the Catholic Majesty in far Madrid—for none but the most devoted subjects could possibly have venerated the rule of Kings who delegated their authority to such incredibly sinister beings as most of the Viceroys appear in their portraits. Even the best of them, the capable and popular Bucareli, was cross-eyed.

Far less grim are the frescoes of Don Diego Rivera, the inspired Communist, whose art has so won the heart of the Mexican authorities that they have given him a free hand to decorate at his pleasure the former Chapel of the *hacienda* of President Don Manuel Gonzalez, which is now a hall in the School of Agriculture at Chapingo, the Ministry of Education, and the great staircase of the Palacio Nacional. The symbolism of these frescoes may perhaps shock the political sensibilities of a timid Conservative, but he cannot fail to admire their vigorous style.

The Mexicans are daily becoming more energetic in the field of sport. Only the other day the present Minister for War, General Don Joaquin Amáro, introduced polo into the Army, and crowds are attracted by matches played by teams in which at times no player is below the rank of general. The games, nevertheless, are fast and hardly contested, as high military rank does not by any means connote mature age. In the Army, as in politics and most of the services of the Mexican Republic, men in high positions are astonishingly young when judged by British standards. Association football—*fútbol*, as it has been adopted into Mexican Spanish—is also played with a vigour in which the spectators share.

Beisbol has been imported from the United States, and basket-ball, and *frontón* or pelota has ardent devotees. It is claimed that pelota was originally a Mayan or Itza game and that it was carried back to Spain by the *conquistadores*. The *frontón* court in Mexico City is probably the largest and finest in the world. The bull-fight is still the darling sport of the Mexican populace, though there are those who predict that the popular fancy is being so caught by *fútbol* that within a generation the bull-fights will have gone to join the Viceroys in the pages of Mexican history.

(*Concluded*)

* Previous articles on April 2 and 3.

BRITISH POLAR ACHIEVEMENT

AN EXHIBITION FOR LONDON

THE UNEXPLORED

Arrangements are being made for a British Polar Exhibition to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 2 to July 15 next. Captain Scott, in a letter from his last camp, wrote of the Polar quest as "an outward sign that we are still a nation able and willing to undertake difficult enterprises, still capable of standing in the van of the army of progress." The Exhibition at Westminster will illustrate the deeds of our own explorers, past and present, from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, and from the predecessors of Franklin and Parry to Mawson and Wilkins.

This at least is the hope of the controlling committee, which has assurance of contributions to the history of the remoter past from museums, institutions, and private collections. The Admiralty, too, are expected to participate by lending ancient documents, charts, maps, and other precious relics. Medals, flags, and ship models may come into this section. More recent history will be served by the Royal Geographical Society, the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge, and the Discovery Committee. Modern expeditions in Antarctic waters will be combined with demonstrations of the research concerned with whales and whaling, for which the Discovery Committee, from its headquarters at the Colonial Office, has done so much with Captain Scott's famous old ship and her successor Discovery II.

The three sections into which the Exhibition will be divided might be labelled Past, Present, and Material. In the last the exhibits will come from firms that have supplied equipment, gear, and food to Polar expeditions. There are many of them, and some have already promised substantial donations to the Exhibition fund. The ordinary visitor will pay a small admission fee, and reasonable prices will also be arranged for two evening lectures to be given during the course of the Exhibition, South Polar exploration being the subject in the first week and North Polar exploration in the second. A Polar booklet is being prepared for sale by Dr. H. R. Mill and members of the committee. It is estimated that from these and similar sources of income the Exhibition should be enabled to pay its way. Any profit which may be made will be distributed by the committee to bodies engaged in geographical research.

The Royal Geographical Society has given its approval and patronage; and, besides the scientific societies which are interesting themselves, may be mentioned, after the Discovery Committee, the Antarctic Club. This is the club which was founded last year on January 17, the anniversary of Scott's reaching the South Pole. Every year on January 17 the members meet without the guests who are invited on other occasions. It is their special opportunity for renewing memories of the British Antarctic Expeditions in which they have been engaged. The 60 or 70 members represent all such expeditions in the last 32 years. The Exhibition Committee is formed of the following:—

Dr. H. R. Mill, a Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society; Sir Richard Gregory, editor of *Nature*; Dr. G. C. Simpson, Director of the Meteorological Office; Mr. J. M. Wordie (Cambridge), geologist and chief of the scientific staff, Shackleton Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17, and member of other expeditions; Mr. Frank Debenham, Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge; Mr. L. W. G. Malcolm, Conservator of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum; and Lieutenant-Commander Bernacchi, Physicist to Scott's Discovery Expedition.

Apart from the romantic fascination of Polar exploration, of which no doubt the Exhibition will take advantage, there is the question of what such an undertaking has to teach the people. Perhaps the first thing is the usefulness of these adventures into the unknown and the hardly known. Then comes the "rich reward of unexpected things." One of the unexpected is the difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic regions. After the Exhibition it ought no longer to be possible to lump them together as a single mystery. The visitor will learn that, whereas in the Arctic a wide and deep Polar ocean is almost entirely surrounded by continental lands, the Antarctic Pole is situated in the middle of a vast high continent surrounded by a boisterous ocean. Unlike the Arctic, the Antarctic has no rivers, lakes, trees, flowers, soil, land animals, or inhabitants. On the other hand, being apparently germless, it has been described as "the greatest untapped reservoir of health left to the human race." And most of its five million or so square miles remain unexplored, though Sir Hubert Wilkins, Sir Douglas Mawson, the Norvegia, and Admiral Byrd, of the U.S. Navy, have been doing their best of late to tear away the cloak.

By these men and their like the Antarctic is held to be a great depository of Nature's secrets. Geologists, zoologists, meteorologists, physicists, all with their separate or overlapping problems, share the ambition to wrest the secrets from the hiding-place. They guess, if they do not know, what import the concealed knowledge may have for man and his well-being. The various forms under which it may profit him are included, one might say, in the programme of the Exhibition.

The revolution brought about by mechanical transport will not be the least important feature of the Exhibition. For long we have been accustomed to imagine the Arctic explorer as a man who plods his way over the ice dragging sledges after him, or being himself dragged on sledges by dogs or ponies. With those laborious and perilous methods are associated the triumphs—and the tragedies—of the past. Now they are being supplanted by specially engined tractors and aeroplanes, which in their experimental stage have not been without disastrous accompaniment. With them probably lies the future of Polar exploration; and the future, as it is shadowed forth by present achievement, will find a prominent place in the Exhibition.

Pictures on p. 18.

HEALTH MINISTRY WHITLEY COUNCIL

WITHDRAWAL OF CLERICAL ASSOCIATION

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

In order to meet the claims for additional seats on the council from certain associations not hitherto represented, the Staff Side of the Ministry of Health Departmental Whitley Council has reviewed the allocation of seats and reduced by three the numbers of seats held by various associations. In particular, the Civil Service Clerical Association has been reduced from six to five seats. This decision was not accepted by the Clerical Association, which has now formally withdrawn from the council.

The Official Side has accordingly announced that in order to deal with matters concerning members of the absent association it has been decided that, should a subject affecting only the clerical classes be placed on the agenda, the Official Side will have seriously to consider its removal from the agenda. In the case of questions affecting the clerical classes as well as other classes of the Ministry, the Official Side is prepared to communicate with the Clerical Association, and suggests to the Staff Side that for this purpose a member of the clerical class should be co-opted to the council when discussion takes place. The Official Side has also stated that in all other subjects affecting the Clerical Association alone, the Establishment Division will always be ready to receive a deputation from, or make arrangements to interview representatives of, that association.

LONDON IRISH RIFLES TO VISIT ULSTER

The London Irish Rifles (18th Battalion, The London Regiment) will hold their annual training in Ulster next year. They will go first to Belfast and from there will move through the country by route march, as the London Scottish have done in Scotland. It has long been felt in the regiment that the best way to identify it with the Irish in the minds of prospective recruits in London is for the regiment to visit Ireland. The regiment claims that about 75 per cent. of its officers now are Irish, and though the proportion of Irish among the other ranks is much lower than that, it is high enough to be distinctive. The Duke of Connaught is Honorary Colonel of the regiment, which forms part of the Corps of the Royal Ulster Rifles, of which the 1st Battalion is now stationed in Belfast.

MR. COSGRAVE'S RETURN

THE SAME CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, APRIL 3

When Dail Eireann resumed its sitting this afternoon Mr. Cosgrave who was re-elected President of the Executive Council last night, announced that the members of his new Cabinet would be the same as those who resigned with him last week. Thus the Free State political crisis has ended. Mr. Cosgrave has been returned to power with all his former colleagues, and he will take the first opportunity to reject the Old Age Pensions Bill, on which he and his Government were defeated.

The prolonged debate in Dail Eireann yesterday brought two facts into prominent relief. In the first place Fianna Fail, the Republican Party, has no constructive policy. Throughout the debate no member of the party gave any indication of its official principles. Mr. de Valera is in the United States, but neither Mr. O'Kelly nor Mr. Lemass, his two chief lieutenants, was able to formulate anything in the nature of a positive programme. All the speeches from the Fianna Fail benches were vague and rambling. There was a great deal of recrimination, of which the Government speakers also were guilty, and much delving into the history of the last ten years, but Mr. Hogan, the Minister for Agriculture, was justified in his statement that the Dail had no clue to the policy which the Fianna Fail Party would put into practice if by any chance it should find itself in office. All the other parties agreed yesterday that its advent to power would result in legislative and administrative chaos.

In the second place, the three divisions proved that Mr. Cosgrave's Government depends for its continued existence on the group of 11 Independent members of Dail Eireann. These Deputies represent important interests in the Free State. They are not bound together in a party, but, with one or two exceptions, they have been habitual supporters of the Government. Mr. Cosgrave's majority yesterday would have been impossible without their votes. They are in the same position as that which is occupied by the Liberals in the House of Commons, with the difference that, whereas Mr. Lloyd George has been able to drive a hard bargain with the Prime Minister, the Independents in the Dail have little or no cohesion, and their views are ignored repeatedly by Mr. Cosgrave. Yesterday's experience may stimulate the Independents to some measure of solidarity, and may encourage them to assert their views for the first time since the establishment of the Free State Parliament. In them there is the nucleus of a Central Party which at some future date might provide an alternative to the present choice between Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fail.

As a result of the debate yesterday Labour's stock has risen. Its speakers were the only persons who did not indulge in personalities, and Mr. O'Connell, the party's leader, made an excellent impression by his thoughtful and moderate speech. As matters stand in the Free State, however, there can be no chance of a Labour Government for many years, and the hope of a third party lies in the fusion of the Independents into a homogeneous group with Conservative leanings.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ULSTER PARLIAMENT AND A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, APRIL 3

In the Northern Ireland House of Commons to-day MAJOR SHILLINGTON raised a question of privilege arising out of a leading article in the Belfast *Northern Whig* to-day. He said that dealing with the new bridge proposed to be erected over the River Foyle at Londonderry the article stated:—"Everything has been beautifully arranged. A Parliamentary Committee, as usual, had been complaisant and had taken the simple course of refusing to hear the other side." He suggested that the insinuation in this passage was a reflection upon the integrity and honour of the members of the Committee set up by the House of which he had the honour to be Chairman. The Committee was composed of three members of that House and three members of the Senate, one of whom represented Labour interests.

His recollection of the proceedings in Committee was that there was an objection made by the promoters to the *locus standi* of one of the petitioners. Arguments were heard in regard to that objection, and the petitioner himself was heard. That Committee deliberated in private, and unanimously agreed that the petitioner had no *locus standi*.

The SPEAKER said that he thought the passage was most offensive in its implications against the Committee. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for its consideration and report. MAJOR SHILLINGTON said he thought the matter was one for the House.

The PRIME MINISTER (Lord Craigavon).—This House is very jealous on all sides of any imputation on the honour of any single member. You, Sir, have suggested a method in which the matter could be dealt with, and I think I would be voicing the sentiments in all quarters of the House if I moved that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The motion was passed.

CHILD'S HAND PLACED ON STOVE

STEPMOTHER FINED FOR ASSAULT

At the Tottenham Police Court yesterday JOSEPHINE WOOD, living at Welbourne-road, Tottenham, was summoned for assaulting her stepchild, Hilda, in a manner likely to cause suffering or injury.

The police stated that Mrs. Wood went to the police station with two of her stepchildren, complaining that they had been stealing money. A sergeant noticed that the girl's hand was badly blistered and the police surgeon was called.

Dr. Moss, the surgeon, said that the girl had extensive blistering on the right palm. It was consistent with the hand having been placed on a hot stove, and nothing in the form of healing oils had been applied.

Inspector Gatwood, N.S.P.C.C., who visited the house, said he spoke to Mr. Wood, who said, "We were all in the kitchen and Mrs. Wood was chiding the girl for stealing. She caught hold of the girl and dragged her towards the stove. The girl put out her right hand and it was placed on the stove." Mrs. Wood said she had not intended hurting the child, and thought that it would be better to cause pain than make a convict of the child.

Mrs. Wood, the inspector added, had cared for Mr. Wood's children before she married him four years ago. She seemed to be a good stepmother and the house was in good condition.

Mrs. Wood denied cruel intent, saying that she had pulled the child towards the stove and touched her hand on the stove to try to teach her what she should expect another time for stealing.

Mrs. Wood was fined £5, and the father, who was summoned for aiding and abetting by being present in the room, was fined £2.

BUDGET AND COOPERATIVE SURPLUSES

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking yesterday at the opening of a new store of the South Suburban Cooperative Society at Brixton, referred to the amount of speculative interest by non cooperators in what the Chancellor of the Exchequer was thinking regarding cooperators and national finance. He confessed that he did not know the least thing about what was going to be in the Budget, but he had a shrewd suspicion that Mr. Snowden knew all about cooperative surpluses. He had that suspicion because Mr. Snowden was a member of two cooperative societies. He was a member of the society at Farnham and a cooperative van of the London Society called at his door in Downing-street every day. Mr. Alexander emphasized that cooperative surpluses were distributed in the fight against poverty in a way different from that in which profits in the ordinary sense of the term were dealt with.

NO SUBSIDIES FOR WHEAT

CAPTAIN PETER MACDONALD, having asked whether the Minister of Agriculture had received representations urging the Government to announce a guaranteed price of 55s. a quarter for all home-grown wheat of the current year's growth, DR. ADDISON, in a written reply, states:—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer is that the Government can hold out no prospect of food taxes or subsidies."

PRIMROSE LEAGUE

UNIONIST PARTY AND EMPIRE TRADE

Lord Ebbisham presided over the annual business meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday.

CAPTAIN H. H. BALFOUR, M.P., said the Government, when elected 10 months ago on promises they could not fulfil, scattered cheques drawn on the bank of hope and I.O.U.s drawn against future promises. Those I.O.U.s, now dishonoured, and those cheques, now repudiated, would throw the Government out again in the not distant future. Everywhere was distrust, depression, and disgust at the present Government, and everywhere could be found people seeking for an alternative. The Conservatives were the only party with a bold, inspiring, common-sense, and sound policy, based on the idea of Imperial economic unity.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY EDEN, M.P., said there was no unity of purpose in the present Government and no unity of support among its followers.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the adoption of the annual report, congratulated the League on the increase of over 10,000 in its membership in the last 11 months. He was sure all members of the League would endorse the protest of the Grand Council against the persecution of religion in Russia. To his mind it seemed extraordinary that any Government of any political complexion could take the view that the British Government had held in reference to the persecutions. Why should we trouble about Russia at all when we had the great outstanding fact of the British Empire? The British Government would do well to keep an eye on Russia, but a not too friendly eye.

There was, he continued, every reason why the country should support the Conservative Party on the question of unemployment. The other two parties were giving various reasons why imports should flow into this country and why the shops should be stocked with foreign goods, their argument being that these were necessary to create exports. Anything more silly could not be imagined.

Seconding the motion, LORD CLARENDON, who had been congratulated on his appointment as Governor-General of South Africa, said he could not say that he was not looking forward to his period of office. He was; but he would go out with a full sense of the responsibility that had been thrown on his shoulders. His wife and he knew that they had a hard task in following the example that had been so magnificently set by the present holder and his gracious lady. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. R. WELLS, M.P., supporting, said the prospect of a General Election in Britain was now less promising than it was a few weeks ago, because the Liberals were afraid of one and wished to stave it off as long as possible.

SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT said that Conservatives, with some negligible exceptions, were united to go forward on the path of safeguarding of home industries and Empire preference. To-day 50 per cent. of our manufactures were absorbed by the Empire, and of every £1 earned by a British artisan in manufacturing for export 10s. was provided by the people of the Empire overseas. The Dominions had given Britain preferences for 30 years, and were buying from us not in pence or shillings per head of population, but in pounds per head. As a result of the preferences this country had recently given to the Empire countries there had been an amazing increase in the consumption of Empire-grown tobacco, wines, dried fruits, coffee, and cocoa in this country. A policy of security for the home trade and a scheme that would bring about the unity of Empire trade would be a godsend to the people and the industries of Britain and to agriculturists in all parts of the Empire. The one or two Conservatives and Unionists who found that they could not fight on Mr. Baldwin's policy, or who thought it would take too long to realize, should stand aside and not stand in the way of those who wished to go forward to the realization of the great ideal of a united Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord Strathcona, who succeeds to the position of Chancellor of the League, presented Lord Ebbisham with the Order of the Fifth Grade of the Grand Star, the highest honour within the gift of the League.

MORE REGISTERED BLIND

PENSIONS AT FORTY PROPOSED BY COMMITTEE

The eighth report of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, which was issued yesterday, states that the total registered blind population in England and Wales in 1929 was 52,727, as compared with 46,822 in 1927, an increase of 12.6 per cent. In 1919 the blind population was given as 25,840.

Of the total increase of 5,905 between 1927 and 1929, no fewer than 5,263 were accounted for by the increase in the number of blind persons over 50 years of age. Previous returns had similarly shown that the great bulk of the newly registered blind population were over that age. In the age groups up to 21 there was a decrease of 163 between 1927 and 1929. Between 1925 and 1927 there was also a decrease of 177 in those age groups.

"These successive decreases in the total number of young blind persons are very encouraging," the report states, "as they seem to indicate that the measures in operation for the prevention of infantile blindness and for the preservation of the sight of school children are restricting the number of persons who become blind in the earlier years of their life and consequently lessening the problem of dealing with their education, training, and placement in industry." The number of blind under five years of age has been remarkably uniform in recent years, and the committee state that the figures suggest that the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations are now effective in reducing to a minimum the number of cases becoming blind through this disease.

The Committee, which points out that the figures do not in themselves indicate an actual increase of blindness in this country, but only the better registration of blind persons, suggests that the reduction of the age limit from 50 to 40 years for the receipt of a blind pension would be fully justified. The number of blind persons in England and Wales between the ages of 50 and 70 years in receipt of pension in 1929 under the Act of 1920 was 17,516, out of 20,149 registered blind persons between those ages. "We are aware," the report states, "that blindness is, unfortunately, too often the concomitant of old age, but we are not at all satisfied that this need so often be so, and we suggest that there is a fruitful field for inquiry into the whole question of the care and preservation of the sight of the adult population."

The report states that the number of blind people between the ages of 40 and 50 in England and Wales is 5,897.

ARMOURED CAR OVERTURNS

ONE SOLDIER KILLED

Six armoured cars from Bovington Camp, Dorset, were returning to Aldershot yesterday with a party of the 11th Hussars when the first of the column skidded and overturned on a hill near Blandford. The driver, Trooper J. Jones, aged about 19, was killed. A second driver, Lance-Corporal F. Brooks, had his arm broken. Corporal F. Morsley is suffering from loss of memory.

ESCAPE FROM DEATH ON THE RAILWAY

Mr. Eugene Peppiatt, 71, of Gordon-road, Woodford, had a remarkable escape from death at Haydons-road (Southern Railway) Station yesterday when instead of crossing by the bridge he jumped from the "down" platform on to the track and began to cross the lines by a crossing used by the railway staff. He slipped and fell in front of an electric train which was then only a short distance away, and but for the prompt action of Stanley Fordom, a porter-signalman, he would have been killed. Mr. Fordom jumped on to the crossing and, being unable to get Mr. Peppiatt clear of the train, pushed him between the rails of the 4ft. track and called to him to lie flat.

The train passed over Mr. Peppiatt without serious results; he also escaped coming in contact with the live rail. He was taken to Wimbledon Hospital and treated for a scalp wound and an injury to his nose.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT OXFORD

"Rationalization" is the subject of the Rowntree Industrial Conference, which opened at Balliol College, Oxford, last evening, and is being attended by 140 delegates who are works directors, managers, foremen, and forewomen. They represent 50 firms in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Mr. F. C. Mitchell, of the London Press Exchange, Limited, spoke last night on "Market Research."

CARE OF THE SICK

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND HOSPITALS

FINANCIAL POWERS

A memorandum "On the Powers and Duties of Local Authorities in the Matter of Hospital Accommodation Under the Local Government Act, 1929," has been prepared by Mr. Trustram Eve at the request of the Special Committee of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which was constituted by the Prince of Wales under the title of "Voluntary Hospitals (Local Government Bill) Committee."

Describing the powers of providing hospital accommodation by payments to voluntary hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Eve points out that the term "sick" includes cases of illness, infectious disease, venereal disease, tuberculosis, accident and convalescence after treatment. Maternity is not of itself sickness, but the powers of local authorities under the Public Health Acts have been applied to the provision of accommodation for maternity cases. The Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in giving power to provide hospital accommodation "for the reception of the sick," therefore, give powers relating to all the categories of sickness dealt with in the memorandum. These two Acts provide that local authorities may, in addition to the building and contracting for the use of hospitals, "enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district on the payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on."

These powers, the memorandum continues, would appear to include the right to enter into an agreement with a voluntary hospital, either at so much a head or by way of annual or other sum, in consideration of the treatment of persons sent there by the council. The annual or other sum could be in addition to, or in lieu of, payment for each case. It is a difficult question whether the powers of these two sections would enable a local authority to make a grant to a voluntary hospital in payment or part payment of the capital cost of a building, of an improvement or of the equipment of the hospital. It would seem clear that the annual or other sum mentioned could be assessed upon the cost of the maintenance and treatment of patients and that in such cost might be included the proper proportion of the overhead costs of the hospital—*e.g.*, interest and sinking fund on capital cost and on cost of plant. It would also appear, though this is an arguable point, that a local authority would be justified under these sections in paying the actual cost of, *e.g.*, a new building or new equipment, provided that there was "an agreement . . . for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district."

CONTROL OF MANAGEMENT

Further, it is not clear whether a local authority could impose conditions which would give them complete or partial control over the management of the hospital to which they are making a contribution, but, upon the whole, it seems that, in return for the money payment, the authority would be able to impose some reasonable control, either by the right of inspection or by representation on the board of management. The authority could not impose conditions which would give them complete or partial ownership of the building unless, under the power provided in both sections, the authority were to contract for the use of the whole hospital, or a defined portion of the hospital. Local authorities have the power of establishing a hospital outside their district under these sections, and, therefore, have also the power to contribute annual or other sums to hospitals outside their district for the reception of persons residing within that district.

Again, under the Public Health Act, 1925, county councils (including the London County Council), county borough councils, borough councils, and district councils have the power "to make reasonable subscriptions or donations to a voluntary hospital or institution, if the local authority are satisfied that by so doing they will maintain, extend, or increase the efficiency of hospital accommodation for the sick inhabitants of their district." The expenditure, under this power, of any local authority must not exceed, in any one year, a rate of 1½d. in the pound, but, subject to this limitation of expenditure, there would not appear to be any limit as to what purposes the subscription or donation should be put, provided that the council are satisfied that the expenditure of the money will "maintain, extend, or increase the efficiency of hospital accommodation." Under this power, therefore, subscriptions or donations could be devoted to objects such as the capital cost of building, improvements, extensions, or equipment of the hospital, in addition to the cost of maintenance and treatment of patients. There would also appear to be nothing to prevent the local authority imposing such conditions as would give them partial or complete control of the management, though not ownership, of the hospital. Although the authority could impose such conditions, there would be no duty laid upon them to do so. The power given by this section could be exercised, subject to the limitation of expenditure, in favour of hospitals and institutions outside the area of the authority, if these hospitals provide accommodation for the inhabitants of the district of the local authority making the subscription or donation.

HOUSING OF THE POOR

SUCCESS OF A PRIVATE SCHEME

The annual general meeting of the St. Marylebone Housing Association, Limited, was held at 42, Bryanston-square, W., the house of Mrs. Beaumont Pease, yesterday. Mr. Sidney Dark presided.

The report of the committee, which was adopted, states that the fourth block of flats, now being built, will consist of 12 flats and two single rooms. The financial position is causing the committee anxiety, and they earnestly appeal for further help. The building must go forward, as it is impossible to leave the tenants in their present miserable conditions. No dividend will be paid this year on the Ordinary shares, but interest on the Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan stock will be paid as usual.

SIR FRANCIS MORRIS said the association had been able to do what it had done through the generosity of those who wished it well. The value of land in the borough of St. Marylebone had grown by leaps and bounds, and it had become difficult to buy land and to erect nice houses at a price which people could be expected to pay. The association was justified in asking for public subscriptions, because the people it housed were people who had been striving to get a decent place in which to live.

Mr. SIDNEY DARK said that during the last four or five years he had been intimately associated with the Somers Town housing scheme, which had proved a model for imitation in other parts of London. The old gibe that certain of their fellow creatures preferred to live among dirt rather than in decent surroundings was absolutely untrue. None of those present would be eager enthusiasts for washing if he or she had to go down to a backyard on winter mornings and carry water up to a fourth floor. The eagerness with which those unfortunate people, condemned by circumstances to live in miserable conditions, had availed themselves of the opportunities provided by housing associations of getting decent accommodation was a magnificent testimony to the efficacy of the work such bodies were doing. The effect on character of the change of surroundings was obvious. People who had been removed from rat-infested cellars to decent flats had become a different sort of people. The women became house-proud, the men took an interest in their homes, and the children became healthier.

Mr. F. M. ELGOOD, chairman of Church Army Housing, Limited, referred to the new Housing Bill now before Parliament and said that that was the first time any Government had recognized that a voluntary association, such as the St. Marylebone Housing Association, could assist in the slum clearance problem. If the Bill became law and any of the association's existing houses were condemned by the local authority it might get a very much larger subsidy to enable it to re-house the tenants than it was able to get at present.

Both Mrs. F. HERBERT DAVIES, honorary secretary, and Mrs. I. T. BARCLAY, one of the estate managers, spoke encouragingly of the work of the association. A gratifying fact was that there were no rent arrears.

NEW J.P.S IN DUCHY OF LANCASTER

The names of the following persons are to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Leigh by fiat of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster dated April 3:—

Mr. Arthur Betton, Mr. Seth Blackledge, Mr. William Blackshaw, Mr. Thomas Grundy, Mr. William Hilton, Mr. William Hindley, Mr. John Horrocks, Mr. Thomas Mack, and Mr. William Morgan.

FUTURE OF CADET CORPS

LORD JELLICOE ON THEIR VALUE

There was a large attendance at the Prince of Wales Public Hall, Kentish Town, last night, at the Annual Corps Display of the 19th London Regiment Cadet Corps (St. Pancras). Lord Jellicoe was in the chair and was supported by the Mayor and a representative company.

Among the chief features of a programme which was very heartily applauded were a physical training display by boys of "B" (Junior) Company, which this year, though the youngest in the competition, reached the semi-finals of Great Britain in the contests for the Lady West Memorial Shield; a smart drill display by the senior companies and drums; and a display of strand pulling by members of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society Athletic Club, which was formed by the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe to spread knowledge of physical culture in St. Pancras.

LORD JELLICOE said he felt sure that those who had seen the work of the Cadets that evening must hope with him that the recent withdrawal of the Government grant to the Cadet Corps of the Kingdom would not result in the death of those corps. But of course, it lay with the people of this country to see, if they wished the Cadet Corps to continue, that they were financed with the necessary funds, and one of the appeals addressed to them that night was for money to continue this great Cadet movement, even after the withdrawal of the Government grant. He could not conceive that anybody who had seen that night's performance could think otherwise than that the training given to the Cadets was of the greatest possible value. There were accusations, of course, that it bred a militarist spirit among the Cadets; and, in these days of Kellogg Pacts, Locarno Treaties, and Leagues of Nations, it was looked upon as wrong to cultivate a military spirit. He expressed no opinion. Apart from any military spirit, he had seen nothing in that night's show but what was of the greatest possible value in the way of training.

What they had seen was all a question of the team spirit, a question of comradeship, of self-discipline, and of self-sacrifice, and it was a training for the good of the whole body. It was that spirit of self-sacrifice which went to far to make fine citizens of our people. If that spirit died among the people he was afraid that they would lose one of their most valuable assets. Continuing, Lord Jellicoe said he was immensely struck with the physical development of the boys he had seen that night. It was a development which fitted them for life and it fitted them, too, to find employment, and he would mention that there was an employment bureau in connexion with the Cadet Corps.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, will preside at the annual demonstration of the Boys' Brigade at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, April 30, at 8 p.m. Displays of drill, physical training, and gymnastics will be given.

WEST INDIES SUGAR CRISIS

BARBADOS REPLY TO LORD PASSFIELD

A telegram has been received by the West India Committee from Bridgetown stating that the Legislature of Barbados has sent the following reply to Lord Passfield's telegram of March 24 published in the White Paper accompanying the report of the West Indian Sugar Commission:—

The Legislature note that his Majesty's Government is not prepared to accept the recommendations of the Commission as far as these propose direct subsidies or financial support which would impose a burden on the British taxpayer. The Legislature note also, with deep regret, the determination of his Majesty's Government to preserve silence in respect of the policy which it proposes to adopt in regard to British import duties on sugar, which silence is accentuating the present adverse and unsettled conditions of the sugar market.

In an address presented to the Governor on March 25, in connexion with the proposals contained in the Secretary of State's telegram of March 14, the Legislature set forth the present position of the sugar industry in Barbados, the danger which menaces its continued existence, and the methods by which alone, in their opinion, the peril of extinction of this old-established industry—the only one which can provide employment for our population of over 1,000 to the square mile—with the disastrous consequences which it entails, could be averted; these being either the adjustment of the system of British import duties on sugar, or, alternatively, assistance in meeting competition from dumped foreign sugar, to which under that system they are exposed. The Legislature realize no less clearly than his Majesty's Government the objection that exists to the second alternative, but it appears to them that unless his Majesty's Government is prepared to acquiesce in the decadence or extinction of this Colony's only industry, which has been established over 200 years, and in the keeping alive of which its prosperity and much of that of other parts of the Colonial Empire is entirely dependent, it must adopt one or other of these two alternatives.

While it does not appear to the Legislature that the adoption of the proposals urged upon his Majesty's Government should affect injuriously the interests of the British taxpayer, they desire to point out that the loss of the prosperity of Barbados and the British Colonies concerned, which would follow the curtailment, or, as they fear, the extinction of the sugar industry, will materially affect those interests. Under the system of British preferential duties obtaining under the Customs Tariff of this Colony, trade imports into this island from the United Kingdom have risen from a total of £559,000 in 1912, to a total of £827,000 in 1928. With the loss of prosperity which must follow the depreciation or extinction of the sugar industry that trade will greatly diminish, if not disappear.

NEW WARSHIPS' NAMES

LEANDER AND KEMPENFELT

It was announced by the Admiralty last night that the following names have been given to the vessels of the 1929 programme:—

CRUISER.—Leander, to be built at Devonport Dockyard.

FLOTILLA LEADER.—Kempenfelt, to be built by contract.

DESTROYERS.—Crusader and Comet, to be built at Portsmouth Dockyard; Cygnet and Crescent, to be built by contract. These ships will be known as the "Crusader" class.

SLOOPS.—Bideford and Rochester, to be built at Devonport and Chatham Dockyards respectively.

The naval associations of these names are discussed under the heading of "Naval, Military, and Air Force."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 3

The following degrees were awarded by the Senate on March 26:—

EXTERNAL

PH.D.—Classics.—Fraser, H. M. English.—Wood, F. T., East London Coll. French.—Wardman, O., Westfield Coll. Chemistry.—Everett, J. G. Geology.—Knight, B. H., M.Sc., Univ. Coll. and Chelsea Polytechnic. Zoology.—Bull, H. O.

D.SC.—Botany.—Prankerd, Theodora L. Engineering.—Glanville, W. H.

INTERNAL

PH.D.—Spanish.—Lloyd, E. W., King's College. History.—Sundram, Lanka, Sch. of Oriental Studies. Economic History.—Pinchbeck, Ivy, Lond. Sch. of Economics. Mathematics.—Sinclair, G. I., Birkbeck Coll. Physics.—Mal. Sobhag, Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Science. Chemistry.—Barrett, E. G. V., Univ. Coll.; Scott, W. D., Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Science; Warren, A., King's Coll. Biochemistry.—Richardson, G. M., Univ. Coll. Geology.—Nath, Raj, Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Science. Histology.—Deanesly, Ruth, Univ. Coll. Botany.—Chona, Behari L., Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Science. Zoology.—Ray, Harendranath, King's Coll. Mechanical Engineering.—Davies, S. J., King's Coll. Economics.—Kaul, Bhagirath N., Lond. Sch. of Economics; Warriner, Doreen, Lond. Sch. of Economics. D.SC.—Chemistry.—Hunter, R. F., Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Science.

DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP.—Bennett, Rhoda, Univ. Coll., School of Librarianship; Rogers, Constance A., Coll., School of Librarianship.

M.SC.—Technology of Oil.—Second-class Honours.—Ward, J. B., Imp. Coll., Royal School of Mines.

M.SC.—Physics.—Meikle, W. R., Univ. Coll.; Oatley, C. W., King's Coll. Chemistry.—Packman, P. G., Northern Polytechnic. Botany.—Saunders, Hazel B., Royal Holloway Coll.

M.COM.—Baster, A. S. J., Lond. Sch. of Economics.

NEWCASTLE SCHOLARSHIP AT ETON

The result of the examination for the Newcastle Scholarship was announced at Eton College yesterday. It was as follows:—

Newcastle Scholar.—M. H. Longson, K.S.

Medallist and Alfred Lyttelton Scholar.—J. F. Isaworth.

Select in order of merit.—F. L. T. Graham-Harrison, A. M. B. Hutchinson, K.S., P. H. A. Brownrigg.

Eton College breaks up for the holidays to-day and will reassemble on May 1.

THE WEATHER

CONTINUING UNSETTLED

Meteorological Office, April 3

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A deep depression centred near the Scillies will remain almost stationary, maintaining unsettled weather for a few days in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind south-east, moderate or fresh; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; probably brighter intervals; rather mild.

ENGLAND, E.—Wind south-east or east, moderate or fresh, strong locally; cloudy, rain at times; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind south or south-east, strong to gale, moderating somewhat; cloudy, rain at times; moderate temperature.

WALES.—Wind east, fresh or strong, a gale locally; cloudy, rain at times; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N.—Wind east, fresh or strong; dull, rainy; sleet locally; cold.

SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., MID., N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind east, fresh or strong; cloudy, probably occasional rain or sleet, with snow on hills; cold.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W.—Wind east, fresh or strong; cloudy; rather cold.

IRELAND.—Wind east, fresh or strong; dull, some rain; moderate or rather low temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled generally; cold in the North.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Rain at times, but perhaps bright intervals. Temperature moderate at first, probably becoming colder.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south or south-east, moderate to strong; occasional rain; visibility mainly good; sea rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind east, fresh or strong; perhaps gale locally; some rain; visibility moderate; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind between east and south, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface, 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather cloudy, with intermittent rain in Germany and showers elsewhere. Local mist or fog on the Continent at first. Visibility less than 1,000 yards locally at first, improving to 5-10 miles generally.

Sun rises 5.32 a.m.; sets, 6.35 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.15 a.m.; rises, 7.40 a.m.
First quarter, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 7.5 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.40 a.m., and 5.3 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, APRIL 3, 6 P.M.

A secondary depression off the Portuguese coast became very much deeper as it moved northwards towards South-west England. Moderate winds, southerly in the early hours, backed towards east and freshened to strong over the southern half of the kingdom. In Scotland and Northern England winds were light and variable at first, but became fresh to strong later. Gale force was reached locally.

Day temperatures on the whole ranged between 50deg. and 55deg. over a large area, but along the east coast the day was much cooler. In Scotland, however, a maximum of 58deg. was reached at several stations.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, APRIL 3, 6 P.M.—Bar., 996.1mb. (29.42in.), steady; temp., 49.3deg.; humidity, 97 per cent.; wind, S.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Wednesday, 6 p.m. to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, nil.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, 6.4mm. (0.26in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 1.0hr.

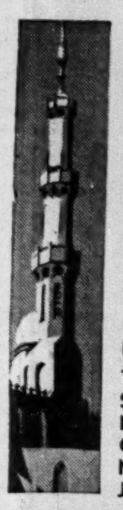
PARIS.—Rain, then fine.
BERLIN.—Overcast, cooler.
MILAN.—Dull, some rain, mild.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations |

ROYAL MAIL CRUISES



TO VENICE, ATHENS, CRIMEA, GALLIPOLI etc., April 25th.

TO ATLANTIC ISLES JUNE 6th.

TO ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN, NORTHERN CAPITALS, NORWAY, etc., JUNE—AUGUST

BY R.M.S.P ATLANTIS

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WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 3

The Dowager Marchioness of Lanlithgow and the Lady Mary Hope and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gordon Carter had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The Marchioness of Titchfield, who has recently returned to 16, Portman-square from India, will leave to-day for Welbeck Abbey, where she will remain until the end of this month.

The Earl and Countess of Airlie have left 48, Bryanston-square for Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire.

The Countess of Northbrook expects to leave 36, Great Cumberland-place tomorrow for Abbots Worthy House, Winchester.

Louisa Countess of Antrim will return to 50, Chelsea Park-gardens on April 12 from abroad.

Viscount and Viscountess Glenapp returned to England yesterday from Bermuda.

Viscount and Viscountess Scarsdale have returned to Devonshire House, Piccadilly, from Kedleston, Derby.

Viscountess Rhondda has gone abroad and will be away for some time.

Viscountess Hambleden gave birth to a son at her London home, Belgrave-square, S.W., on Wednesday.

Lady Muriel Paget will leave 1, Devonshire-terrace this week-end to stay with her daughter, Mrs. Piers Debenham, at Blackdown House, Briantspuddle, Dorset.

Lord and Lady Nunburnholme have left 7, Gloucester-square for Biarritz. All correspondence will be forwarded.

Sir Austen Chamberlain left London yesterday for Paris and the South of France.

The Hon. Lois Yarde-Buller left 24, Upper Berkeley-street, London, yesterday and is staying at the Dormy House, Wentworth, Eghain, Surrey, where she will remain for the present, in order to be near Lord Churston, who recently underwent a serious operation.

The Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer has taken 20, Sloane-gardens for the season, where she will be in residence from May 5 with Miss Myrtle and Miss Daphne Van de Weyer. (Telephone, Sloane 1911.)

Sir Joseph and Lady Hood will return to Greyeourt, Wimbledon, to-morrow from the South of France.

Sir Harold Bowden and Miss Muriel Bowden have left Bestwood Lodge for Kelso, where they are staying for the salmon fishing during the month of April.

Lady Gooch is recovering from an operation in a London nursing home, and is unable to attend to any of her correspondence at present. She hopes to be well enough to return to Benacre Hall, Suffolk, for Easter.

Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip will leave London on Tuesday for Scotland and will be away for a month.

Sir William Soulsby is 79 to-day.

Sir George Sutherland has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. George Booker are returning to London next week from the Italian Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Erie Palmer and Miss Barbara Palmer are leaving to-day for Australia in the Maloja, and will not be back till the beginning of August.

The Queen and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, have sent gifts to the Sale and Market in connexion with the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, which will be held at Kensington Town Hall on April 9 and 10. The sale will be open from 11.30 to 6 each day.

DINNER

MRS. ESSEX READE

Mrs. Essex Reade entertained the following guests at dinner last night at the Hungaria Restaurant:—

The Countess of Darnley, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, Baron and Baroness de Lynden, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Matthew Ponsonby, Miss Sheelah Reade, Mr. Hanock, Mr. Morley-Fletcher, and Mr. Arthur Reade.

FUNERAL

JANE LADY FURNESS

The funeral of Jane Lady Furness was at Winksley Church, Ripon, yesterday. The Rev. R. Vardy (vicar of Winksley), the Rev. J. A. Gorman (vicar of Clapham, Lancaster), and the Rev. H. G. Mulliner officiated. The chief mourners were Viscount Furness (son), the Hon. Christopher Furness (grandson), Sir Christopher and Lady Furness, Eleanor Lady Furness, Mr. Stephen Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Furness, Mr. Bertie Furness, Mr. T. G. Furness, Mr. Einar Furniss, Mr. Guy Furness, Mr. Frank Furness, and Mr. J. T. Furness.

Others present included:—

Lady Aykroyd, Miss Mary Aykroyd, the Hon. Geoffrey Bourke, Dr. Bulkeley Gavin, Mr. Lidney Hogg, Colonel R. J. Thompson, Colonel Miles Stapylton, the Rev. R. Macpherson, Mr. J. Wilson Brown, Mr. McGovern, Mr. M. J. Barrett, and Mr. G. W. Goss.

A memorial service for Jane Lady Furness was held yesterday morning at St. Mark's, North Audley-street. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Eric Barnes, and among those present were:—

Viscountess Furness, the Hon. Averill Furness, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Ada Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brown, Mrs. Godfrey Bell, Mrs. T. Furness, Mrs. Norman Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Doughty, Miss Constance Furness, Mrs. E. Furness, Mrs. Wilfred Furness, Lady Riddell, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Mrs. F. J. Capon, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Mrs. Christopher Brown, Mrs. Claud Bryan, Mr. Peter and Mr. John Bryan, Mr. H. H. Morgan, Mr. Philip Bright, Mrs. Candlish, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Sharp, Major F. M. Murray, Mrs. Nevill Jackson, Nurse Jones, Nurse Livermore, Nurse Morgan, Miss Wallace, Mr. A. R. Percival, Mr. L. W. Bettison, Mrs. Emilia Robinson, Mr. H. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burnett, Mr. R. J. Dodsworth, Mrs. Ian Napier, Mr. J. H. Lenz, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Dr. Kenneth Playfair, Mrs. Reginald Jackson, Miss Dodd, Miss K. M. Barwick, Mrs. Harcourt Gold, Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. George Barwick, and members of the household staff.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. D. A. JENNINGS AND THE HON. MARGARET FREMANTLE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place very quietly, between Denys Arthur, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jennings, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, and Margaret Augusta, second daughter of Lord and Lady Cottesloe.

MR. L. H. BENNETT AND MRS. HIRST

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Leonard H. Bennett, elder son of the late Mr. Herbert Bennett and Mrs. Herbert Bennett, of Queen Anne's-mansions, S.W.1, and Gladys Lilian Hirst, widow of Captain Harold Hirst and younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Brooke Crawshaw, of Rufford Lodge, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

MR. J. C. DAY AND MISS M. C. MACLEOD

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. C. Day and Miss Mairi MacLeod will take place at St. Columba's, Pont-street, on Wednesday, May 7.

MR. A. J. CHAPMAN BROADWITH AND MISS BUSS

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on April 9 in Baghdad, Iraq, between Arthur John Chapman Broadwith, Iraq Civil Service, and Frances Léonie, eldest daughter of Wing-Commander K. C. Buss, Royal Air Force.

MR. A. R. MCDOUGALL AND MISS FITZGERALD

The marriage arranged between Archibald Rutherford McDougall and Aileen Georgina FitzGerald will take place at St. Barnabas, Kensington, at 12 noon to-morrow, Saturday.

RECEPTIONS

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Miss Margaret Farquharson, president of the National League, held receptions on Wednesday and yesterday to meet the members of the Palestine Arab Delegation. The chief guests were his Excellency Kazim Pasha, his Eminence the Grand Mufti, his Worship the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Jamaal Husseini, Auni Abdul Hadi, and Mr. Roch. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Earl Howe, Viscount Templetown, Lord Riddell, Lord and Lady Strathcarron, Lord Conway, Colonel the Master of Semphill, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Lord Danesfort, Lord Armstrong, Colonel Cuthbert James, Colonel Steward-Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw-Milne, Captain Charles Waterhouse, Lady Sydenham, Lady Newnes, Captain Bennett, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Sir Stewart Sanderman, the Dowager Lady Bleiley, Lady Dorothy Burke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nettlefold, Mrs. Arthur Webster, Lady Dance, Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Hon. Mrs. Nevet and the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, Sir William Wayland, Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill, Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney and Lady Lawford, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. W. Wilson FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Stoker, Abdul Majid, Colonel Norman Thwaites, Major Sir Logie and Lady Elphinstone, Mrs. Walter Reid, Miss Marian Bower, Mme. Clara Novello Davies, Lady Austin, Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah and Mrs. Ali Shah, Major and Mrs. Court Treatt and Mrs. Errol Hindes, Major Polson Newman, Mr. Owen Tweedy, Major Milford Brice, Miss Violette Cordery, Mr. Arthur Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Hagberg Wright, Sir Bartle Frere, and Colonel Maurice Alexander.

LADY SALISBURY

The Marchioness of Salisbury held a reception at 21, Arlington-street last night to meet the delegates attending Grand Habitation of the Primrose League. Pitman's band played. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, the Hon. Gwelda Greville, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Lord Cushendun, Lord and Lady Desborough and the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Earl and Countess Peel, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Strathcarbe, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. Coats, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Margaret Blades, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Earl and Countess Winterton, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, Mr. Gerald and Lady Louise Loder, Sir Stanley and Lady Tubbs, Mr. Frederick and Lady Thomson, Sir Henry and Lady Betterton, Sir Phillip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Francis and Lady Watson, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Sir William and Lady Pressland, Sir George and Lady Penny, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, Sir Herbert Lidiard, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Sir Reginald and Lady Bennett, Major Sir George and Lady Duff, Sir William and Lady Wayland, Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch, Sir George Jones and Miss Jones, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Samuel.

The Hon. Mary Pakington, Mrs. and Miss Burgoyne Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Topping, Captain and Mrs. Gerald Coningham, Major W. E. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Marriott, Sir George Hunter, Mrs. Haslam, Mrs. Legh, Mrs. Paulson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Du Pré, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, Councillor Miss E. M. Thornton, Major Fardell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Houghton-Gastrell, Mr. and Dame Beatrix Lyall, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Firth, Mrs. Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Davies, Captain T. L. Dugdale, Miss Lilian Pollock, Mrs. Bond Cabbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Atkinson, Mr. Colman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Fremantle, Mr. J. Pesch, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Mr. Goldsmid, Captain H. Crookshank, Mrs. Crookshank, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Warren, Captain and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Boucher, Major and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Hiscox, Mr. W. E. Ashwood, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Roberts, Mr. R. Belchem, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton, Mr. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch.

MRS. BALDWIN

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was at home yesterday afternoon at 10, Upper Brook-street. Among those present were:—

The Portuguese Ambassador, the Siamese Minister, the Counsellor of the Mexican Legation and Mme. Martinez de Alva, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Amery, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, the Hon. Lancelot W. Joynson-Hicks, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Moore-Brabazon, Sir Phillip Richardson, Lady Rentoul, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Murray Sueter, Miss Sueter, Sir Phillip and Lady Pilditch, Sir George and Lady Courthope, the Misses Courthope, Sir Phillip and Lady Dawson, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers.

Captain R. C. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Albery, Miss Jessica Albery, the Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Eyton-Jones, Miss Eyton-Jones, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cecil Wray, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. C. R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Worms, Miss Violet de Worms, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Goldie, Mrs. Albert Everett, Major and Mrs. G. F. Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. W. J. Dakers, Mrs. E. Blossom-Knox, Mrs. Maxwell Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shaw, Mrs. Ronald Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss Ward, Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Fielden, Mr. J. A. L. Duncan, and Miss Betty Baldwin.

THE BUCCANEERS CLUB IN BERLIN

FAREWELL DINNER TO THREE MEMBERS

Sir Horace Rumbold, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Sackett, the American Ambassador, were present at a farewell dinner given on March 30 by the Buccaneers Club, Berlin, in honour of three departing members—Colonel F. W. Gosset, Mr. Ralph Butler, and Mr. S. Denys Felkin. These three "Skippers" have been president, hon. treasurer, and hon. secretary respectively for a number of years.

Colonel Gosset is leaving Berlin on the completion of his mission as British Military Expert attached to the British Embassy to observe the completion of the disarmament terms after the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control. The duties of Mr. Butler and Mr. Felkin in Berlin will come to an end with the withdrawal of the staff of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments on the supersession of the Dawes Plan by the Young Plan.

These and other evidences of the "liquidation of the past" will leave a big gap in the membership of the Buccaneers Club. It may interest the many members and past members whose connexion with the diplomatic and exceptional semi-diplomatic missions of the last ten years took them to Berlin that there is every reason to hope that the club will be able to survive this crisis as it survived that, for instance, caused by the withdrawal of the military missions. It proposes confidently to carry on.

Among others present at the dinner were:—

M. R. Berger (Office for Reparation Payments), Mr. Eric A. Berthood, Mr. R. J. Bowker (British Embassy), Colonel Edward Carpenter (U.S. Military Attaché), Signor Tristram Cippico (Italian Embassy), Colonel James H. Marshall Cornwall (British Military Attaché), Captain S. E. H. Daw, Mr. Dolbeare, M. Emile Fontanel (Swiss Legation), Mr. A. P. Graves (British Embassy), Mr. H. Greenwood, Mr. Haward, Commander Melville, A. Hawes, R.N. (British Naval Attaché), Mr. R. Graham Heiner, Mr. Pierre Jay (Office for Reparation Payments), Mr. George F. Kennan, Mr. A. W. Kliefoth (U.S. Embassy), M. Leo T. MacCauley (Irish Legation), Sir Andrew McFadyean (Commissioner for Controlled Revenues, Office for Reparation Payments), Mr. Hugh R. L. Montgomery (British Embassy), Colonel Witold Morawski (Polish Military Attaché).

Dr. Alexander Nagai (Japanese Embassy), Mr. Basil Newton (British Embassy), Mr. C. E. Oakley, Mr. Sidney E. O'Donoghue (U.S. Embassy), Mr. R. W. Ramsden, Major G. E. A. Reinburg (U.S. Air Attaché), M. Rothay Reynolds, Mr. Elwyn Rhys, Mr. L. F. Sherman (U.S. Consular-General), Mr. H. W. F. Thelwall (British Embassy), Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Coulthred Thompson, Mr. John Wiley (U.S. Embassy), and Mr. Arthur Yencken (British Embassy).

The Prime Minister has accepted an invitation to the Graduation Dinner of the University of London, to be held at Fishmongers' Hall on May 14.

MARRIAGES

MR. C. F. COBBOLD AND LADY HERMIONE LYTTON

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's, Knebworth, of Mr. Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Cobbold and the late Mrs. Cobbold, and Lady Hermione Margaret Bulwer-Lytton, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lytton, of Knebworth House, Knebworth, Herts.

The Bishop of London officiated, assisted by the Rev. Denton Sayers, rector of Knebworth. The church had masses of pink, yellow, and blue flowers in the windows, and the font was filled with blue hydrangeas. A pair of gold candlesticks on the altar were filled with lilies-of-the-valley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of deep cream satin, with long tight-fitting sleeves and a cluster of orange-blossom at the waist falling to the hem of the ankle-length skirt. Her very long train fell from the shoulders, and her veil of old family Brussels lace was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of white flowers tied with blue ribbon. There was one grown-up bridesmaid—Lady Davina Lytton, the bride's sister—and there were 16 child attendants. The eight pages were Master Jeremy Benson, Lord Roger Manners, Master Hugo Charteris, Master Billy Wallace, the Hon. Matthew Ridley, Master Timothy Forbes-Adam, and Master David and Master Jonathan Cory-Wright. The little girls were Lady Rose Paget, Miss Virginia Forbes-Adam, Miss Mary Colquhoun, Miss Naomi Cobbold, Miss Jean Robinson, Miss Stella Smith, Miss Sonia Peake, and Lady Gillian Windsor-Clive. The little girls and Lady Davina Lytton wore frocks of almond-blossom pink chiffon girdled with coloured flowers, and turquoise-blue shoes, and the pages had suits to match with pink-and-gold tunics.

Mr. J. Hambro was best man. The Countess of Lytton held a reception at Knebworth House, when among the guests were:—

The Dowager Countess of Lytton, the Countess of Balfour, Viscount Traprain, Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens, Miss Betty Lutyens, Mr. Robert Lutyens, Major and Mrs. Lafone, Miss Lafone, Lady Elizabeth Lafone, Viscount Knebworth, the Hon. John Lytton, the Hon. Neville and Mrs. Lytton, Mrs. Montagu Price, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, the Hon. Vivien Ridley, Lady Ruth Balfour, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Smith, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Browne Clovelly, Mrs. Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, Mrs. Porter, Mr. Hugh Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Griffith, Mrs. F. A. Cobbold, Miss Angela Cobbold, the Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Green, Captain and Mrs. Claude Scott, Mr. Guy Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cobbold, Mrs. Monins, Earl and Countess Cairns, Lady Sheila Cairns, Lady Katherine Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. G. Cobbold, Lady Evelyn Cobbold, Mr. R. H. Cobbold, the Hon. Alistair and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Robert Cobbold, Mr. Alistair Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hambro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Western, the Misses Western, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cobbold, Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Mr. David Cameron, Sir John and the Hon. Lady Henniker-Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Monins, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Toynbee, Viscountess Broome, Mrs. Gibson-Watt, Captain and Lady Blanche Cobbold, Mr. and Lady Ursula Abbey, Mrs. Gordon Shepherd, Captain and Mrs. Ewen Cameron, the Rev. Percival and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Kennaway.

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lady Ursula Manners, Lady Isobel Manners, the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, Lady Caroline Paget, Lady Elizabeth Paget, Violet Duchess of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, Lady Phyllis Benton, Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, the Hon. Barbara Brand, Lord and Lady Desborough, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, Lady Hodgson, the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Countess of Warwick, Mr. and Lady Joan Peake, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Adam, Major Sir Iain and Lady Colquhoun, Constance Lady Wenlock, Lady Violet Benson, General the Hon. E. Baring, the Misses Baring, Sir James Barrie, Colonel and Mrs. Eric Bailey, Earl and Countess Grey, the Hon. Edith Smith, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, the Hon. Anthony Asquith, Lady Gwendoline Spencer-Churchill, Lady Cynthia Asquith, Lady Horner, Mr. Raymond Asquith, Sir Thomas Catto, Sir Charles and Lady Nall-Cain, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Sir Otto and Lady Beit, Mr. Alfred Beit, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Mr. and Dame the Hon. Maud Bevan, Dame Henrietta Barnett, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Bailey, Miss Lilian Baylis.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Chetwode, Miss Chetwode, Sir Evan and Lady Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick O'Connor, Mr. Osorio Lafitte, Sir James and Lady Donald, Lord Ebury, the Hon. Betty Grosvenor, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Mr. and Lady Anne Hunloke, the Hon. Mrs. Henn Collins, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Dame Edith Lyttelton, Lady Ian Malcolm, Mary Countess of Minto, Major and Mrs. Kindersley, the Hon. Simon and Mrs. Rodney, Lord Revelstoke, Sir Alfred and Lady Reynolds, the Earl of Rosebery, the Countess of Strafford, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Lady (Mathew) Wilson, Count John de Salis, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain and Mrs. Dairymple, Rev. Claude and Mrs. Hinscliff, and Miss Hinscliff.

The honeymoon is being spent abroad, and the bride travelled in a sapphire-blue dress under a beige coat lined to match the dress.

MR. H. M. MORRIS AND MISS E. L. SPICER

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Mr. Hugh Meeson Morris, son of Sir Samuel and Lady Morris, of Shrewsbury, and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd (Betty) Spicer, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Spicer, of Bromley. The Rev. W. Bidlake, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, and the Rev. Eric Barnes were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of parchment-tinted satin, with long sleeves, and a close-fitting bodice. Her train of gold lamé fell from her shoulders and was draped with real old family lace. A bunch of orange-blossom trimmed one edge of it. A halo wreath of pearls mounted on gold held her tulle veil in place, and she carried a bouquet of deep red roses. There were four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Rosemary Spicer (cousin of the bride), Miss Joyce Helps, Miss Molly Bidlake, and Miss Margaret Edmunds. They wore long-sleeved dresses of corn-coloured satin, the flared skirts forming short trains at the back. They had transparent halo headdresses and carried sheaves of yellow and blue iris tied with satin ribbon to match their frocks.

Mr. Arthur Kerry was best man, and Mrs. Spicer held a reception at Claridge's. Among the guests were:—

Sir Samuel and Lady Morris, Mr. J. L. Spicer, Mrs. Ernest Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Spicer, Mr. D. C. Spicer, Mr. N. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Doveton Lloyd, Mr. S. D. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Sir Evan and Lady Spicer, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Spicer, Lady Spicer, Miss M. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Dykes Spicer, Mr. L. D. Spicer, Miss Patricia Spicer, Miss N. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Spicer, Group Captain Spicer, Mrs. Ernest Spicer, Mr. W. D. Robinson, Mrs. Harvey Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Vigler, Mr. D. Vigler, Mrs. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curwen, Miss Curwen, Mr. and Mrs. Duncanson, Mrs. Wells, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Doulton, Mr. J. G. Colebrook, Miss Unwin, Mr. Edward Unwin, Miss Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss Adamson, Mr. M. G. Capon, Miss Hornsby Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear, Mr. S. M. Capon, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Steward, Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Irene Smith, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Collett, the Rev. L. G. Whitfield, Major and Mrs. Crowther, Captain and Mrs. Telfer, Mr. and Mrs. Glanvill, the Rev. H. H. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Gotto, Miss Gotto, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Scrimgeour, Mr. Charles Collett, Miss Shaw, Miss Greaves, Mrs. Cox, Miss Higgins, Mr. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Helps.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring in Devon and Cornwall.

MR. W. D. RUTHERFORD AND MISS L. J. ROBERTS

The marriage took place at St. Mary's Church, Selkirk, yesterday, of Mr. William Douglas Rutherford, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rutherford, Boleside, Galashiels, and Miss Louisa Jane Roberts, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roberts, Wellwood, Selkirk. The Rev. Dr. Lawson and the Rev. F. D. Langlands officiated.

The bride wore a gown of silver broché georgette. Her tulle veil and coronet of orange blossom were worn by her mother at her wedding. The train was heavily embroidered in silver and lined with rose-pink. She wore a diamond and aquamarine brooch and an antique silver cross, and carried a sheaf of lilies. There were seven bridesmaids, Miss Dora Wilson, Miss Viola Henry, Miss Cicely Muir, Miss Margot Rutherford (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Betty Harrison (cousin of the bride), Miss Rosemary Thorne, and Miss Daphne Thorne. Their dresses were copies of the bride's, but they were made of lettuce green chiffon over crêpe de Chine. They had floral wreaths on their hair and wore cut crystal necklets. Their bouquets were of pink carnations.

Mr. R. Edgar was best man. A reception was held in the Victoria Hall, and among the guests were:—

Lady Angela Scott, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Steel, Major and Mrs. Scott Plummer, Colonel and Mrs. Baillie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Mudie, the Misses Ballard, Sheriff and Mrs. Smith, General and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. J. and Lady Isobel Hepburne-Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Aiton, Major and Mrs. Cowan, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Thorburn.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

SAN REMO, MARCH 29

Lord Brotherton is staying at the Hotel Savoy. At the same hotel is Lady Dudgeon.

The work for the construction of the new golf links here has begun, and the architect, Mr. Peter Gannon, paid a short visit of inspection last week.

BORDIGHERA, MARCH 29

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon is staying at the Hotel Angst.

Lady Dering has returned to Bordighera and is staying at the Hotel Bristol; Lady Dimsdale is staying at the Villa Quisisana. Sir Robert and Lady Roden have their married daughter, Mrs. Tatham, staying with them at the Villa Jolanda.

LORD VERULAM'S SALE

5,355 ACRES AT ST. ALBANS

About 5,355 acres of the Gorhambury estate, St. Albans, will be offered for sale at an early date by order of Lord Verulam. The agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Queen Elizabeth visited Gorhambury, which belonged to Francis Bacon, who wished to be buried in St. Michael's Church, St. Albans, for "It is the parish church of my mansion house at Gorhambury." The property, just north-west of St. Albans, affords good shooting, and it is well wooded. The mansion, two miles from St. Albans, was built in 1778 by James, third Viscount Grimston, from designs by Sir Robert Taylor. For the present Lord Verulam is not disposing of the mansion and park.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR CHARLES LONGMORE

COLONEL SIR CHARLES ELTON LONGMORE, K.C.B., V.D., T.D., of Porthill House, Hertford, died on February 6, aged 74, leaving estate of the value of £68,411, with net personalty £59,725. He gives:—

£100 each to his servants, William Godfrey, Scott Dunwoodie, and Florence Scillitoe; and £100 to Mabel Richardson, nurse.

The RT. HON. LUCY ADA, BARONESS HARRIS, C.I., J.P., of Belmont, Faversham, Kent, who died on February 12, aged 78, wife of Baron Harris, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £1,299, with net personalty £1,190.

DAME SARAH NEEDHAM, of Grange Haven, Ellesmere, Salop, who died on February 7, widow of Sir George William Needham, at one time vice-chairman of Platt Brothers, textile machinery manufacturers, left unsettled property of the gross value of £11,774, of which £1,520 is net personalty.

MR. JOHN HENRY WHITEHEAD, of Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, Bradford, retired textile machinery manufacturer, for many years a director of Messrs. Taylor, Wordsworth and Co., Limited, of Water-lane, Leeds, who died on December 27, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £109,507, with net personalty £106,[illegible]. He left:—

£150 to his "friend and nurse, Norah Driffield, of The Nursing Home, 9, Hyde-terrace, Leeds, as a small acknowledgment of the great care and faithful attention she has given to me during my recent illnesses"; and £150 to his gardener, James Wilkinson, if still in his service.

MR. GEORGE BAINES, of Robert-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, and of George Baines, Limited, bakers and confectioners, died on December 16, leaving a fortune of £100,465, with net personalty £85,127.

MR. ROBERT MORISON PULLAR, of Brahan, Perth, and of Eastfield, Bridge of Earn, formerly connected with Messrs. J. Pullar and Sons, dyers, of Perth, who died on January 27, left personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £86,059. He left:—

£4,000 to the Representative Church Council of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; £3,000 to the Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane; £3,000 to the Bishop and Chapter of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth; £1,500 (or such larger sum as may be necessary) to the City and County of Perth Royal Infirmary to endow a bed; £1,000 to the Society for the Relief of Incurables in Perth and Perthshire; and £1,000 to the Perth Sick Poor Nursing Society.

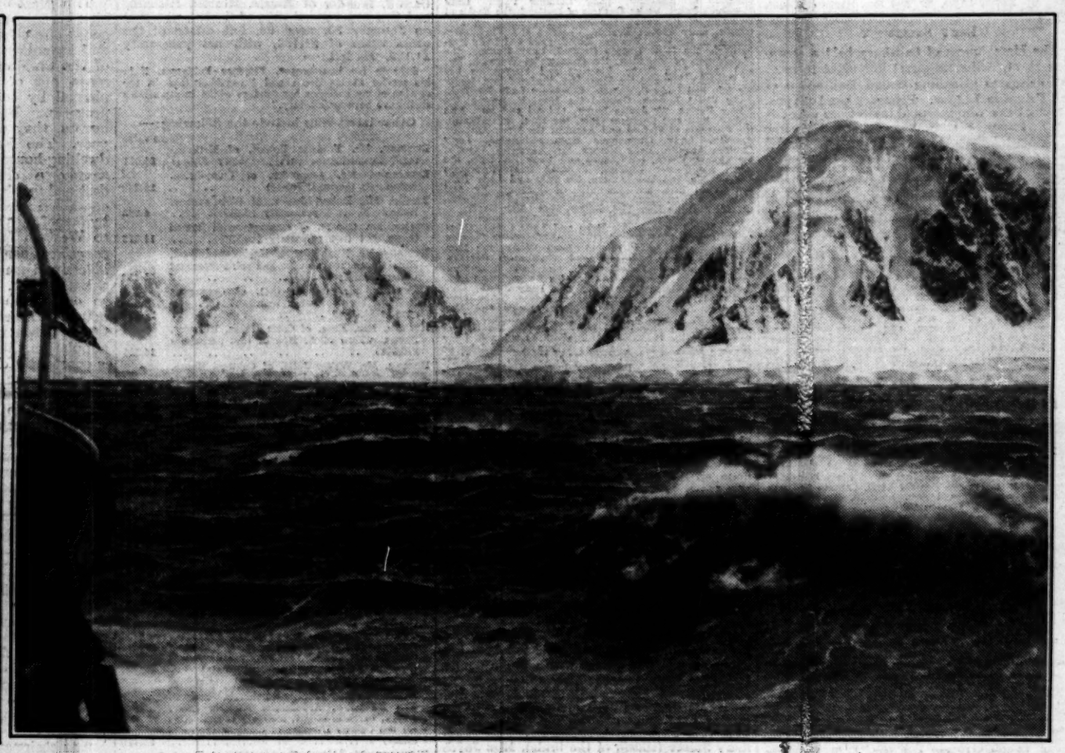
MAJOR PATRICK GEORGE CRAIGIE, C.B., 3rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch), of Avenue House, Clympstone, Devon, formerly Assistant Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and president of the Royal Statistical Society, who died on January 10, aged 84, left unsettled property of the gross value of £14,114, with net personalty £11,609. He left:—

£150 and £30 per annum to his housekeeper, Florence Anderson, if in his service at his death.

MISS MARY HICKS, of Menouf, Cairo, who died on November 26, aged 71, left estate in England of the value of

ANTARCTICA FROM THE AIR: WITH THE WILKINS EXPEDITION

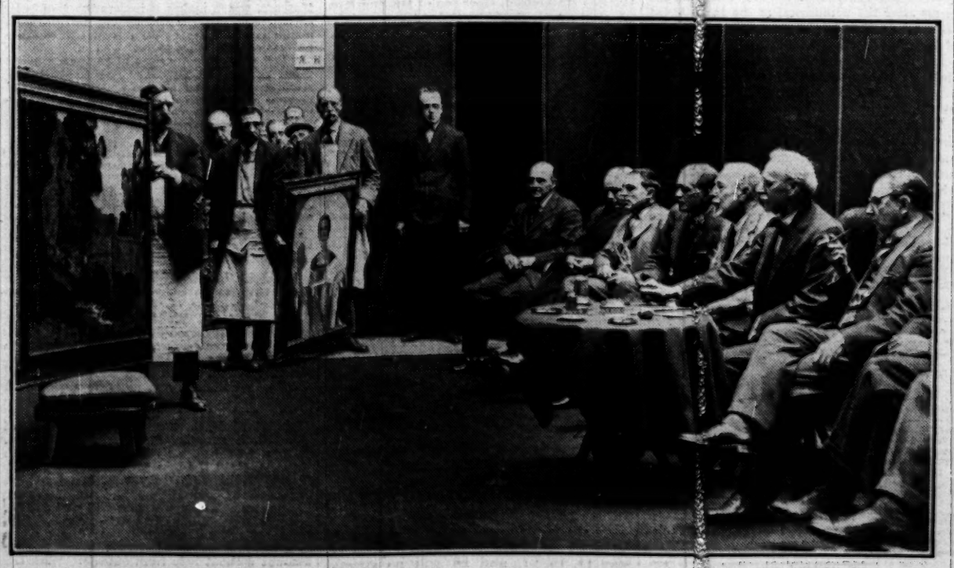
A PANORAMA FROM THE AIR.—To-day we publish a selection of the first photographs to reach this country taken during Sir Hubert Wilkins's last expedition to the Antarctic. Several flights were made, sometimes in extremely difficult conditions, and 300 additional miles of the coast line of Hearst Land were charted. It was also discovered that Charcot Land is not part of the Antarctic continent, but an island about 60 miles across from east to west and 40 miles from north to south. Above we reproduce a panorama of Beascochea Bay taken from the Lockheed-Vega monoplane during the flight by Sir Hubert Wilkins, piloted by Mr. Al Cheesman, over the 9,000ft. high plateau of Graham Land to the Weddell Sea.



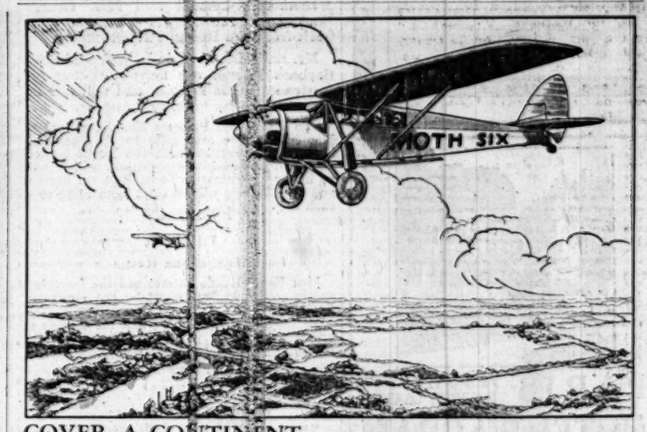
READY FOR A FLIGHT.—One of the seaplanes of the Wilkins Antarctic Expedition ready to set out for a flight of discovery, with a weather-worn iceberg in the background. The photograph on the right was taken as the William Scoresby, which was placed at the Expedition's disposal by the British, was entering the Neumeyer Channel in rough weather.

ON BOARD THE WILLIAM SCORESBY.—The members of the Expedition on board the William Scoresby. Sir Hubert Wilkins is second from the left.

AN EXPANSE OF PACK-ICE.—The dangerous uncertainty of flights over pack-ice was emphasized in one of Sir Hubert Wilkins's messages published in *The Times*. Above is a vast expanse of pack-ice, with a seal in the foreground.



THE SELECTION COMMITTEE.—The work of judging the paintings submitted for this year's Royal Academy Exhibition is now occupying the attention of the Selection Committee. Our photograph was taken during one of the committee's sessions and shows the following members (reading from the right): Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, R.A., Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Mr. A. Talmage, R.A., Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, A.R.A., Mr. Malcolm Osborne, R.A., and Mr. W. R. M. Lamb (secretary).



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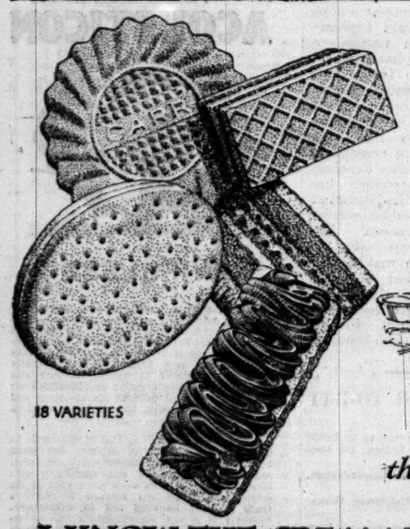

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Obituary

DAME EMMA ALBANI

A GREAT PRIMA DONNA

A large public will receive with sincere regret the announcement on another page of the death of Dame Emma Albani, at the age of 77. Through a long and honourable career as a singer she was known as Mme. Albani, and the King was pleased to create her Dame of the British Empire in 1925. Her public career had then long closed, and the honour was granted in connexion with a special effort which was made at that time, both to assist her financially and to acclaim the high position which she had held in the artistic world. A *matinée* at Covent Garden, the scene of many of her earlier triumphs, was given in May of that year, when Mme. Nellie Melba and Mrs. Kendal (who were themselves afterwards created Dames of the British Empire) presented her with the tributes of Music and Drama respectively. She then came on to the stage for the last time; not to sing but to remember, and to find herself surrounded with affectionate remembrance.

Few singers were more closely connected with the events of English musical life during the latter part of the last century than she, and none deserved the esteem and affection of the English people more fully. She was born under the British flag, at Chambly, near Montreal, on November 1, 1852. She came of French-Canadian parentage; her father was Joseph Lajeunesse, musician, organist, and harpist, and she was christened Marie Louise Emma Cécile. Her voice attracted attention when she was quite a little girl, and she was sent to school at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal. When she was 14 her father took her to Albany, in the State of New York, where she was able to profit by more thorough musical training, and where she sang in the choir of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. This brought her into notice and procured for her the interest of the Bishop, who advised her father to take her to study in Europe.

She went first to Paris, and then to Milan, where her real education began, for fortunately she became a private pupil of Lamperti, the great exponent of the pure *bel canto* style of the Italians. Later in life she wrote, "I owe to him and to his method the true art of singing, so little known in these days," and her career was one of the chief glories of his. She was 20 years of age when Lamperti allowed her to make her first appearance in *La Sonnambula* at Messina, and her immediate success led to engagements at Florence, in London at Covent Garden, and at the Italian Opera in Paris. But before going farther she returned to Milan for more work with Lamperti. It was at his suggestion that she took the stage name of Albani, which acknowledged gracefully the friendly interest shown in her prospects by the people of Albany, an interest which had resulted in giving to her the complete education necessary to bring her to a foremost place in her profession.

In 1873 she came again to London, and her marriage five years later to Mr. Ernest Gye, who in the same year (1878) became lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, naturally determined her future by securing her to England. The repertory required of a *prima donna* at Covent Garden in the seventies and early eighties consisted of Italian opera from Bellini to Verdi, and it is scarcely necessary to give a list of the operas in which Mme. Albani took the principal parts. There were, however, several more distinguished events in her operatic career, as, for instance, the fact that she sang the part of Brunhild in Reyer's remarkable opera *Sigurd*, which was produced here in 1884, actually before it had been heard in Paris, and that she sang Desdemona in Verdi's *Otello*. But the most daring event of her operatic career was her undertaking to sing Wagner in German, which for a singer trained wholly in the Italian school was held to require no small courage. She had already sung the parts of Elisabeth, Elsa, and Eva in the Italian versions, but in 1896 she sang Isolde in German (M. Jean de Reszke was the Tristan), and the performance was her last and greatest achievement on the stage.

It is comparatively easy to count the really distinguished events of any operatic career in England: it is less easy to sum up those of the concert-room. Year by year Mme. Albani appeared at the autumn festivals, and besides rejoicing the oratorio-loving public by her singing in the well-known works of that class (how many there are whose first recollections of *Messiah* are of the tones of her voice in "I know that my Redeemer liveth"!), she threw her energies into the production of new works and helped to popularize less appreciated things. The rich beauty of her voice and her great power of sympathy expressed both in tone and in her musical phrasing enabled her to contribute in a marked degree to the process of widening the taste of the festival-going public.

Among the works which she helped to produce are Gounod's *Redemption*, Dvorák's *Spectre's Bride* and *St. Ludmila*, and Sullivan's *Golden Legend*, and at Sullivan's request she went to Berlin to take the part of Elsie in *The Golden Legend* there in 1887. As late as the early years of the present century she undertook new works at the provincial festivals, and her enterprise in this respect cannot be too highly commended, for she was able to secure a respectful hearing for works which without her would have fared ill with the indolent public. She retired from the concert platform in 1911, having, shortly before her farewell concert at the Albert Hall, sung the soprano part in Bach's Mass in B Minor with the Bach Choir. While the influence of singers upon public taste remains strong for good or evil, it is impossible to overrate the value of a life such as hers, which was consistently devoted to the artistic interpretation of the best music.

Dame Emma, whose husband died in 1925, leaves an only son, Mr. Ernest Frederick Gye, born in 1879, who entered the Foreign Office in 1903, was promoted to Counsellor in 1924, and was created C.M.G. in 1925.

There will be a requiem Mass at the Servite Church, Fulham-road, to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Brompton Cemetery.

LADY POLWARTH

AN APPRECIATION

A correspondent writes:—

Edith Polwarth, whose death was recorded last week, will be greatly missed by a very large circle. For there were no bounds to her loving kindness, and her friends were of all conditions of life, all ages, and many nationalities. She loved to tell each year of the growing number of Christmas cards she received from foreign countries, and foreigners were sure of an especially warm welcome in her home. Intimately as she had suffered in the War—she had lost her second son—she never, during or after the War, entertained the slightest feeling of bitterness or hatred against those of enemy countries. Her ceaseless activities for others, the love and sympathy she lavished on them, were remarkable when one recalls her retiring disposition and natural humility; above all, her latterly increasing deafness, which was a greater handicap to her personal relationships than she ever allowed to appear in her eager and sympathetic conversation. Because of it, she inevitably lived a somewhat detached life. Yet, though acutely conscious of the limitations it imposed, she was devoid of the least trace of self-pity, nor was it ever allowed to provide an excuse for any failure in service to others. It did, however, determine to some extent her sphere of work, for while her natural gifts of initiative and enterprise often forced her into a position of leadership, leadership even in the causes she most cared for was never what she desired. Rather she preferred to inspire and stimulate others to take up and lead the enterprises she had herself launched. It was in this sphere that her persistence and effectiveness told, and she brought to it her most perfect gifts—single-mindedness, utter sincerity, humour, and tact.

To her all service was of equal importance, but the humbler the sphere, the better it seemed to please her. To help plan a journey in pursuance of one of the many causes of religion and social reform which called Lord Polwarth abroad, to take the baby at night and save a tired mother or nurse, to carry a tray to an invalid upstairs, to create all the machinery and atmosphere which made holidays at Humbie what they were to so many—her own children; young relations; lonely foreigners; missionaries and their families—it was all the same to her, and all a matter of delight. A memorable feature of these gatherings was the fascinating way in which she read aloud so that her audience listened spellbound. She genuinely enjoyed doing all these things. For of self-consciousness or self-importance she had not a trace, and she was never harassed by comparisons of herself and her ways with those of other people.

To Edith Polwarth her own demand on life and good things and the standard of living she set for herself and her household were strictly conditioned by the knowledge that others had less, that the world was full of want, of cruel injustice, of undeserved extremes of superfluity and of need. Luxury, an unfair advantage over the less fortunate, privilege of any kind, she instinctively repudiated, both for herself and for those for whom she was responsible. Her Christian profession forbade them. She was personally heedless of comfort; free also from that bondage to convention and to petty personal aims which do so much to limit the possibilities of life. She was an intense lover of the beauties of Nature, and was enthusiastic in her search for rare wild flowers at home or abroad.

"We live by admiration, hope, and love"—these were the mainsprings of her loving and ardent life. They impelled her to be ever up and doing, ever abreast with the best thought and action of the day, with a quiet energy and persistence which did effectively secure many of the ends she desired. Identifying herself completely with the interests of others, never seeming to think of herself at all, she radiated to all who knew her the Divine Light by which she lived.

MR. JAMES HENRY, K.C.

Mr. James Henry, K.C., who died suddenly in Dublin yesterday, was a well-known member of the Irish Bar. The eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Henry, of Aighen, Co. Donegal, he was a graduate of the old Royal University of Ireland, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1889. For a number of years he was editor of the *Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal*. He was a member of the Bar Council and honorary treasurer of the Bar Library. A prominent member of the Methodist Church in Ireland, Mr. Henry was a strong advocate of temperance, and was standing counsel to the Irish Temperance Party. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

THE HON. MRS. FITZGERALD

The Hon. Mrs. Francis FitzGerald died at Wroxton Abbey yesterday, after an operation, at the age of 64. She was the Hon. Mina Susan Georgina North, eldest daughter of Lord North and the late Lady North. Lord North, the *doyen* of English hunting men, celebrated his 93rd birthday last October. She was born on November 28, 1865, and she married in 1889 Mr. Francis John FitzGerald, C.B.E., now Recorder of Newbury, and had two sons and two daughters. Mrs. FitzGerald was a dame d'honneur of the Sovereign Order of Malta, of which her father is Bali Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion and president of the British Association. Since her mother's death she had lived at Wroxton with her husband and family, acting as hostess for her father. Her two sons, Mr. D. F. FitzGerald, late midshipman, R.N., and Major J. S. FitzGerald, M.C., Irish Guards, both served in the War, and one of her daughters served in France as a V.A.D.

MR. LANGFORD-JAMES

Sir Hubert Carr writes:—

The untimely passing of John Langford-James has removed, as you have pointed out, an outstanding figure from legal circles in India, where to the general public he was known chiefly as a leading counsel of high reputation, accorded him by European and Indian alike.

There was another side of his character to which, in lieu of a more eloquent pen, I would pay tribute, however, for, great as Langford-James's professional abilities undoubtedly were, they by no means constituted his sole claim to recognition as a far more than average man. He has left a blank in the private and public life of the British community which it will be very difficult to fill, for he was a more powerful influence in the public life of India than was known except to a few of his friends, while everyone who had personal dealings with him found something very lovable in "L.-J." He was a busy man at all times, and this precluded him from accepting, except on rare occasions, the prominent position his countrymen would have been glad to give him; but in the years I worked with him in close touch I never knew him too busy for long consultations on any matter touching British interests in India, social or political, while many were his sacrifices of professional gain for the sake of the community to which he belonged. "L.-J." kept himself closely informed as to political movements, of which his understanding was delightfully acute, while he possessed that poise which was invaluable in the difficult times the British community is experiencing in India. He was quite uncompromising when he felt it right to speak plainly, but I have seen him beat down the keenest opposition from Indians without leaving any rancour. On occasion his remarks on racial difficulties would leave a little soreness, but it never lasted long, for they were always recognized as honest and without malice.

Much as "L.-J." enjoyed a round of golf at Tollyganj or a fishing excursion in Kashmir, I doubt if anything gave him quite the same enjoyment as measuring himself in argument against some Indian *confrère*, and the picture of him limping off to a corner in the Calcutta Club, brimming over with genial confidence in his own powers, will always be a happy memory. Langford-James, or "J. Ellay" as he used to sign many of his inimitable topical poems and articles in the Press, will live in the memory of his friends not so much as the brilliant barrister, nor yet as the clever speaker in public gatherings, when he would delight his audiences with happily phrased speeches full of sound sense and quizzical humour, but chiefly as the wise and kindly counsellor in his own study, whence his influence spread through many channels to many fields of his countrymen's activities in India, where his work will be missed although his personality was only partially known.

Our Brussels Correspondent telegraphs:—Lieutenant-General Arthur Dufour has just died in Brussels at the age of 78. As professor at the Ecole Militaire and the Ecole de Guerre, he was responsible for the training of many officers who afterwards distinguished themselves in the War. He belonged to the Engineers. In 1913, when he was in command of the fortified position of Antwerp, he wrote a number of articles in which he foretold the War and the German ultimatum to Belgium.

RETIREMENTS AT HARROW SCHOOL

The Easter term will close at Harrow School on Monday, when the Rev. J. W. Coke Norris, of Greenfields, Byron Hill, Harrow, who has been an assistant master since 1903, will retire. He has but five seniors in length of service. He was educated at Coventry School and St. John's College, Oxford, and was assistant master at Merchant Taylors' (Crosby) School from 1897-1902 and at Bromsgrove from 1902-03.

Mr. G. C. Hunter, who has had nearly 40 years connexion with the school, is also retiring. For the past 11 years he has been custodian and assistant at the Vaughan Library.

Lord Macmillan, who as Mr. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., was the first independent chairman under the conciliation machinery of the shipbuilding industry, was privately entertained at luncheon in London yesterday by the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Shipyard Trade Unions on the occasion of his resignation in consequence of his appointment as a Lord of Appeal. Lord Macmillan was presented on behalf of both parties with a gold cigarette case.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

SUFFERINGS OF BAPTISTS

Among the contributions in the current issue of the *Baptist Quarterly* is one by Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, M.P., in which he examines the evidence of religious persecution in Russia, particularly as it affects the Baptists in that country. Mr. Shakespeare has an hereditary interest in the well-being of Russian Baptists, and the genuineness of his sources of information, he says, can be examined.

After giving a short history of the Baptist movement in Russia, Mr. Shakespeare writes:—

The abolition of the Holy Synod in 1917 and the separation of Church and State led, during the early days of the Revolution, to greater religious freedom. The Soviet constitution allowed freedom of conscience and the right of propaganda for or against religion.

In the years after the War the Baptist community, freed from the old Tsarist persecution and the wrath of the Orthodox Church, continued to expand. There were setbacks, of course, and all pastors were disfranchised and suffered from the hostility of the Communists to all forms of religion. Nevertheless, the leading Baptist pastors were not unfriendly to the Soviet, and supported the enfranchisement of the people which the new régime procured. Their simple Evangelical faith, in sharp contrast to the ritual of the old Orthodox Church, made a wide appeal. Statistics are misleading, especially in a country like Russia, but Baptist adherents probably numbered several millions. . . .

At the end of 1928 a distinct change was noticeable. . . . The Baptist teaching had been making great headway among the workers in factories and the town-dwellers. The supremacy of the Communists was challenged, and by the beginning of 1929 a great anti-religious drive was launched. The Soviet Government, recruited exclusively from the Communist ranks, was forced to take action. The Baptists were said to be hostile to the labour unions and the peasants. . . .

To say that Baptists were murdered, tortured, or even continuously persecuted is an exaggeration. The method was far more subtle and effective. . . . Freedom of conscience was changed to freedom of worship, subject to specific regulations. . . . Worship was free, but pastors were heavily taxed and harassed. Members of the congregation often lost their civil rights. They were not allowed to continue in labour unions, and lost their bread rations. Baptist children were expelled from school. The official paper, the *Baptist*, was not forbidden—its circulation was restricted to 2,500 copies. It has now ceased. The printing or importation of the Bible was forbidden. Pastors were reduced to poverty owing to the heavy tax. Over 100 of the leaders were exiled or thrown in prison. Places of worship were seized for the use of the Communists.

The severity of the persecution varies in different parts. In Odessa there has been a clean sweep of all religious communities. Elsewhere if a place of worship is open (subject to the restrictions of the Soviet decree of April 8, 1929) gangs of Communist youths with whistles and drums make worship impossible. Pressure is brought to bear on priests to recant. The list of those who do is given great publicity in the Press. No Baptist pastor has yet recanted, as far as I have heard. . . .

I have the names of men in front of me—men known to my father—men who attended our conferences, who have been subjected to intermittent persecution. I have in front of me letters from pastors who have escaped across the border, testifying to the agony and anguish of the last year of terror. These letters are not forgeries—they are in the familiar handwriting of men who are known to the officials of the Baptist Union. . . .

Mr. Shakespeare does not urge a break of diplomatic relations.

No step [he says] can be justified at this time that would intensify the persecution of those we are anxious to help. . . . Soviet policy is not continuous or stable; it acts and reacts according to the strength of groups within the central executive. Wiser counsels may yet prevail.

THE SALE ROOM

A BOTANICAL LIBRARY

Messrs. Christie are selling on April 14 and following day the valuable library of botanical works and books of travel formed by Samuel Rudge and his nephew, Edward Rudge (1763-1846), author of "Plantarum Guianæ Rariorum," 1805-7, and now the property of Mr. John Edward Rudge, of Abbey Manor, Evesham, Worcestershire.

Most of the botanical books have pencilled notes, and a number of them have been rebound to a special arrangement by the original owner. The subjects include not only the higher forms of plant life, but also the cryptogams and conferva, and most of the books have finely coloured plates. Perhaps the most important book of all is the copy of Jacquin, "Selectarum Stirpium Americanum Historia," Vienna, *circa* 1780, an uncut folio with 264 water-colour drawings. Nearly all of the other finely illustrated botanical books by Jacquin are also in the sale. The copy of J. Martyn, "Historia Plantarum rariorum," London, 1728, with 50 plates printed in colours, the smaller details by hand, is interesting in that it is one of the earliest specimens of colour-printing in this country. There are many other very scarce botanical books and tracts which do not often come into the open market.

ANCIENT PISTOLS

The collection of antique pistols and other firearms, the property of Mr. W. W. Dowding, of Ashley-gardens, and other properties produced £1,209 at Sotheby's yesterday. The most important lot in Mr. Dowding's property was a fine pair of Brescian wheel-lock pistols with walnut stocks, mounted with burnished steel elaborately pierced with conventional foliage and flowers, Italian work, *circa* 1640-50, which fetched £130 (Andrade)—this pair came from the Zeughaus, Berlin; and an Italian wheel-lock petronel, the walnut stock inlaid with medallions, animals, &c., 33in.—£34 (J. Brown). In another property a fine English broadsword, the narrow back-edged blade inscribed "Hans Moum" four times repeated, and with the orb and cross eight times repeated, James I. period, brought £35 (Fenton).

MENTAL TREATMENT

SAFEGUARDS FOR TEMPORARY PATIENTS

Standing Committee A of the House of Commons, with Mr. CECIL WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.) in the chair, completed yesterday the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill.

DR. MORRIS JONES (Denbigh L.), moved an amendment to omit the subsections in the schedule which would make obligatory the approval of the Board of Control of agreements by local authorities to unite for the purpose of providing mental hospital accommodation, of contracts for the reception of rate-aided persons of unsound mind with councils of county boroughs, and of the variation of agreements by local authorities to unite.

Miss LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health) said the amendment would remove all power of control by the Central Board over the functions of the local authority referred to.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Minister of Health) said the provision in the Bill followed the recommendation of the Royal Commission, which held that the existing system involved unnecessary duplication and delay.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved an amendment giving the Board of Control, if it appeared necessary and convenient, power to apply to temporary patients the provisions of existing Acts regulating the use of mechanical means of restraint, the letters of patients, the visits of friends, inquiries as to property, and the retaking of patients who had escaped. He said that he proposed the amendment as the result of representations which had been made to the Department, and its effect would be to provide an additional safeguard for the patient.

DR. JONES thought the amendment absolutely necessary. Those temporary patients were mental cases, and at any moment it might be necessary in their own interests to take the steps contemplated by the Minister.

The amendment was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

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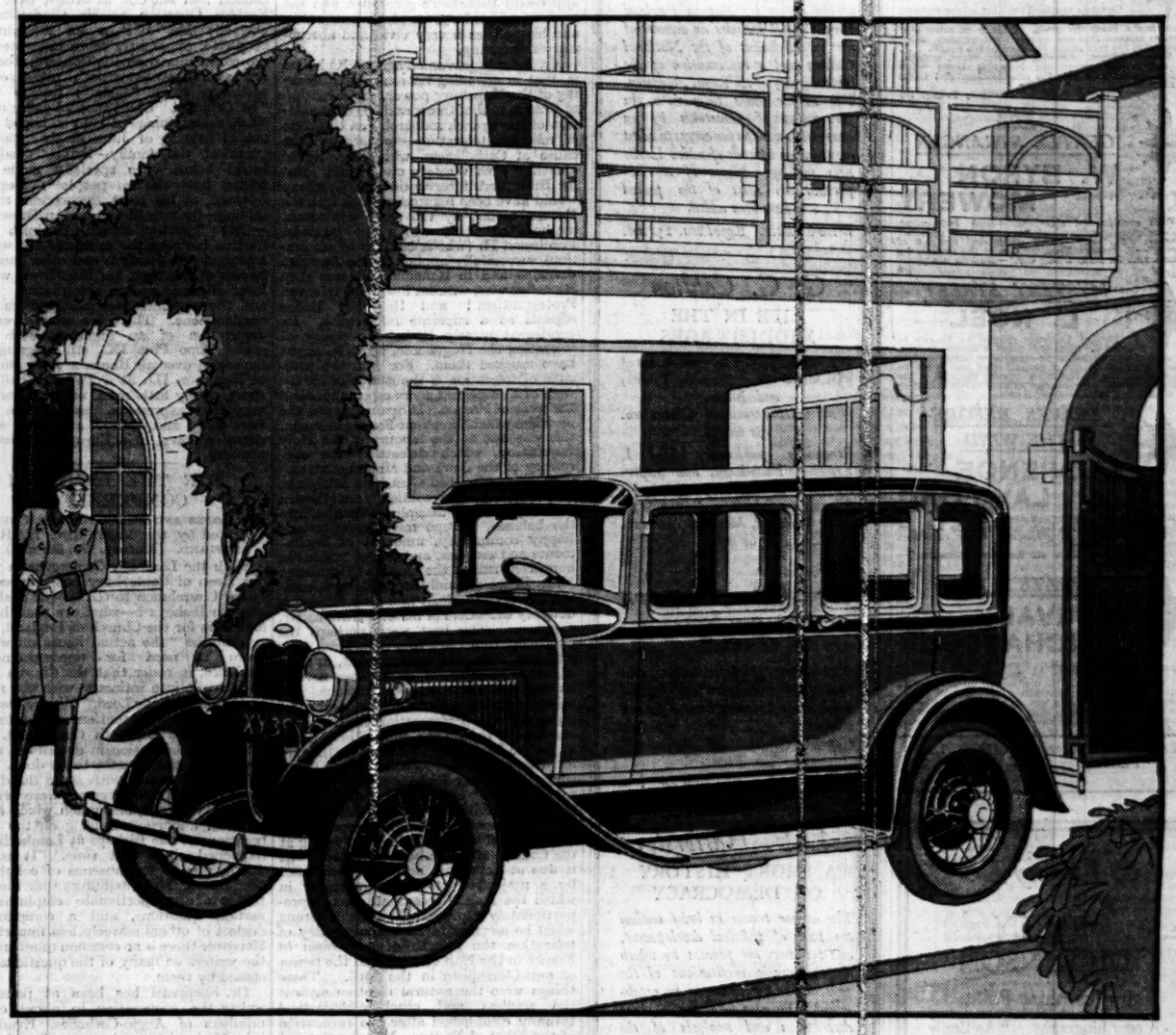

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Certainly Scotland Yard has not encountered in recent years a criminal who wears evening clothes and a black silk mask. There is an astounding crime, so unusual that not only is there no trace of the criminal, but the very nature of the crime is a puzzle. But there is Disher. Amusing as ever, suave, amiable, this unbelievably astute and incredibly bored fellow wanders nonchalantly into the complications and solves the mystery.
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MAGAZINE

Books of the Week

RICHELIEU

A MAKER OF MODERN EUROPE

RICHELIEU. By HILAIRE BELLOC. (Ernest Benn. 21s. net.)

In his preface to this volume Mr. Belloc explains that, in choosing Richelieu as its subject, he had no intention of merely adding another to the already vast collection of histories of the great statesman and his times. His object was rather to bring into prominence, in connexion with Richelieu's policy, "a matter of supreme importance" which, as he maintains, has been allowed to fall into the background, or has been completely ignored, by modern historians. This "matter" is the ultimate responsibility of Richelieu for the present unsatisfactory condition of Europe, with its exaggerated nationalism and sharp cultural and religious rivalries.

Mr. Belloc develops this theme with his accustomed vigour and his accustomed recklessness. He does not disguise his prejudices. He pours scorn on Jews, international financiers, members of Parliament, Secretaries of State, men of science, and those historians who display a too meticulous anxiety to be accurate. These excursions, however, are merely incidental and may be avoided by judicious skipping. Readers who persevere through the first 30 pages or so of the book will be rewarded; for Mr. Belloc does appreciate Richelieu's greatness, and the account which he gives of his personality and his policies is very vivid and absorbingly interesting.

Mr. Belloc's gravamen against Richelieu is, that in attaining his aims—the breaking of the Hapsburg power, the extension of France to the Rhine, and the consolidation of the French monarchy on the basis of religious toleration—he betrayed the cause of Catholicism, which Mr. Belloc identifies with Western civilization. But for Richelieu's intervention, all Germany would have been hammered back into the Roman model, by the same unpleasant methods as those which the Emperor Ferdinand II. (who is held up to admiration) successfully applied in his Austrian domains and in Bohemia. It was then Richelieu who, without intending it, saved Protestantism; and this Mr. Belloc regards as a supreme misfortune. He condemns utterly Richelieu's policy of tolerating the Huguenots, when he might have crushed them. For him the principle of toleration is the source of all the woes of Europe and, more especially, of all the woes of France. If Spain escaped the divisions which have rent France in twain, this was due to the labours of the Holy Inquisition, which defeated "the conspiracy of the Jews and Mohammedans." Who knows? Had Gustavus Adolphus, Richelieu's "hired soldier," not thrown the weight of his disciplined Swedes into the balance, Europe might now be one happy community, innocent of Parliaments and sceptics, and united under the beneficent rule of the House of Hapsburg.

Mr. Belloc certainly trails his coat, careless of the blows dealt him earlier by such doughty defenders of historic truth as Mr. Coulton. The best way, perhaps the only way, to answer him is in kind. We may say, then, of this book that, in spite of its excellences, it once more reveals its author's astonishing limitations. He misrepresents the Reformation, and more especially the Reformation in England; essentially, indeed, he cannot help doing so, for he has no understanding whatever for the *ethos* of Protestantism. He is wrong in making Richelieu ultimately responsible for "our unhappy divisions"; for the schism between "Evangelicals" and "Papists," as Leibnitz pointed out, might have been healed had the voting at the Council of Trent been by nations—as it was at Constance and Basel—and not by a majority vote of an assembly in which the Italian episcopate was disproportionately represented. He is wrong when he ascribes to Richelieu's policy of toleration the growth of scepticism in France in the 18th century and the power of anti-Clericalism in the 20th. These things were the natural reaction against the soulless and cruel ecclesiastical tyranny established after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Voltaire was not the product of an age of toleration; and his activities, and those of his fellow-sceptics, were helped rather than hindered by the laws which made them penal. But, above all, Mr. Belloc is wrong in assuming that uniformity is the same thing as unity. Not all the thunders of the Popes could produce unity among Christians, and wars, which in modern times have been occasional, were so much matters of everyday occurrence that it was considered a triumph when devout fighting men were persuaded to take an oath (which they did not keep) to abstain from war on Sundays and the greater holy days.

NEW NOVEL

THE CHARIOTEER. By JOHN PRESLAND. (Noel Douglas. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. John Presland is frightened neither of emotion nor drama, and the final pages in his new novel THE CHARIOTEER, which describe Fredogonde, in a fury of jealousy, breaking her sister's wrist and Shirley, in her agony and the realization that her musician's career was finished, turning to Mohun, are an appropriate climax to a taut dramatic story. At times Mr. Presland seems too anxious to arouse the reader's feelings at the cost of all probability—there is no hint, for instance, that Mohun was ever medically treated for his hereditary drunkenness as in life he certainly would have been—but his insistence on the high emotional pressure of his characters' lives gives his books a peculiar life and vividness. Shirley and Fredogonde, starting as Infant Prodigies, work their way up until they are world-famous musicians, but, while Fredogonde is entirely absorbed in her work, her ambition and her triumph, the shades of the prison-house of success have not entirely closed upon Shirley. At times, in her relationship with Stanislas, the attractive young Russian who becomes her lover, for instance, Shirley is as hard and as glittering as her sister, but at the back of her mind is an image of a more gracious, more spiritual life, and, although Shirley does not properly realize it till the end, the image bears the suffering face of Mohun, who had loved her in childhood and who since had become a more or less hopeless drunkard. It needs, however, Fredogonde's hatred and the scene in the dressing room after the triumphant performance in the Queen's Hall to reveal to Shirley the love she had so nearly denied.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1830. Price 7d.

In our journal of Friday last we were induced, from the perusal of the debate on the Crown Revenues, to believe that in the purchase of the Marylebone property from the Duke of Portland, the Crown had made a bad bargain for the public, and very advantageous one for the noble vender. We have since that day been put in possession of documents which considerably modify this opinion. . . . It will appear that as far as regards the Duke of Portland, the price of the purchase was reasonable,—perhaps even somewhat below the actual value. In the same proportion, therefore, the bargain must be considered a favourable one for the Crown. But . . . we have no evidence to show that one shilling accrues for the use of the public.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ⅛.

MRS. DREW'S DIARIES

THE GLADSTONE CIRCLE

MARY GLADSTONE (MRS. DREW). Her Diaries and Letters. Edited by LUCY MASTERMAN. (Methuen. 21s. net.)

This work will be familiar to readers of *The Times*, as extracts from Mrs. Drew's interesting papers recently appeared in these columns. The journal is now edited at length with relevant passages from the author's correspondence. Mrs. Drew was the fifth of Gladstone's eight children, and a character at once sympathetic and intelligent. She moved for many years in the very heart of English political society and her gift for winning friends gave her a further aptitude for chronicling the events of her day. Her diary is happily described by the editor as

an unusual, full, and panoramic record of that Victorian London that is so fast slipping out of our reach: a London without telephones or motors; when people travelled "on the wings of the wind" in someone's "lightning brougham"; when Alexandra Princess of Wales filled the same space in public functions now filled by the Duchess of York, when churches overflowed and Eternal Punishment was a subject of dinner-party conversation; when Wagner was a forerunner of the Russian Ballet as the newest "highbrow" dissipation.

It is a quality of this diary that it touches at so many different points so many different worlds, reflecting in this the diversity and vivacity of interest that distinguished the great statesman who was Mrs. Drew's father. We meet ecclesiastics side by side with politicians, Liddon and MacColl as ardent over the Eastern Question as Mr. Gladstone or Disraeli; Mr. Balfour as a political neophyte, apparently more interested in the concertina than the Concert; Tennyson and Browning, both rather overwhelming social "lions"; Ruskin (the "St. Crumpet" of his friends) at his most elfish, maintaining—it is to be hoped without hearing of John Bright, another guest of the family—that "Quakers' broad brims were specially made to facilitate taking hats off to people"; Herbert Spencer, at his most Spencerian, maintaining—by way of censure on Browning—that "poetry should diminish the friction between the minds of the writer and reader"; Joachim and other musical figures of the time, for Mrs. Drew was a lover of music and an able pianist. Nor are the reminiscences confined to the insular scene. There is a most diverting description of an audience with the genial Pope Pius IX., still reigning as Sovereign over all Rome, a vivid glimpse of Napoleon III. at a Tuileries ball, "a short, podgy little man, very ugly, and a very foxy expression, but his eyes look very sharp and clever," and other anecdotes of travel in a Europe now only a memory.

FOR THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

MY HOPES AND FEARS FOR THE CHURCH. Edited by the VERY REV. H. R. L. SHEPPARD. (Murray. 7s. 6d. net.)

With the Lambeth Conference in view the Dean of Canterbury has induced his fellow Churchmen to tell us—or shall we say the Bishops?—what are their hopes and fears for the Church of England, and to describe "the actual issues on which there is need for uncompromising guidance, in order that the Church may be brought into intimacy with the mind and interest of our Lord." We are assured that there is no intention of dictating a policy to the Lambeth Conference, but there is no hesitation in describing what the writers think ought to be done.

The book starts with some disadvantages. Most, if not all, essays were written about a year ago, and much which must have an important bearing on the deliberations of the Bishops at Lambeth has happened since that time. It is, no doubt, due to the absence of collaboration among the contributors that there is rather a disproportionate emphasis on certain questions, and a comparative neglect of others scarcely less important. Moreover there is no common mind among the writers on many of the questions discussed by them.

Dr. Sheppard has been at pains to secure the cooperation in about equal numbers of Anglo-Catholics, Evangelicals, Modernists, and men of a fourth group who may be considered to be in some sort of sympathy with all the others. The editor, in his introductory essay which bears the title "Some Straight Forward Issues," insists that the Bishops at Lambeth should eschew "the subtle language of compromise" and reveal their whole mind, and especially on three problems. What is the mind of the Bishops about the ordination of candidates unable to accept certain clauses in the creeds? What is their mind about the admission of Christians of different Churches to the Holy Communion? What is their mind about the Christian's attitude to war? Christianity was meant to be perfectly straightforward, says the Dean. Will the Bishops give plain answers to these questions? Several of the essays deserve special attention, and among these we may notice the Dean of Chester's on "Integration," a study in the essential factors of unity, the Rev. F. R. Barry's essay, "From Religion to God," Canon Quick's on "Christian Unity and the Modern World," and the Rev. J. C. Hardwick's on "The Hopes and Fears for Lambeth."

AN AMATEUR OF GOOD WORKS

PLEASURE AND PAIN (1780-1818). Edited by J. BERNARD BAKER. With a Portrait of the Author, SIR THOMAS BERNARD. (Murray. 3s. 6d. net.)

Sir Thomas Bernard's philanthropic activities were the subject of a long article in *The Times* of March 30, 1929; and this article was followed on April 9 by a shorter one describing a holiday tour enjoyed by Bernard in his early manhood. Both articles were based on Bernard's own manuscript account of his various doings, from which extensive quotations were made. Mr. Bernard Baker has now printed the *apologia* and the travel diary in a little book, preserving the original spelling and that generous allowance of capital letters which eighteenth-century authors granted themselves, especially in their familiar writings.

We are not forgetting that Sir Thomas Bernard lived well into the nineteenth century. His survival was a happy accident; he belonged emphatically to the age when it was possible to be earnest with a whimsical grace. There is all the difference in the world between facts as they appealed to him—and they appealed very strongly—and facts as they were employed by Mr. Gradgrind. We noted in our articles that Sir Thomas calculated, like Dr. Johnson the dimensions of things, though there was somewhat of Rousseau in him, and he occasionally turns a phrase in the manner of Sterne or of Gray. His sketch of the ground plan of "Harewood the Seat of Mr. Lascelles," to which we could only refer, is reproduced by Mr. Baker in all its original neatness.

Every page of the little book throws some light on topography and social history.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

SHORTER NOTICES

HISTORY, SCIENCE, TRAVEL

Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan has added a little book on PRESENT-DAY ASTRONOMY (George Newnes, 2s. 6d. net) to his list of works on the outlines of science. Mr. Sullivan's many readers know what to expect from him—simple and lucid writing, ordered and logical presentation. They will find these qualities here. Beginning with a general account of the sun, moon, planets, comets, and stars, Mr. Sullivan avoids the copious detail of the older astronomical introductions to find space for a discussion of various astronomical methods and for some of the fascinating theories and speculations of modern cosmogony. Thus the reader will find here some account of the scale of the universe, of the distances, distribution and types of the stars, and of the age of the solar system and of the earth. There is a compact but sufficient account of the nebular hypothesis which, following Jeans and others, is shown to be sufficient to explain the origin of the spiral nebulæ, but not of the solar system, for which the modern tidal theory is invoked. Finally the idea, due to the theory of relativity, of a finite universe is indicated.

Of the medieval deeds and accounts relating to the ancient bridges of this country only those of London Bridge and of Rochester Bridge seem to have survived in such a form as to make it possible from them to draw up a history of bridge construction and maintenance. The London Bridge accounts have not been published, but those of Rochester Bridge, owing to the enlightened action of the Wardens, acting under the advice of Mr. S. C. Ratcliff, Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, have been transcribed by Miss M. Janet Becker, who has used her transcript as a basis for her ROCHESTER BRIDGE, 1387-1856 (Constable, 10s. net). This is a fascinating work (to which Mr. Ratcliff contributes a foreword) on the early history of the great bridge built by Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham to take the place of the still earlier structure which had become worn out by the marching to and fro of armies engaged in the French wars and of pilgrims for Canterbury. Miss Becker's discussion, based on the Wardens' accounts, shows the estates owned by them, the revenues produced, the methods of construction and maintenance, besides illustrating many aspects of life in the 15th century.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie is the author of a historical sketch of organized effort on behalf of the blind in Great Britain. In CONCERNING THE BLIND (Oliver and Boyd, 7s. 6d. net) he makes a comprehensive survey of work done for the blind in this country, and adds some reflections on the mental life of a person born blind. His studies have led him to conclusions which may seem remarkable to those who have thought of the state of blindness with more of wonder or pity than knowledge. The extent to which the sense impression of sight has to be modified and confirmed by the intellect makes possible, it appears, many mistakes which are puzzling to the blind. They find it difficult, says Mr. Ritchie, to understand the misapprehensions that occur, and are sometimes led to put an enhanced value on the more pedestrian but less elusive impressions of touch. So little can the privilege of sight be explained that educated and efficient blind men have been heard to declare that if sight were offered to them they would decline it. To such critics sight has the air of being unreliable and treacherous. To those who have been blind from childhood and at last receive their sight, he shows by instances, the world becomes a bewilderingly different place; it is a slow business to get the mind so stored with pictorial content that each new impression that invades the retina will call up its fitting interpretation.

The "tragic fate" of the Hapsburgs is an overworked subject, and the stories are usually unpleasant. Baron von Mitis, in THE LIFE OF THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH (Skeffington, 21s. net), aided by letters and documents found among the Prince's effects, has found something new and interesting to say. He does not deny that in the last years of Rudolph's life, that ended in the suicide at Mayerling, the Crown Prince was wildly dissolute, but he represents this as the breakdown of a fine mind thwarted in its ideas and ideals. Rudolph wrote books of travel and essays on science, and was an active anonymous journalist. He wished Austria to break free of Prussian domination, and wrote and intrigued with that purpose. He formed a friendship with Georges Clemenceau, who kept him informed of happenings. His ideas and his work created enemies in Berlin and in the Court in Vienna. Such, in general, is the picture of the Crown Prince given by Baron von Mitis.

Mrs. Suzanne St. Barbe Baker has written A WAYFARER IN BAVARIA (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net) in a spirit of enthusiasm for a country in which she has spent many years. Her intention is to communicate her feeling, and, having done so, she obligingly offers the reader all the practical advice he needs if she should have lured him to spend his holidays in a land which has so many virtues—mountains, lakes, forests, watering-places, old towns, theatres, operas, concerts, art galleries. Only half the charm of Bavaria would be understood if the visitor were ignorant of her history and legends, and under Mrs. Baker's guidance this special significance is made clear. It is not an exhaustive study of a country and people, but it is a good "popular" sketch for holiday reading.

SPAIN: YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW, by Henry Baerlein (Jenkins, 10s. 6d. net), is a very pleasant book of travel impressions. People, scenery, architecture, pictures, all are regarded by one who is moved by their history. What Spain has meant in the story of civilization is, indeed, the implicit theme; although Mr. Baerlein puts it subtly. He appears to be occupied with "transitory matters," but all his pictures of people and places are coloured with knowledge of what has endured in Spain.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE. By René Fülop-Miller and Joseph Gregor. Translated by Paul England. (Harrap. 105s. n.)

THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH. By Karl Tschuppik. Translated by C. J. S. Sprigge. (Bell. 21s. n.)

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA. By Karl Tschuppik. (Constable. 12s. n.)

MARY GLADSTONE (Mrs. Drew). Edited by Lucy Masterman. (Methuen. 21s. n.)

THE PLACE NAMES OF SUSSEX. By A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton. Two Vols. (Cambridge University Press. 40s. n.)

BRISTOL AND BATH REGIONAL PLANNING SCHEME. By Patrick Abercrombie and Bertrand F. Brueton. (Hodder and Stoughton. 21s. n.)

ROCHESTER BRIDGE, 1387-1856. By M. Janet Becker. (Constable. 10s. n.)

THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEDLEY. By J. Anselm Wilson, D.D. (Burns Oates. 12s. 6d.)

FICTION

THE REDEMPTION OF MORLEY DARVILLE. By Stephen McKenna. (Cassell. 7s. 6d. n.)

DAWN. By S. Fowler Wright. (Harrap. 7s. 6d. n.)

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by
HUGH WALPOLE

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I have been chairman for nearly a year of the Selection Committee and I have found that myself have in this year come in closer contact with the best in contemporary literature than ever before. There has been created also a new corporate fellowship among the members of this Society. We are all making discoveries together. Why not join the adventure?

Hugh Walpole

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How the BOOK SOCIETY operates
Publishers throughout the country are submitting their most important works in advance of publication to the Selection Committee. From these the committee select their "book of the month," and in addition compile a supplementary list of others they can thoroughly recommend. On the morning of publication every member of the Book Society receives a first Edition of the book the committee have chosen. Enclosed in this book is a copy of the Book Society News, which contains reviews by the members of the committee both of the selected book and of those on the supplementary list. If any members feel that the book chosen is not *their* book, they may return it within five days and will receive by return whatever book they select in exchange from the supplementary list.
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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MAHLER'S FOURTH SYMPHONY

The twentieth B.B.C. Symphony Concert of the present series will be relayed from the Queen's Hall and broadcast this evening at 8 o'clock from the National station. It will be conducted by Mr. Oskar Fried, with Miss Wanda Landowska (harpsichord) as the soloist. The principal piece in the programme will be Mahler's Fourth Symphony, which, together with Méhul's Overture, "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," will be given in the first half of the concert. The second part consists of Haydn's Concerto in D for harpsichord and orchestra and Liszt's Tone Poem, "Mazeppa." Earlier in the evening a song recital will be given by Mr. Robert Maitland (baritone), whose programme will include songs by Purcell, Mozart, and Schubert. At 9.5 p.m. Mr. Peter Ridgeway will present a variety programme of the War-time period, arranged by Mr. Ralph Neale, with music by Miss Dorothy Hogben. This will be broadcast from the London and Midland Regional transmitters.

PICTURES BY WIRELESS

BEAM SYSTEM EXPERIMENTS IN THE EMPIRE

The transmission of pictures and other facsimiles to various parts of the Empire by wireless is entering the practical stage. Facsimile apparatus is *en route* to South Africa for installation at Kodak House, the headquarters of the South African Wireless Telegraph Company, Cape Town, with a view to the use of the beam system for transmissions and receptions. The erection of the apparatus is expected to occupy several weeks, after which tests will begin between Cape Town and Radio House, London, the wireless headquarters of Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

The service is intended to be used for the transmission and reception of newspaper photographs, facsimiles of documents, diagrams, plans, specimen signatures, and possibly photographs and sketches of new fashions, which have already become a commonplace of the London-New York service. At the moment it is impossible to indicate when a commercial service between London and Cape Town will be opened.

Tests for transmissions between Britain and Australia have already been made, and have proved as successful as the early attempts between London and New York, indicating that the attainment of commercial efficiency is only a matter of time. Among the photographs that were exchanged between Britain and Australia were those of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Scullin, the two Prime Ministers, whose features were clearly delineated.

In the Anglo-Australian tests the ordinary beam system was not used. The Post Office allowed the use of certain directional apparatus at the Rugby station, and the Amalgamated Wireless (Australia), Limited, who control the beam system in that Dominion, cooperated in the experiment. Apparently it was nothing more than an experiment, and at the moment there does not appear to be any prospect of inaugurating a commercial service.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL COTS

The B.B.C. announces that the London Children's Hospital Wireless Fund has sent £500 to each of the following hospitals: Charing Cross Hospital, Moorfields Eye Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. At Charing Cross Hospital the contribution will endow a cot in perpetuity, and at the Great Ormond-street Hospital it is intended to endow a cot for 50 years. This sum of £1,500 has been provided out of yearly contributions paid by members of the London and Daventry Radio Circle, with the addition of moneys obtained from the sale of silver paper collected by the children and sent in to the B.B.C. Children's Hour. A total of £1,600, obtained from the same sources, had previously been allocated to the provision of wireless apparatus in children's hospitals and children's wards in general hospitals.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 4, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Townswoman's Day. **11**—The Importance of Discipline, by Mrs. St. Aubyn. **11-11.30** (261.3m. only): Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Julius Rostall (violin); Henry Bronkhurst (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Frida Lendrum (soprano). **1.30**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Farming. 5—The Uses of Milk, by Dr. B. A. Keen. **2.55**:—Interlude. **3**:—Peoples of the World, and their Homes. 10—The Pacific Islands, by Dr. Neville Whymant. **3.20**:—Interlude. **3.25**:—Hints on Athletics and Games—After-School Contact with Sport, by Mr. F. A. Hoare. **3.40**:—Interlude. **3.45**:—Concert to Schools—The Sybil Eaton Quartet; Christine McClure (mezzo-soprano). **4.30**:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children—Mabel Constanduros; various contributions by Genial Jemima; the second of the series on How to Take Care of Your Pets, by Major Faudel-Phillips. **6**:—Clothes for Easter, by Lady Peacock. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Pianoforte Music of Scarlatti, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. **7-7.20**:—Careers for Boys and Girls, 7—Teaching, by Mr. Frank Roscoe. **7.25**:—Some Modern Dramas and How to Appreciate Them, 5—by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy.

7.45:—A Song Recital, by Robert Maitland (baritone). **8**:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Oskar Fried; Wanda Landowska (harpsichord): Elsie Suddaby (soprano), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.15**:—Weather; News. **9.25**:—Symphony Concert (continued). **10**:—London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.10**:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **10.30** (**1,554.4m.** only):—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11.15-12**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission, by the Baird Process (Vision).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—See Midland Regional programme. **1.15**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3**:—Organ Recital, by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—See Midland Regional programme. **8**:—Spare the Rod—A Lesson to Parents, devised by M. H. Allen from 19th Century Fiction. Produced by Peter Creswell, with Barbara Couper, Nada Ford, Gladys Young, V. C. Clinton Baddeley, Harold Reese, Ethel Lodge, Katherine Hynes, Irene Freeman and Malcolm Young. **8.30**:—17th Century Poetry, 5—The Minor Metaphysicals—2, Cowley, by Mr. T. S. Eliot. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—Ridgeway's Period Vaudeville, No. 3 (A Music Hall in the Years 1914-1918). Book by Ralph Neale. Music arranged by Dorothy Hogben. Produced and Devised by Philip Ridgeway, with Philip Ridgeway, Ralph Neale, Dorothy Hogben, Bertha Willimott, Dorothy Dampier, Irene Vere, Hermione Gingold, Fred Curtis, A. E. Nickolds, W. E. C. Jenkins, Jack Hodges, Rosalind Wade, Nora Savage and The Wireless Orchestra. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30**:—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11.15-12**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12.30**:—Experimental Television by the Baird Process (Sound).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—636kc. (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Lewis Knight (bass). **1.15-3**:—See London Regional programme. **5.15**:—Children: The Magic Coat, by Marjorie Lyon; Frederick Chester will entertain; Songs by Joan Coxon (soprano); The Lady of the Golliwogs, an Irish Legend, by Margaret Kennedy. **6**:—See London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Joan Coxon (soprano); Eileen Andjelkovitch (violin). **8**:—See London Regional programme. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—See London Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-11**:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **12**:—Organ Recital. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Janie Martin (soprano); Ernest A. A. Stoneley (violin); J. Norman Hay (pianoforte). **5.15**:—Children. **6.15**:—Music. **8.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Belfast Philharmonic Society's Concert—Tannhauser (Wagner), with Harry Friedle, Edward Leer, Herbert Simmonds, John Dennan, Henry Crowther, Samuel S. Spence, Sterling Mortimer, Billies Allen, May Turtle; Chorus and Orchestra of 250 Performers, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. Leader, John Crowther, relayed from the Ulster Hall, Belfast. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Dance Music. **10.30**:—Regional News. **10.35**—**11**:—London Regional programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **2.30-11**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **12-1.30**:—National programme. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. A. G. Prys Jones: A Reading from the Works of Anglo-Cymric Poets. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—West Regional News. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.5m.) (1kw.).

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—News. **7.40**:—Time Signal; National programme. **10**:—Cork Irish News Bulletin. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Cork Irish News Bulletin. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Cork Irish News Bulletin. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **3.30**:—See Glasgow.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **3.30**:—The Octet: John Ditcnburn (baritone). **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5**:—Rudy M. Black (contralto). **5.15**:—Children. **5.37**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organisations. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Readings of Northern Poetry: Mr. J. Wardle: Wordsworth. **6.15**:—National programme. **10**:—North Regional News. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **10**:—Forthcoming Events: Local News. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **10**:—West Regional News. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **10**:—North Regional News. **10.5**:—National programme. **10.30-11**:—London Regional programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—9:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5**:—Talk for Women. **6.30**:—News and Time Signals. **6.50**:—Elementary French Lesson. **7**:—Talk. **7.15**:—Gramophone Records. **8**:—Review of Social Politics. Music. **8.45**:—Relay from the Philharmonic: Concerto for Organ in B flat major (Haydn); Concerto Grosso in C minor, No. 111 (Corelli); Cello Solo; Serenade in D minor, No. 3, Op. 69 (Volkmann). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Orchestral Concert: Comedy Overture (Kéler-Béla); Verschwinkte Liebe (Linke); Intermezzo, Butterfly (Schlenck). **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

BRUNN (250m.), 5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—11.10 a.m.:—Religious Programme. **11.55**:—Trio Music. **12.55**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Gramophone and Vocal Selections. **4.40**:—Instrumental and Vocal Concert. **5.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—Talk. **6.40**:—Lesson in Writing. **7.10**:—News. **7.20**:—Concert by the Dutch Trio. Trio C/s. 97 (Beethoven). **8.30**:—Talk. **9.10**:—Concert—Nocturne, Op. 148 (Schubert); Duet for Violin and Cello (Zoltan Kodaly). **9.40**:—Talk. **10**:—Concerto.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 15kw.—5:—Chamber Music. Records. **6.15**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records by the Band of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers. **7.30**:—Concert—Chinese Rhapsody (Vuillermin); Spanish Fantasie (Gerbert); Songs; 1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky). **8.15**:—Relay from the Oddfellows' Hall of the South Wireless Notes. **9.30**:—News and Talks. **9.50**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.35**:—The Letter Box. **6.55**:—Time and Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. **7.5**:—Time and Bugle Call from Warsaw, followed by Concert, Stations. **11**:—Bugle Call. News and Relay of Foreign Concert from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (470m., 1kw., and SAARBRUCKEN (293m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 75kw.—5.50:—Weather and Market Reports. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Concert. **8.15**:—Relay from the Oddfellows' Hall of the South Jutland Congress—Music and Talks. **9**:—News and Weather Notes. **9.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

HAMBURG—Call (394m., 1kw., and BREMEN (272m., 1kw., and KIEL (294m., 1kw.—5:—Dialogue. **6.30**:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices and Weather. **7**:—Reading. **8**:—Rudolf Philipp Restaurant Ostermann Concert. **10.15**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Gramophone Records. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Sinfonia pastorale (Vaughan Williams); Concerto-Grosso in C minor, No. 111 (Corelli); Cello Solo; Serenade in D minor, No. 3, Op. 69 (Volkmann). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Orchestral Concert: Comedy Overture (Kéler-Béla); Verschwinkte Liebe (Linke); Intermezzo, Butterfly (Schlenck). **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.8kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Programme. **11.40**:—Police Announcements. **11.55**:—Station Quintet Concert. **1.45**:—Talk for Schools. **2.25**:—Gramophone Records. **4.40**:—Talk. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Cabaret La Gaite, Amsterdam. **6.40**:—Time and Concert. **6.10**:—Gramophone Records. **7.25**:—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.55**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Announcements. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Choral Concert, relayed from a Church. **8.40**:—Talk. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Sinfonia pastorale (Vaughan Williams); Concerto-Grosso in C minor, No. 111 (Corelli); Cello Solo; Serenade in D minor, No. 3, Op. 69 (Volkmann). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Orchestral Concert: Comedy Overture (Kéler-Béla); Verschwinkte Liebe (Linke); Intermezzo, Butterfly (Schlenck). **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m.), 8kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—11.10 a.m.:—Religious Programme. **11.55**:—Trio Music. **12.55**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Gramophone and Vocal Selections. **4.40**:—Instrumental and Vocal Concert. **5.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—Talk. **6.40**:—Lesson in Writing. **7.10**:—News. **7.20**:—Concert by the Dutch Trio. Trio C/s. 97 (Beethoven). **8.30**:—Talk. **9.10**:—Concert—Nocturne, Op. 148 (Schubert); Duet for Violin and Cello (Zoltan Kodaly). **9.40**:—Talk. **10**:—Concerto.

LAHTI (1,869m., 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 15kw.—5.15:—Recitations. **5.30**:—Choral Concert from the University. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish. **8**:—Concert. **9.15**:—Quartet Concert. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.15**:—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m., 25kw., and ZEESEN (1,571m., 60kw., and FREIBURG (570m., 4kw.—5:—Talk. **5.30**:—See Stuttgart. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.15**:—Quartet Concert. **8**:—Concert. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.15**:—Quartet Concert.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m., 4kw.—5:—Modern Dance Music. **7**:—Weather. **7.2**:—Concert of the Albertus Magnus Society, relayed from the Philharmonic, Berlin. **8.15**:—Choral Concert of Old and Modern Music of the 16th and 17th Centuries. **9.10**:—News Report. **9.35**:—Shorthand Lesson.

BRUNN (342m., 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. **7.30**:—Talk on Literature. **7.50**:—See Prague. **7.30**:—National Concert. **9**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Concert from the Café Avion. **9.55**:—Time Signal; News and Sports Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 15kw.—5:—Chamber Music. Records. **6.15**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records by the Band of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers. **7.30**:—Concert—Chinese Rhapsody (Vuillermin); Spanish Fantasie (Gerbert); Songs; 1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky). **8.15**:—Relay from the Oddfellows' Hall of the South Jutland Congress—Music and Talks. **9**:—News and Weather Notes. **9.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—6:—Readings. **6.30**:—Evening Concert. **7.40**:—Choral Concert, relayed from the High School for Music. Orchestral Concert by the Municipal Theatre Orchestra, from the Café Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and SALUNDBORG (1,153m., 75kw.—5.50:—Weather and Market Reports. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Concert. **8.15**:—Relay from the Oddfellows' Hall of the South Jutland Congress—Music and Talks. **9**:—News and Weather Notes. **9.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.35**:—The Letter Box. **6.55**:—Time and Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. **7.5**:—Music Talk and Concert, from Warsaw, followed by Concert, Stations. **11**:—Bugle Call. News and Relay of Foreign Concert from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (470m., 1kw., and SAARBRUCKEN (293m., 1kw., and CASSELL (1,571m., 60kw.—5:—See Stuttgart. In the interval at **9.40**:—News. **HAMBURG—Call as in Morse (372m., 3kw., and BREMEN (272m., 1kw., and FLENSBURG (218m., 1kw., and (346m.), KIEL (294m., 1kw.—5**:—Dialogue. **6.30**:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices and Weather. **7**:—Reading. **8**:—Rudolf Philipp Restaurant Ostermann Concert. **10.15**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Gramophone Records. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert—Sinfonia pastorale (Vaughan Williams); Concerto-Grosso in C minor, No. 111 (Corelli); Cello Solo; Serenade in D minor, No. 3, Op. 69 (Volkmann). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Orchestral Concert: Comedy Overture (Kéler-Béla); Verschwinkte Liebe (Linke); Intermezzo, Butterfly (Schlenck). **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (392m.), 7kw.—5.40:—Talk. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Concert of Light Music. **7**:—Talk. **7.15**:—Gramophone Records. **8**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.15**:—Symphony Concert (continued). **10**:—Concert and Theatre Notes. **10.30**:—News. **10.40**:—Orchestral Concert.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (566m., 1.5kw.—4.28:—Time and Weather. **4.30**:—See Stuttgart. **9**:—Time and Weather. **7.20**:—Gramophone Records. **8**:—See Vienna. **9.35**:—Programme Announcements.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements from Rome. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Programme Announcements. **8.5**:—Concert. **9.50**:—News. **10**:—Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m., 1.8kw., and NOTODDEN (445m., 1.8kw.—5:—Language Lesson. **6.15**:—Weather and News. **6.30**:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Time and Symphony Concert from the Logen Hall—Symphony No. 8 in F major, Op. 93 (Beethoven); 10 Minutes Interval. Concerto No. 1 in A major for Violin and Orchestra (Sinding); Suite from Sigurd Jorsalfar (Grieg). **8.30**:—Weather and News. **8.40**:—Topical Talk. **9.10**:—Recitations.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m., 12kw., and PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 13kw.—7.5:—Time Signal (23.5m.). **7.45**:—Le Journal parle. **7.10**:—Meteorological Report. **7.20**:—Concert. **12.30**:—Gramophone Concert—In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selection: Monsieur d'Ouidants (Desdessus); First movement from the Concert 4 for 'Cello (Schumann); Orchestral Selection: Les Cathédrales Ressuscitées (Ryder); Pièces for the Piano; (a) Fantaisie-Ballet (Laisne); (b) Impromptu (Schubert); Orchestral Selection: Valse romantique (Debussy-Mouton); Sonata for Violin (Lekeu); Orchestral Selection: Impressions provençales (Brun). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Sports Results. **7.15**:—Colonial Talk: Madagascar—its Political and Administrative Organisation. **7.30**:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.45**:—Diagnostic Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Talk: Famous Statues. **8.20**:—Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Le Berger Fidèle—Cantata for Shortage and Orchestra (Rameau). **9.15**:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. **9.30**:—Concert from the Works of Monteverdi: Lamento from Arianna; L'incoronazione di Poppea—Opera, for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6:—Time and News. **6.5**:—Popular Programme by Gellwet. **7.15**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Violin Recital. **8**:—Selections from the Works of Fibich. **8.30**:—Pianoforte Recital. **9**:—Time, News and Sports Review. **9.55**:—Concert from the Café Praha. **9.55**:—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **10.10**:—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (444m.), 5kw.—7.15:—Giornale parlato, News, Club Report, and Sports Notes. **7.30**:—Exchange Quotations. Weather Announcements, Press Review, and Time Signal. **8.2**:—Bambai—Operetta in three acts (Cimarosa): In the intervals, Il Radio Travaso di Tutto, a Review after the Programme, News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (438m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 25kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (775m., SUNDSVALL (542m.). 6.15:—Humorous Talk. Programme from the Works of Johann Strauss. **8.40**:—Public Report. **8.45**:—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Malmö (231m.). **9.15**:—Chamber Music Concert—String Quartet (op. 67 in B flat major (Brahms).

STUTTGART (346m., 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m., 4kw.—5:—Time and Review of the Chief Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **6.5**:—Talks. **6.30**:—Folk Songs, Recitations, Books and Poets of German, Russian, and Old French Folk Songs. **7**:—Austro-German Evening, relayed from the Liederhalle: Suite from Idomeneo (Mozart); Aria (Bonoldi); Soprano Solo; Aria from Oberon (Weber); Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra in C major (Haydn); Selection from Der Freischütz (Weber); (a) Cantata from Cagliostro in Wien; (b) Waltz Song from Prince Methusalah; (c) the Blue Danube (Strauss); (d) Tales from the Vienna Woods. **9**:—Dialogue. **9.40**:—News and Sports Notes. **10**:—Orchestral Dance Music.

VIENNA (516.1m., 15kw., and GRAZ (382.8m., 7kw., and INNSBRUCK (360m., 7kw., and KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (346.8m.)—5:—Talk. **5.30**:—Italian Language Lesson. **6.15**:—Time and Weather. **7**:—Orchestra (Orchestra (Händel), relayed from the Musikvereinssaal; after the Concert, Light Music.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NAMES OF NEW SHIPS

The names of the vessels in the 1929-30 programme have now been chosen and are announced by the Admiralty. The cruiser to be built at Devonport Dockyard will be named LEANDER, an honoured name in the pages of naval history. The first Leander, a 50-gun ship, was present at the business at Santa Cruz in 1797, and also played a gallant part with the 74's at the Nile. Nor can her brilliant defence against the much superior Genereux be forgotten, when Thompson, her captain, and Berry, who was going home with Nelson's dispatches, were both wounded before she was captured. In accordance with recent practice the new sloops will bear the names of smaller ports associated with the Navy. Both also are names which have been borne by British warships since the seventeenth century. The vessel to be built at Devonport will be called BIDEFORD, and that to be built at Chatham will be appropriately named ROCHESTER. Both Bideford and Rochester make a satisfactory showing in our naval annals.

Of the torpedo craft names, that chosen for one of the destroyers to be built by contract is particularly interesting, as it was last used for the cruiser which the King commanded in 1898. The name, CRESCENT, came into the Service in 1642, and has a long and eventful history. All through the eighteenth century the name was used for frigates, four succeeding one another, and each having a notable engagement to her credit. The second destroyer to be built by contract will be named the CYGNET, a name which dates back to 1585 and has been borne by no fewer than 10 vessels already, the last being also a destroyer built by Thornycroft in 1898. Instead of all four of the destroyers being constructed in the private yards, as at first reported, two will be allotted to a public establishment. CRUSADER and COMET are the names selected for these two Portsmouth vessels. The only British warship which has previously had the name of Crusader is the destroyer built in 1907, which was in the Dover Patrol during the War and at one time carried the flag of Admiral Hood. Comet as a naval name dates back to 1695, but its earlier exploits are outshone by the splendid work done on the Tigris by the armed tug of the name. The name of KEMPENFELT, which came into the Navy for a flotilla leader in honour of a famous admiral during the late War, is again to be used for the new leader to be built by contract. The Kempenfelt was present at Jutland and led the 11th Flotilla during the night actions.

ARMY PROMOTION

Major A. E. Meredith, M.C., Royal Corps of Signals, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from April 1, and will command "A" Corps Signals, Aldershot, from April 28.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA

The following appointments are notified in Indian Army Orders of March:—

Lieutenant G. H. Carr. The Royal Deccan Horse, extra A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. Geoghegan, I.A.S.C., Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters.

Major C. J. Weld, M.C., 13th Frontier Force Rifles, D.A.Q.M.G., Army Headquarters.

Captain W. H. Bull, Royal Corps of Signals, G.S.O.3, Army Headquarters.

Major J. O. Andrews, I.M.S.(D.), Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Deccan District.

Captain C. F. H. Whiteley, M.C., R.E., Brigade Major, Jullundur Brigade Area.

Captain J. G. Bruce, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Brigade Major, 6th (Lucknow) Infantry Brigade.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BERENAVEN, April 2.—Scythe left for Queenstown.
LORENTO, March 31.—Vancouver left.
DEVONSHIRE, April 2.—Otus left for Portland; and Whirlpool arrived.
GENOA, April 2.—Bryony arrived.
GIBRALTAR, April 1.—Warspite left for Villefranche; Resolution left for Toulon; Royal Oak, Repulse, and First Destroyer Flotilla left for Golfe Juan; Third Cruiser Squadron and Fourth Destroyer Flotilla left for Golfe Juan; Ramillies left for Algiers; Keppel, Anthony, Acasta, and Witherington, and Cyclone left for Barcelona; Cairo left for Cannes; Second Destroyer Flotilla (less Vanquisher and Vanessa) left for Tarragona; Vanquisher and Vanessa left for Malta; and Tourmaline and Splendid left for Tangier.
HERNANI, April 1.—Lupin arrived.
JERVIS BAY, April 1.—Otway arrived.
KHASAB, April 2.—Lupin left.
MELBOURNE, April 2.—
MONACO, April 2.—Bryony left for Genoa.
PORTLAND, April 2.—Whirlpool left for Devonport.
PORTSMOUTH, April 2.—Royal left for Chatham.
QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—Scythe arrived.
SHANGHAI, April 1.—Sterling and Thracian left for Hong-kong.
SHEERNESS, April 2.—Ark Royal arrived.
TRINCOMALI, April 1.—Emerald left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—E. B. C. DICKEN, O.B.E., D.S.C., to Cleopatra (June 8).

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—T. GRIFFIN, to President (April 26); and L. D. JONES, to Emperor of India (May 6).

LIEUT.—G. R. WAYMOUTH, to Victory, for Signal School (April 28); and G. R. F. T. COOPER (F/O., R.A.F.), to Barham.

SUB-LIEUTS.—C. HOWSON, to Arrow; and P. W. BURNETT, to Ardent (April 7).

LIEUT.—G. J. WARD, to Vivid (April 15).

CD. SURGT.—E. E. BREWER, to Rodney (April 18).

WT. SHIPT.—W. D. SHEER, to Chrysanthemum (May 1).

PROMOTION

ENGNR. LIEUT. (Special Reserve).—W. F. A. RIDLER, to rank of Engnr. Lieut.-Comdr. (Spec. Reserve) (seny. Aug. 18, 1927).

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

LIEUT.-COMDR.—H. T. CREERY, to Vernon (April 7).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—J. G. BRADLEY, promoted to Lieut. (seny. March 9).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—H. VERNON, promoted to Sub-Lieut. (seny. May 14, 1929).

MID.—F. PARMINTER, promoted to Act. Sub-Lieut. (seny. March 11, 1930).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUT.—F. H. MAYALL, to Excellent (April 5); and to Queen Elizabeth, for training (April 8).

PROBS. SURGN. SUB-LIEUT.—P. B. MORONEY, to Drake (April 1), and attached to List 1, Clyde Divn.

LORD RONALD M. H. GRAHAM, entered as Probv. Mid. (April 1), and attached to List 1, Clyde Divn.

COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION

As a result of the First Professional (Second Professional, Old Regulations) Examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, held on March 27 and 31 and April 1 and 2, the following candidates were approved in the subjects indicated:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—P. H. Addison, St. Mary's; A. S. Amsden, Guy's; A. J. Ballin, Bombay and Mid. King's Coll.; R. Bennett, B.A.Oxon., Lond. and Lond.; A. R. Bonser, St. Bart.'s; M. J. Boering, Guy's; H. R. Cara, L.D.S.L'pool, Pool. St. Bart.'s; W. D. Brownlie, Manch.; F. J. Daly, Calcutta and St. Mary's; Ruth C. Easterling, King's Coll.; F. J. Ellis, St. Bart.'s; G. H. Fidler, Manch. and Lond.; E. J. England, Cardiff, Annie Lond.; L. R. Furber, St. Bart.'s; W. N. W. Gardener, Guy's; E. Gaunt, Birm.; W. R. Gavin, Camb. and St. Bart.'s; L. R. Jain, Birm.; Grace M. Jones, Cardiff; J. C. McGregor, St. P.S., King's Coll.; L. Lee, Manch.; Manch.; C. R. Mayou, Birm.; R. N. Miles, King's Coll.; G. T. L'V. Morris, Birm.; H. Mower, King's Coll.; O'Callaghan, Sheffield; J. W. O'Shea, Guy's; G. E. Paxton, Guy's; D. R. Prem, Bombay and Lond.; burgh; Margaret R. C. Prentice, Manch.; A. K. Price, St. Thomas's; Pushpawati, Punjab and Lond. Sch. Medicine for W.; F. A. Ransome, St. Bart.'s; N. S. Sabine, St. Bart.'s; Swain, St. Bart.'s; G. C. Stainton, Guy's; A. J. Tillian, E. Tracey, Lond. Sch., Camb. and St. Bart.'s; Trubshaw, St. Bart.'s; F. E. Wheeler, St. Bart.'s; G. Wilson, Guy's; W. Wilson, Manch.; Elma Wolmarans, Lond. Sch. Medicine; G. A. Bell, Guy's.

ANATOMY.—Helen G. Baker, Edinburgh and Lond. Sch. Medicine; G. A. Bell, Guy's; Freda M. Chalkley, King's Coll.; N. G. Chitnis, Bombay; E. H. Cross, St. Bart.'s; F. M. Darnady, Evison, Manch.; R. Ford, St. Bart.'s; J. A. Gilruth, Camb. and Guy's; C. Gill, St. Bart.'s; G. J. Hamilton, St. Bart.'s; E. Hales, Middx. Medicine; A. Hardman, King's Coll.; Hart, Lond. Sch. Medicine; G. A. Hart, Camb. and Manch.; D. L. Hewson, Birm.; C. Houghton Brown, King's Coll.; D. Jones, Univ. Coll.; Mackenzie, Univ. Coll.; R. E. Jones, Univ. Coll.; F. P. Miles,

The List will be closed on or before Monday, 7th April, 1930.

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ISSUE OF £500,000.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £99 10s. PER CENT.

Interest payable 1st May and 1st November.

A first Interest payment of £2 per cent. will be made on 1st November, 1930.

Principal will be repaid at par on 1st May, 1960, the Commissioners having the option to redeem the Stock, in whole or in part, at par, on or after 1st May, 1950, on giving three calendar months' notice.

Trustees in England and Wales under the Trustee Act, 1925, and Trustees in Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State under the Trustee Act of 1893 are authorised to invest in this Stock unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the trust.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Lothbury, London, and the **ULSTER BANK LIMITED,** Belfast, give notice that, by arrangements made with the Commissioners and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Commissioners, they are authorised to receive applications for £500,000 Belfast City and District Water Commissioners Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960, bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, payable as follows:

£5	per cent. on application.		
£14 10s.	„	„	15th April, 1930.
£40	„	„	28th May, 1930.
£40	„	„	14th July, 1930.
£99 10s.	per cent.		

The Stock and Interest thereon, which will rank *pari passu* with the Stock and Mortgages already issued and Loans raised by the Commissioners, will be charged on the whole revenues of the Commissioners from time to time arising from their undertaking and on all Funds and Rates established and leviable by them.

The proceeds of this Issue will be applied in the repayment of Mortgage Loans, for Reservoir Construction and for the general purposes of the Undertaking.

The Commissioners are required by their Statutes to provide a Sinking Fund to redeem their borrowings, which will be satisfactory to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Northern Ireland, and to furnish annual returns to that Ministry, showing the position of such Fund.

The Commissioners are authorised to levy Compulsory Rates on the annual Valuation of all kinds of property within their District, subject to certain exemptions and the following limitations:—

A Domestic Rate on Dwelling-houses, not exceeding 4s. 6d. in the £.
A Public Rate on other Property, not exceeding one-fourth part of the Domestic Rate charged from time to time.
A Fixed Public Rate on Agricultural Land, of 2d. in the £.

The present Domestic Rate is 2s. in the £, and the Public Rate 6d. in the £.

The population of the District of Supply is approximately 430,000.

The Valuation assessed to Compulsory Water Rate for the present year is £1,972,065. This Valuation will rapidly increase by reason of many new buildings in course of erection. One penny in the £ Valuation will produce a Rate equal to £4,644.

The Outstanding Debt on 31st October, 1929, amounted to £2,780,903.

The accumulated Sinking Fund, which amounts to £891,343, has been applied as to £449,647 in Redemption and Extinction of Borrowings and £441,696 is invested in Government Stocks and other high-class Securities, which are now realisable at considerably above cost.

A Reserve Fund, authorised by Statute, amounting to £300,000, is invested in Government Securities, the present value of which also exceeds cost.

Application to the Committees of the London and Belfast Stock Exchanges to deal in the Stock will be applied for, and application for an official quotation will also be made.

The Stock will be registered in Books kept at the Water Office, Belfast, and will be transferable by Deed in any amount without charge and free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st May and the 1st November, Dividend Warrants being transmitted by post at the risk of the Stockholder.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at Westminster Bank Limited, Lothbury, London, E.C., and at the Ulster Bank Limited, Belfast.

Applications must be for multiples of £10 of Stock. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £50.

In case of partial allotment, the surplus of amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment; default in the payment of any instalment at its due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on any payment made and accepted after the due date.

Payment in full may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 15th April, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters, and such Certificates, when paid in full may be presented for registration on or after 1st May, 1930.

A commission of 5s. per £100 of Stock will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from Westminster Bank Limited, Lothbury, London, E.C., Ulster Bank Limited, Belfast, of Messrs. R. Nivison & Co., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2, the Members of the Belfast Stock Exchange, or from the Registrar at the Water Office, Belfast, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Water Office,
Royal Avenue,
Belfast.
4th April, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Application No..... Allotment No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION
FOR
Belfast City & District Water Commissioners 5 per cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960

ISSUE of £500,000 (A)

To WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,
41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.
ULSTER BANK LIMITED, Belfast.

Gentlemen,—I/we hereby apply for £.....
(say.....pounds) of Belfast City and District Water Commissioners 5 per cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-1960, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 4th April, 1930, and undertake to pay £99 10s. for every £100 of Stock, and to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/we enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Signature .....

Name (in full) .....
(Block Letters.)
(State if Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and Title, if any.)

Address (in full) .....

.....

.....April, 1930.
Please Write Distinctly.

Cheques should be drawn to Bearer and crossed "Westminster Bank Limited," or "Ulster Bank Limited."

N.B.—Applications must be for multiples of £10 of Stock. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £50.

Finance & Commerce

City Office: 15, George Street, E.C.4
Telephone: Mansion House 4702

CITY NOTES

GOLD AND PRICES OF COMMODITIES

A BELFAST ISSUE

Subscriptions are invited to-day to an issue of £500,000 of Belfast City and District Water Commissioners' Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1950-60, at the price of 99½. Five per cent. is payable on application, and the final instalment of 40 per cent. on July 14. The first interest payment of £2 per cent. will be made on November 1. Principal will be repaid at par on May 1, 1960, the Commissioners having the option to redeem the stock in whole or in part at par on or after May 1, 1950, on three months' notice. The proceeds of the issue will be applied to repaying mortgage loans, to reservoir construction, and to other purposes. The population of the district of supply is about 430,000, and the valuation assessed to the compulsory water rate is £1,972,065, which it is stated will rapidly increase, as many new buildings are in course of erection. On October 31 last the outstanding debt amounted to £2,780,903. A sinking fund has been accumulated amounting to £891,343, of which £449,647 has been applied to the redemption and extinction of borrowings, while £441,696 is invested in Government and other high-class securities, which are now realizable at prices considerably above their cost. This is a proper application of a sinking fund. The Commissioners have also accumulated a reserve amounting to £300,000, which is invested in Government securities.

Sir Charles Addis on Gold and Prices

Sir Charles Addis, in the course of a very informative address to the Institute of Bankers yesterday on the Bank for International Settlements, touched upon a subject of great controversial interest—namely, the relationship between gold and prices. "The appreciation of gold or, what was the same thing, the downward trend of prices had," he said, "become a serious menace, and if allowed to go on unhindered must inevitably check enterprise and retard economic recovery. . . . It was not the low level but the persistent fall that was crippling industry and taking the heart out of the business pioneer. During the last five years prices had fallen by 25 per cent., and there was as yet little sign of a check to the fall." While admitting that several agencies had been at work, Sir Charles conveyed the impression that the monetary factor was perhaps the most important cause of the persistent fall in prices. He asserted that the monetary factor, even if not always dominant, was always present to affect prices, and for good or ill had to be dealt with. The address left the impression upon his hearers that Sir Charles hopes that central banking cooperation on the scale contemplated in the formation of the Bank for International Settlements should consciously attempt to adjust the supply of monetary gold to the demand in such a way as to maintain the commodity value of gold. Sir Charles made it clear that he believes that the world is suffering from powerful doses of deflation and that a moderate dose of temporary inflation will not do any harm.

The Causes of the Decline

The views of so distinguished a banker as Sir Charles Addis on the difficult subject of gold and prices will, of course, receive the fullest consideration due to them. While few will deny that in the past five or six years the considerable fall in prices has been due in part to monetary disturbances, some students of economics will hesitate to accept all that he said on this subject. The gold contents of many currencies have been altered during that period, causing instability of price level, since the measure of price has itself been changed. But now that the deliberate manipulation of currencies has in the main ceased by the definite establishment of new and fixed ratios to gold, the monetary factor is of diminishing importance. The fact that the past 12 months was not only a period of less monetary manipulation, but also the period in which the heaviest fall in prices occurred, indicates that some other cause or causes were more potent. There is ample material to show that increased production has since 1925 heavily operated to reduce prices. A study of the figures of production of the majority of the principal commodities shows that in 1929 it was appreciably higher than in 1925, the increase in production having proceeded from year to year in the face of falling prices.

The Benefits of Lower Prices

There is certainly room for improvement in the working of the monetary machine and for a more intelligible operation of the gold standard; but if it can be shown that the downward trend of prices is the result of the progressive application of science to production, can it be regarded as a serious menace? It certainly seems absurd that the world should be clever enough to increase production and not clever enough to arrange for its consumption. But this may be due partly to an unsymmetrical relation of one kind of production to another, which can be cured by the price factor. There is reason, however, to believe from the experience of certain trades and industries in the past five years that the disparity between wholesale and retail prices is also a factor restricting consumption. Where cheaper production and lower wholesale prices are passed on in the fullest possible measure to the consumer in corresponding reductions of retail prices, it will be found that consumption keeps pace with production and that business is prosperous. Price is the only known mechanism for adjusting supply to demand and demand to supply, and to embark upon the waters of inflation—which presumably would increase production still further—would be to make an experiment of a particularly dangerous kind.

The Frankfurt General Insurance

The City will be glad to learn that an agreement has now been arrived at between the Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft and its creditors, with the assistance of a consortium of German banks. Under the terms of the agreement the business will be liquidated under the supervision of a committee of creditors. In order to assist in the settlement the consortium of German banks has agreed to retire their claims against the company, amounting to about 18,000,000 marks, until all creditors have received a distribution of 40 per cent. and certain unsecured creditors an additional 10 per cent. The consortium has agreed to guarantee a minimum distribution to creditors of 20 per cent., and to advance 8,000,000 marks to the company in order to enable this minimum distribution to be made immediately. Claims are to be established as at November 16, 1929—namely, the date on which the official moratorium was declared. In view of the concessions made by the German banks the creditors have agreed to renounce any rights they may have had to take action against the board of the company. An arrangement has also been made with the shareholders who were threatening to take action against the board, and they are to be paid by the German banks 60 marks for shares of a nominal value of 400 marks each—*i.e.*, 15 per cent.

Australia's Exchange Difficulties

A study of the speech of Mr. C. G. Hamilton, chairman of the Bank of Australasia, to the bank's shareholders yesterday may be commended to those desiring a lucid explanation of Australia's exchange difficulties. He showed that the very high prices realized by Australian and New Zealand wools some years ago had proved a misfortune in the long run, for they had stimulated the production of wool both in Australia and in other countries until it was much greater than the demand. Further, the high price led to decreased consumption; the poorer classes could not afford to buy woollen goods, and thus the production and use of substitutes such as artificial silk were stimulated. He deprecated pools as a means for raising wool and wheat prices, and also the floating of a large loan in London as a remedy for the exchange difficulties. As he truly said, the latter remedy would only postpone the difficulty, since the loan would some day have to be repaid in London. The true solution of the problem, Mr. Hamilton stated, was for Australia to reduce substantially her costs of production. "With her wonderful sunshine and her millions of acres of fertile land Australia ought to be able to produce wool, wheat, meat, fruit, and dairy produce as cheaply as, if not cheaper than, any other part of the world." He mentioned other industries which could be worked at a profit if costs could be reduced, and this more exports created, but so long as taxes, wages, and cost of living remained as high as they were at present there was little hope of a great increase in the exports. If Australia could not increase largely her exports she must restrict imports. This, in fact, is what the Government have decided to do. It is to be hoped that as the necessities of the position become more widely realized Australia will not hesitate to take whatever steps are desirable to preserve her great export industries and the economic position she has attained through them.

Schweppes Record Earnings

Net profits of £180,285, after providing for Debenture interest and depreciation, were earned last year by Schweppes, Limited, the table-water manufacturers. This total exceeds that for the previous year by £7,400, and establishes a new record for the company. The directors are placing £50,000 to reserve, against £40,000 a year ago, and are again applying £25,000 in reduction of goodwill. Dividends are maintained at the rate of £9 6s. 3d. per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 10 per cent. on the Deferred shares. Of the issued capital of £1,225,000, £300,000 is in 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares, £400,000 in Ordinary shares, and £525,000 in Deferred. In addition to a cumulative dividend of 8 per cent., the Ordinary shares are entitled to one-fourth of the surplus profits remaining after paying a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend on the Deferred shares; last year's profits were equal to about 14¼ per cent. on the Ordinary and nearly 21 per cent. on the Deferred. Of the balance-sheet total of just over £2,000,000, floating assets amount to £671,000, which includes £245,000 of stocks—a figure that is about £30,000 smaller than at the end of 1928. Current liabilities are shown at £271,000, so that the company's financial position is a comfortable one. The board is steadily reducing the amount of the goodwill both by a direct writing down and by building up reserves as an offset. The book value of the goodwill is now £425,000, against which there are reserves (including the "carry forward") of £186,000.

Two Rubber Reports

The Sungei Way and Selangor Rubber companies—two old-established Glasgow undertakings under the same management—have issued reports for 1929 which plainly reflect the lean times through which the plantation industry is passing. With production unrestricted both companies were able to harvest considerably larger crops, but the increase was insufficient to offset the lower average price obtained, and thus profits were reduced. In the case of Sungei Way the smaller revenue from rubber was offset by rather larger miscellaneous receipts—mainly the income obtained from tin ore tribute—and the company's total profit is actually a little larger than in 1928. Results are summarized below:—

		Selangor	Sungei Way
Crop—	1929	788,821lb.	807,060lb.
	1928	664,800lb.	678,060lb.
Profit—	1929	£8,102	£20,482
	1928	£12,913	£19,517
Dividend—	1929	5 p.c.	7 p.c.
	1928	8 1-3 p.c.	7 p.c.

Thanks to the soundness of their financial position—they have in the past been big dividend payers—both companies are able even on account of the past difficult year to make modest payments to their shareholders after placing small amounts to reserves.

Life Assurance for Married Men

Admittedly there is difficulty nowadays in devising forms of assurance, or combination of forms, which are entirely new. The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which the Earl of Stair is president and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., is vice-president, has, however, devised a combination of life assurance and reversionary annuities which, so far as it knows, is distinctive among the schemes of English and Scottish offices. The main purpose is to provide adequately for the needs of the dependents of married men in the event of the premature death of the head of the family. The society points out that even if an ordinary life policy is effected for £2,000 the maximum gross income, *i.e.*, before deduction of tax, that might be expected, on the basis of 5 per cent., would be £100 a year. To double that income would need an assurance of £4,000, and it is to be feared that large numbers of individuals who should be assured for such a sum have not made that provision. The present scheme provides for a guaranteed income of 10 per cent. of the sum assured in the event of premature death, which, for this purpose, is taken to be within a period of 20 years from the effecting of the policy, while on the cessation of that income after the 20 years the sum assured would be paid in full. In the event of survivance for the period of 20 years all future premiums would be halved and the sum assured would be payable at death.

Example of the Scheme

The example is given of an assurance for £2,000 effected by a man at the age of 30, the premium for which would be £50 a year for the first 20 years and £25 a year thereafter, with the cessation of the premium at death whenever this occurred. In the event of premature death there would be a guaranteed income of £200 to continue for 20 years from the date of the effecting of the policy, and a cash payment of the full sum assured, *i.e.*, £2,000, when the income of £200 a year ceased. In the case of survivance for 20 years all future premiums would be halved and £2,000 would be paid at death. The society, which is a strong mutual office, is prepared to issue assurances under this plan for £1,000 and upwards, and it has aimed at providing at reasonable cost the maximum assurance protection when this is most needed. Incidentally, the plan helps to demonstrate the fact that when provision is being made for dependents it is not only the capital sum, but the income that could be secured from it, that should be borne in mind. It is reasonable to suppose that after 20 years from the effecting of the assurance the provision needed for dependents would often not be as heavy as during the period.

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

ARGENTINE RAILS STRONG

FALL IN COURTAULDS

After opening firm the Stock markets showed an easier tendency, the absence of a reduction in Bank rate helping to determine the tone. There was, however, no pressure to sell, and the set-back in prices was not pronounced. A feature of the day was a recovery of 1½ to 2 points in Argentine Railway stocks; this was due to the improvement that took place in the Buenos Aires exchange, which was accompanied by rumours of a coming Argentine loan in New York. The Industrial market as a whole weakened slightly. Courtaulds were affected by advices from New York to the effect that the Viscose Company was suffering from large unsold stocks. In the Foreign market Brazilian and Chinese bonds were supported, but a fall occurred in Egyptian bonds.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion, after being 78¾ for the greater part of the day, closed at 78¾, or ¼ above the previous night's level. Small declines were marked in other British Government stocks. Conversion new "Fives" fell to 102¼ and Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip to 3¼ premium. Corporation scrips in several cases showed a hardening tendency. Dealings have not yet begun in the new Birmingham loan. The Home Railway market was neglected, but prices of the Ordinary stocks were maintained.

Argentine bonds were firm, the rise in the exchange having a good effect. The Port of the Capital Five per Cents. rose ¼ to 93½, while Province of Buenos Aires Three-and-a-Half per Cents. advanced ½ to 61. One or two Brazilian issues hardened, including the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., and the Chinese group remained firm, the 1913 loan moving up to 64. The strength of the Argentine exchange, which was accompanied by rumours of loan discussions in New York and the possibility of a return to the gold standard, had a marked effect upon Argentine Railway stocks, of which the leaders closed with an advance of 1 to 2 points; Buenos Ayres Great Southern rose to 96 and Central Argentine to above 80. Entre Rios closed with a further rise of 1¼ at 82½. Leopoldina was firmer.

Oil shares, after being firm, eased towards the close, and Royal Dutch, Shell, and the Eagle shares were among those to close lower. Anglo-Persian and Burmah hardened to 4⅛, but were later offered at that level. Trinidad Central declined.

The price of rubber was lower at 7½d. per lb., and after the rise of the previous few days the leading shares became easier. Rubber Trust reacted to 38s. 9d. (a fall of 6d.) and Malayalam declined. Tea shares were quiet but firm.

COURTAULDS AND CABLES LOWER

The Industrial market was quieter, and prices showed less movement. Courtaulds were affected by a report that the American Viscose company had large stocks on hand and that demand was slow; the shares had a steadier appearance at the close, when they were quoted at 2 15-32 (a fall of 3-32). Cables and Wireless stocks remained dull, the "A" falling 2 to 59½ and the "B" 1 to 30½. There was renewed support for London Brick, which advanced sharply to 43s. 6d., and others in demand included Leyland Motor, which were bid for at 63s. 6d., Snia Viscosa, and Aérated Bread, the last-named rising to 20s. 9d. The American group was easier without exception, Hydro-Electric being in turn $53¼ and $52¼ and Brazilian Traction $48⅛ bid and $48¼. General Electric reacted to 54s., and Associated Electrical to below 30s., while Columbia Graphophone declined. United Molasses, margarine shares, Kreuger and Toll, and Imperial Continental Gas were also lower. Smart Brothers were quoted at 1¼ ex all, the new "A" shares being 1½. Dealings began in Midland Bank new £1 shares, which were quoted at 37s. 3d. premium.

South African shares were inactive and showed little movement, while the Rhodesian group was irregular. Bwana M'Kubwa, N'Changa, and Congo Border declined, but there was support for Roan Antelope and Rhodesian Selection Trust. Tanganyika Concessions hardened to 2¼. Tin showed a small fall, and the share market was easy in tone. Rio Tinto reacted to 45½.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND COUPON FORGERY

The management of the Royal Dutch Company announce that some counterfeit dividend coupons No. 67 of the 1,000fl. shares have been presented at one of the paying offices abroad. A comparison of the false coupons with the genuine ones shows at once the rough finish of the printing, while the following deviations from the original are also to be noticed:—

Letters which have been badly printed have been roughly touched up, for instance, on the front side the letters "dsche" in the word "Nederlandsche" and the line "zeven en zestigste dividend-bewijs." The forged coupons have been numbered with figures which differ from those on the genuine ones, *e.g.*, in the figure 1 the curl is not in the same position; in the figure 2 the bottom stroke is curled, whereas in the original it is straight; in the figures 6 and 9 the tails are longer and the 0 smaller than in the original. The number 67 is rough and not printed in sharp black, while, finally, the printer's name, "Lith. Lankhout, Den Haag," is mutilated.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	2⅞	2½-2¾
New York	3½	3-2⅞	4
Paris	3†	2¾	2½
Berlin	5	4½	5¼-7¼
Swiss Bank places	3	—	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2⅝	3
Brussels	3½	3¼	3¼

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

TREASURES OF LLOYD'S

There is now issued a second and enlarged edition of "Treasures of Lloyd's," which is illustrated with 22 excellent plates. In a preface Mr. Warren R. Dawson, hon. librarian of Lloyd's, writes that the first edition of the catalogue, which was published a year ago, stimulated interest in the historical treasures of Lloyd's and encouraged members and friends to make gifts to the valuable collection. In the first edition about 350 objects were enumerated and described, and in the present volume the number has been increased to nearly 500. Not only have all the additions to the collection been incorporated but the hon. librarian has rewritten, revised, and expanded the descriptive notes on the original collection. Historical and biographical particulars have been inserted where it has been possible to gather the necessary material. The objects include monuments, pictures, drawings, plate, medals, and manuscripts. Clearly the work of describing all the treasures has been a labour of love, and the way in which it has been carried out reflects credit on the Corporation. The volume contains a short history of Lloyd's and an alphabetical index. It is bound in stiff cardboard covers, and may be obtained from the Publisher, Lloyd's, London, E.C.3, at 1s. (postage 5d.).

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

SWISS AND INDIAN BANK RATES LOWERED

In Lombard-street yesterday short money was decidedly more plentiful and several large banks lent freely at 2½ per cent. Occasionally borrowers found it necessary to pay 2¾ per cent. The general rate for renewing old day-to-day advances was 2½ per cent. Easier conditions were indicated by the Bank Return, which revealed an increase of nearly £8,000,000 in the bankers' deposits. While the Bank of England rate was not lowered yesterday one of the Continental bank rates, the Swiss, was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. This movement was forecast in our City Notes last Saturday. The Indian Bank rate was also lowered from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., a seasonal movement. Discount rates were steady, the rate for three months fine bank bills being well maintained at 2⅞ per cent. There were sellers in the market at 25/16 per cent., but the outlet for three months bills remained small. Home banks were buyers of May bills at 2⅝ per cent. and slightly under and of June maturities at 2⅝ per cent. Foreign exchanges were generally steady.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	7 or short periods	30 days	3 months	6 months
2½-2¾	2⅞	2⅞-2⅝	2⅝	2⅝-2⅞

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2⅝	2⅝-2¾	3¼-4	3¾-4	4-4⅛

Bank of France

(000's omitted)

	March 27	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve		
Gold in bar and ingots	42,556,854	+ 4,813
Silver and copper coin	201,005	+ 5,000
Current gold accounts	405,363	— 63,546
Available at sight abroad	6,920,235	— 12,026
Advances on gold coin	Nil	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	6,387,914	+ 1,142,998
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,766,097	— 16,748
Advances on securities	2,534,795	— 12,657
Negotiable bonds on the sinking fund department	5,395,545	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetized silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,746,152	+ 159,289
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	70,825,654	+ 1,238,959
Treasury current account	3,711,281	— 209,506
Sinking fund current account	3,091,032	— 340,062
Current and deposit account	8,259,728	+ 430,657
Other sight liabilities	458,944	+ 173,761
Various liabilities	1,682,439	— 88,888
Total liabilities	86,346,639	+ 1,293,810

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49·29% (previous week, 50·03%).—*Reuter.*

Bank of Spain

	March 29	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,468,346,679	+ 100,515
Silver in hand	715,853,217	+ 5,408,323
Foreign bills	34,292,583	— 760,310
Discount and short bills	1,974,374,048	+ 38,040,363
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, and Redeemable debt	888,004,886	— 12,239,280
Notes in circulation	4,384,584,575	— 17,097,550
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	839,599,399	+ 9,175,134
Dividend, Interest and other obligations	41,788,270	— 19,360,146
Government securities	354,503,821	+ 103,572,632

—*Reuter.*

Bank of Poland

	March 20	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	701,806,619	+ 696,416
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	433,571,004	— 15,759,883
Silver and other coin	767,051	— 7,454
Bills discounted	630,231,703	— 6,265,875
Advances	77,921,660	+ 1,045,671
Bank reserve bills	83,536,880	+ 5,402
Advances to the State	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	100,101,572	— 20,699,998
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,201,065,370	— 43,058,430
Current accounts	450,966,861	793,785
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	85,904,259	+ 2,866,467

—*Reuter.*

Foreign Exchanges

The Swiss exchange moved sharply against Swiss francs on the announcement of the reduction in the bank rate, the quotation touching 25.11f. The fall in francs was subsequently regained, however, the closing rate of 25.12½f. being the same as on Wednesday. There was little alteration in the New York rate, which closed at $4.86¼. Continued bidding for Belgian currency resulted in a further movement against sterling in the Brussels rate, the closing quotation being 34.86½b. A further decline to 92.79l., occurred in the Milan rate. The Spanish peseta continued in demand, the Madrid rate closing at 38.62p., compared with 38.71p. on Wednesday. Swedish crowns were dearer, the Stockholm rate being 18.09½kr. A further decline, to 12.10fl., occurred in the Batavian rate. On loan rumours the Argentine exchange rose sharply and closed at 43¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Reuter's Quotations

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	April 3	April 2
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅞-17/32	4.86⅝-86⅞
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86⅞-19/32	4.86⅜-86¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.28-31	124.28-31
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86½-87½	34.86½-87½
Milan	Lr. to £	92.46	92.78-92.82	92.78-92.84
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11¾-14	25.12½-13½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.30-45	193.20-40
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.48-38.78	38.65-39.00
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108¼-108½	108¼-108½
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼-11/16	12.11¼-12⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-38¼	20.37½-38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.53	34.50-34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84-27.87	27.83-27.86
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼-164½	164.10-35
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37-43.42	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0393	1.0393
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275¼-275¾	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670-675	670-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-17¼	18.16¼-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½-10¼	18.09½-10¾
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-18.17	18.16¼-17¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 27/32-7/8	1/5 27/32-7/8
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 27/32-7/8	1/5 27/32-7/8
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 27/32-7/8	1/5 27/32-7/8
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/6-1/6¼	1/6-1/6¼
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	2/0⅜-7/16	2/0⅜-7/16
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	1/10⅞-11⅞	1/10⅞-11⅞
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3 1/16	2/3 31/32-3 1/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09⅜-10⅝	12.10⅛-10⅞
Manila	Per Dol.	24.066d.	2.09⅛	2.09⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.890d.	549/64-55/64	55/64-51/64
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	43⅞-44	43⅛-43¼
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.93	39.93
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	45-45½	44¾-45¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.52½‡	12.52½‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90 3/05. Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 5 0	92 15 0	92 3 9
South Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

South American Exchange Rates

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.60	24.66
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.60	25.50
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

No Gold movements were announced at the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx for 1930 to date therefore remains at £9,829,520; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,487.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to April 2, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,383,428.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced 1d. to 84s. 11d. per ounce.

Silver was offered from the East, and the cash price declined 3/16d. to 19 3/16d. per ounce, the forward quotation being 1d. lower at 19 1/16d.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

DEMAND FOR PAPER STOCKS

(From our Correspondent)

MONTREAL, April 3.—The market opened firm and active, the feature being the demand for paper stocks. There was no important news, but offerings were light. The demand broadened afterwards, sentiment being helped by a sharp rise in wheat prices, and advances ranging from ¼ point to 2 points were established in the general list.

Reuter's Quotations

	April 3	April 2		April 3	April 2
Abitibi	35	33	Cons. Mining	250	250½
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	20	Dom. Bridge	73¾	74½
Asbestos	2¼	3	Dom. Textile	66	65
Do., Pref.	No bid	12	Fam. Players	61½	60½
B.C. Packers	6½	6½	Fraser Co.	15	14½
Braz. Tract.	48½	47⅛	Hollinger	5⅜	5½
B.C. Pwr., A	42¼	41¼	Int. Nickel	42⅝	42¼
Do., B	21½	21	Masser, B.	36¼	35¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	2	2⅛	Montreal L.	141⅞	141½
Do., 1st Pf.	28½	27½	Nat. Breweries	33½	33
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car	72½	71
Brompton	30½	28½	Port. Alfred Pulp, P. & P.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	165	165	Power Corp.	81½	81
Can. Car.	29¾	27½	Price Bros.	81	No bid
Do., Pref.	22	20½	Quebec P.	67¾	68
C. Cement	18½	18	Shawinigan W. & P.	78¼	77½
Do., Pref.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

THE FALL IN WOOL AND WHEAT PRICES

EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

MR. C. G. HAMILTON ON THE OUTLOOK

The NINETY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bank of Australasia was held yesterday at the office of the Corporation, 4, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES GIPPS HAMILTON presided.

The MANAGER (Mr. Edmund Godward) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I hope you will consider the report a very satisfactory one, especially having regard to the difficult times Australia experienced during the year under review. I will refer to these difficulties later. You will notice that the form of our accounts is slightly altered. Though, as a chartered company, we are not under the Companies Act, we nevertheless thought it desirable to make our accounts conform somewhat to the balance-sheet prescribed by the recent legislation.

DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS

For the first time we show in our balance-sheet our fixed deposits and current accounts separately. The fixed deposits are deposits fixed for periods varying from three months to two years and carrying interest. The current accounts carry no interest. There are advantages and disadvantages in having a large amount of fixed deposits. It is advantageous to have most of your liabilities not at call, for it enables you to lend more of your resources to assist trade. On the other hand, you cannot make as much profit out of fixed deposits carrying interest as you can out of current accounts which carry no interest, even after allowing for the fact that you must keep larger liquid resources against deposits at call.

Our call liabilities in round figures stand at £11,891,000, and against these immediate liabilities we have in cash and legal tender notes no less than £7,183,000, or over 60 per cent., a position of great strength, and we have besides a large amount of Government securities which are readily realizable. The total deposits are £34,414,000—a record figure. We show for the first time as a separate item our liability on acceptances for customers, which is balanced by a similar entry on the assets side. Our capital remains the same, but we have added £25,000 to our reserve, making it £4,475,000, or nearly equal to the capital.

ADVANCES—A RECORD FIGURE

On the assets side of the balance-sheet most of the items explain themselves. Our advances are carefully scrutinized and, I believe, are well secured apart from the ample provisions we hold against possible losses. It is said in some Australian papers that banks are not helping industry in Australia. My answer, so far as this bank is concerned, is: "Look at our balance-sheet, where our advances stand at a record figure." While on the subject of advances I should like to point out that in most countries a large amount of advances are made in the form of bills discounted. In Australia bills are very little used, owing to the high stamp duties. The utility of bills in commercial transactions is beyond question, and I should like to suggest to the authorities that by lowering these stamp duties they would confer a great boon on the community and would probably lose no revenue.

Our premises, which include for the first time a substantial amount for sites bought but not yet occupied as bank premises and surplus properties let to tenants, stand at £278,372, a figure very much below their cost or real value. Different views are held as to the advisability of having premises standing at a large figure in a balance-sheet. Personally I see no objection to it, provided the figure is well below their real value. Premises are an essential part of the machinery of a bank for earning profits. The value of our premises in our balance-sheet represents about 3 per cent. of our capital and reserve. If you look at the balance-sheets of the five big London banks you will find that the value put on their premises varies from about 20 per cent. to over 30 per cent. of their capital and reserves. Our total assets amount to £49,323,596, a record figure.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

Coming to the profit and loss account, the total profit shown, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts and other contingencies, is slightly larger than last year. On the expenses side, taxes are a little down, but there is an increase in salaries, an item largely out of the control of the management, as most salaries are fixed by Arbitration Boards.

The final dividend which we are paying will absorb £315,000, making £630,000 for the year, or £35,000 more than last year, and after transferring £25,000 to the reserve fund there will be £22,183 to add to the amount brought forward, bringing the total carry-forward up to the very satisfactory amount of £161,943.

It has been frequently pointed out from this chair, and cannot, I think, be too often emphasized, that, though nominally we pay 14 per cent. on our capital, we do not pay anything like that rate on the shareholders' real capital in the bank, for, in addition to the reserve fund, which is almost equal to the capital, there is a large amount of further capital belonging to the shareholders, represented by the carry-forward, the substantial surplus cost of our premises over the balance-sheet figure, and the contingency funds.

AUSTRALIA'S DIFFICULTIES

I referred at the beginning of my remarks to the difficulties Australia has experienced. A large part of Queensland endured for several years a disastrous drought, causing great losses. I am very glad to say the drought has broken, and there have been splendid rains lately in Queensland. New South Wales suffered, and is suffering, from a suicidal coal strike, which has completely paralysed the very valuable trade of the northern coalfield of New South Wales. There has also been a prolonged strike in the timber trade. Then a still more severe blow to Australia is the heavy fall in the price of Australia's principal exports—wool and wheat. Wool is by far the most important production in Australia.

The value of the wool exported in 1927-28 was £66,067,000, while in 1928-29 the value had fallen to £61,615,000, though the production was greater, and since then the price has fallen further. I have always thought that the very high prices realized by Australian and New Zealand wool some years ago would prove a misfortune in the long run. It stimulated the production of wool, both in Australasia and in other countries, until it was much greater than the demand.

Statistics show that from 1924-25, when Australian wool realized its highest average price of 26.32d. per lb., to 1929-30, the production of wool in South Africa and South America increased from 940,000 bales to 1,440,000 bales, an increase of over 50 per cent., and Australian and New Zealand wool production increased in the same period by about 35 per cent. The high price of wool also led to decreased consumption, the poorer classes could not afford to buy woollen goods, and thus the production and use of substitutes, such as artificial silk, was stimulated.

WHEAT AND WOOL POOLS

The production of wheat in the world has also greatly increased. Australia produced 41,000,000 bushels more wheat last year than in the preceding year, and the world supply now is much greater than the demand—hence the fall in price. I see in the papers that wheat and wool pools are being established to withhold supplies in the hope of raising prices. I regret this policy, for unless you can reduce production, as was done for a while in the case of rubber, so that the supply does not greatly exceed the demand it must prove a failure in the long run.

Now, I do not believe that you can voluntarily reduce substantially the production over the world in the case of wheat and still less of wool. Sheep have a meat and skin value in addition to the value of the wool clip and they will continue to be bred, and it is inconceivable that pastoralists will destroy the wool.

Another objection to pools in the case of Australia is that any withholding of exports at present will only accentuate the exchange difficulties, which are now very acute. Most of you will understand what exchange difficulties mean, but as to some of our shareholders exchange questions may be a mystery I will try to explain the problem briefly.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM

When a trader in Australia wishes to pay, say, £10,000 for goods bought from a manufacturer or merchant in Great Britain he pays from his resources in Australia £10,000 to an Australian bank there, and the bank pays from its resources in London £10,000 to the merchant or manufacturer. Thus the bank has £10,000 more in Australia and £10,000 less in London, and the opposite transaction takes place when, say, a Bradford spinner wishes to pay for wool bought in Australia. An Australian bank, out of its resources in Australia, provides the money to pay the growers and ultimately the bank receives in London, from the spinner, the equivalent amount. The common expression of "transmitting" money is misleading. Except when gold is shipped, which is an expensive and abnormal transaction, no money is transmitted. In times where over a period exports and imports are nearly equal these contrary exchange transactions tend to balance each other, but the times are quite abnormal.

In the year ended June, 1929, the exports from Australia were slightly greater than the imports, but in the previous three years imports exceeded exports by some £29,000,000, and in the last six months of 1929 Australia imported about £16,000,000 more than she exported. In addition Australia has to pay more than £25,000,000 a year in London for interest on loans borrowed in London by the Commonwealth and the States. The result of this large excess of imports over exports, plus the burden of the annual interest payable in London, is that the Australian banks in London are asked to pay out of their resources in London far more than they receive in London in payment for exports from Australia.

The Australian banks are thus augmenting their assets in Australia and depleting their free London resources, and the time has come when they cannot satisfy all the requests for payments in London and exchange transactions have to be greatly restricted.

You must clearly understand that these exchange difficulties do not affect, in any way, the financial strength of this bank, whether its funds are mainly overseas or in London. Moreover, we are under no obligation to provide exchange. We desire to assist our clients to the best of our ability, but we have fixed deposits, current accounts, and other liabilities in London, and we must keep adequate resources against these liabilities.

THE ONLY PERMANENT REMEDY

The remedies for these exchange difficulties are not simple and must take time. The only permanent remedy is for Australia to export far more than she imports. No doubt the large export of gold now being made from Australia will materially help the position. Another remedy is to float a large loan in London and so pay for imports and interest due, but that really does not solve but only postpones the difficulty, as the loan will some day have to be repaid in London.

The true solution is for Australia to reduce substantially her costs of production. Australia, with her wonderful sunshine, her millions of acres of fertile land, ought to be able to produce wool, wheat, meat, fruit, and dairy produce as cheaply as, if not cheaper than, any other part of the world. She ought to be able to undersell her competitors, and if she could do that her exports would go up by leaps and bounds and the exchange difficulties would be solved. Besides the industries I have mentioned, there are other industries, such as mining, which could be worked at a profit if costs could be reduced, and thus more exports would be created, but so long as taxes, wages, and cost of living remain as high in Australia as they are at present there is little hope of a great increase in the exports at profitable prices. Mr. Justice Beeby, who is a member of the Federal Arbitration Court, is reported to have said that "No matter what Courts or Parliament did, profits, prices, values, and wages would have to come down to a lower plane."

If Australia cannot increase largely her exports she must restrict her imports. The difficulties in paying for imports owing to exchange stringency must automatically restrict imports. One does not want Australia to buy less from Great Britain, who also greatly needs exports, but I notice that in the year ended June, 1929, Australia imported from the United States no less than £35,308,000 of goods, while in the same period the United States bought from Australia only £3,831,000—a very one-sided trade and so much in favour of the United States that one is surprised to learn that they are about to increase their import duties on Australian wool. There seems to be room for a substantial decrease in imports from the United States.

Another essential requirement for Australia, as for all the world, is economy—economy in public and private expenditure. The Budgets for the last two years have resulted in substantial deficits.

FAVOURABLE FACTORS IN THE SITUATION

Having referred to some of the factors adverse to Australia's prosperity, it is only fair to mention some of the favourable points. There have been splendid rains over most of the country. Production of wool, wheat, and cotton is increasing. Rice was a new export in 1926. Twenty-three thousand tons were shipped last year. Her trade in frozen meat has great possibilities. There is said to be a shortage of beef in the world. From a letter in *The Times* I quote the following facts:—In 1925 the United States exported 4,250,000lb. of beef. In 1929 they imported 600,000 cattle and 120,000,000lb. of beef. All over the world cattle are decreasing, and every year the increasing population of the United States will require some 850,000cwt. more beef. Now Australia can produce and fatten unlimited numbers of cattle, so there is really a great opportunity for Australia in this field. The fruit, butter, and cheese export trade has also great possibilities. Australian butter has a world-wide reputation.

Her saving banks deposits increased by £10,000,000. The Budget for the current year shows an estimated surplus. Further import duties are to be imposed to check luxury imports. The recent conversion loan in Australia has been quite a success, and Australia is facing her difficult financial position with courage and determination. Two important Acts have recently been passed. Under the Financial Agreement Act a new sinking fund scheme is to be established. On the net debts of the State the Commonwealth is to pay ½ per cent. and the States ½ per cent. for 58 years, and ½ per cent. is to be paid on all new loans. At the end of the last financial year the existing sinking fund for the redemption of the Commonwealth debts amounted to £31,000,000. Under the Commonwealth Bank Act the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Bank, can prohibit the export of gold, and the Commonwealth Bank has, subject to certain conditions, power to commandeer the gold holdings of the trading banks in exchange for legal tender notes. I do not think this will harm the trading banks much. Of course, we should prefer to have control of our own gold with power to ship it, but the centralization of gold is the fashion of the day.

NEW ZEALAND

I have said very little about New Zealand, though it forms a very important field for our banking activities. New Zealand has fortunately in the two years ended June, 1929, exported £19,000,000 more than she imported. New Zealand, like Australia, is suffering from the fall in the value of wool, but it is not New Zealand's most important export. Her largest export is dairy produce, which is giving very good returns. Frozen meat is another important and successful export. The seasons are favourable, and, generally speaking, the outlook in the Dominion is satisfactory. Of course, New Zealand is affected considerably by the Australian exchange difficulties.

The superintendent's cable, recently received, reads as follows:—

"Season's conditions throughout Queensland and New South Wales satisfactory, excepting portions Southern area Queensland and Southern and Western area New South Wales, where rain badly wanted. Elsewhere in Australia except Tasmania further autumn rains anxiously awaited. In New Zealand conditions favourable."

Since that cable was received we have heard that there has been rain in various districts.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. HORACE PEEL seconded the resolution.

"DIVIDEND NOT EARNED ON THE CAPITAL ALONE"

Mr. F. TOMKINSON.—I have no questions to ask, sir, but I should like to say how glad I am to find that you have stressed a point which I believe I was the first to call attention to many years ago, namely, that the dividend of 14 per cent. is not earned on the capital alone but also on the reserves and various other sums allocated for various purposes. I have heard people carelessly remark that the bank pays a ridiculously large dividend, and therefore I was very glad to hear you refer to that in your very excellent speech. (Hear, hear.) I should like to add that I have heard many speeches by chairmen, but never one delivered so fluently and ably as the one which we have heard to-day. (Hear, hear.)

After other remarks by MAJOR HORSFALL and Mr. BUTTERWORTH the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the re-election of the retiring directors, the Right Hon. the Earl of Midleton, K.P., Mr. T. R. Johnson, and Mr. John Sanderson.

This resolution was also seconded by Mr. HORACE PEEL, and unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, seconded by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were re-appointed.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Healy and the staff in Australia and to Mr. Godward and the staff in London for their services during the year. It is times of difficulty like the present that test the ability of your staff, and of how well they have stood that test I think the satisfactory report before you is good evidence, showing that Mr. Healy and the managers and inspectors in Australia and New Zealand ably discharge the difficult task of seeing that our advances are well secured. Mr. Godward not only manages the important London business, but also keeps a watchful and critical eye on our activities in every part of the world, and that is of enormous assistance to the board. (Hear, hear.)

The exchange difficulties have thrown an extra burden on Mr. Healy and Mr. Godward, both of them having had, in a sense, to ration their customers. I know that Mr. Godward has done that with great tact and discretion, as our customers would admit, and I have no doubt that Mr. Healy has done that also. Your thanks are due to them all, and I hope that some shareholder will second this vote of thanks. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. NISSIM.—I have the greatest possible pleasure in associating the shareholders with this vote of thanks to the management and staff in London and the management, inspectors, and staff in Australia and New Zealand. Your address, to which we listened with rapt attention, showed a complete mastery of the affairs of this bank and of the countries in which it operates and only served to deepen our sense of gratitude to the staff which so admirably backed up our board of directors. (Hear, hear.) This bank relies every day, every month, and every year upon its staff. In Mr. Godward we have a manager whom we trust implicitly for his judgment, his courtesy, and his grasp of affairs, and he is a specimen of the staff whose services we command. (Hear, hear.) I have the greatest possible pleasure in associating the shareholders with this resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DIRECTORS

Mr. A. J. WALEY.—Gentlemen, I think that before we separate it is only right that we should record a vote of thanks to our chairman and directors. (Hear, hear.) The chairman has already been complimented upon the speech which he made and which covered so wide a range and enabled us to visualise the advantages and disadvantages under which trade is now carried on in Australia and the difficulties with which the bank has successfully dealt. He also enlightened many of us regarding the conundrum of exchange and enabled us, perhaps, to understand the extra difficulties with which the directors and the management have been confronted. I feel sure that you will all agree with me that the wonderful balance-sheet which has been disclosed is an indication not only of wise direction but also of careful and efficient management, and I beg to move a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors. (Cheers.)

This vote was seconded by Mr. TOMKINSON and unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the complimentary remarks which have been made about myself, and to thank you on behalf of my colleagues and myself for your vote of thanks to the board. We have no permanent chairman of this bank, and, if you are satisfied with the management, the tribute is due not to any one director but to the board as a whole. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE DOMINION BANK

Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1871.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up	$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	$9,500,000

A. W. AUSTIN, President.
C. A. BOGERT, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.
C. S. BLACKWELL, Chairman of the Board.

Branches throughout Canada.
The facilities of the London Office at 3, King William Street, E.C.4, are cordially extended to visitors.
PERCIVAL HUFFMAN, Manager.

Agency in New York: 49, WALL STREET.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1832.
General Office: TORONTO, CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND..	$20,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, and at Boston, Chicago and New York—310 in all.

Funds transferred by mail or by cable. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Bills of Exchange collected and negotiated.

Address Enquiries to
London Branch: 196, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

SPANISH FORD COMPANY'S PROFITS

The Spanish subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company, which is domiciled in Barcelona, has announced a net profit of 4,839,179 pesetas (approximately £123,000 at current exchange) for 1929. The directors propose a dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, against Coupon 1, and after providing for a special bonus of 50,000p. and writing 1,000,000p. off trading concessions they recommend that the remainder of 2,188,429p. be carried forward. The balance-sheet shows a cash reserve of 6,358,576p., which will be used for financing a new factory in the Free Zone of Barcelona. The company's production and deliveries during 1929 amounted to 6,904 Ford cars, 5,123 trucks, 194 tractors, and 24 Lincoln cars.

MILFORD DOCKS CAPITAL SCHEME

The Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Lords yesterday passed the Bill promoted by the Milford Docks Company sanctioning new financial arrangements involving the conversion of the capital (other than the special mortgages) into new Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock and £1 shares. Under this scheme the whole of the Debenture stocks, First and Second Preference stocks, and £10 Ordinary shares will be reduced from £1,470,000 to £1,100,000, divided into £300,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New Debenture stock, and 600,000 shares of £1 each. Of this new capital £416,469 Debenture stock and £521,946 in Ordinary £1 shares will be divided among the holders of the existing stocks in a proportion which will leave available for future issue £83,531 Debenture stock and £78,054 in Ordinary shares.

HENRY GARDNER AND CO.

DIVIDEND OF 8 PER CENT.

THE FUSION WITH BRITISH METAL CORPORATION

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Henry Gardner and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. HENRY GARDNER, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. V. Angell) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and balance-sheet have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

The year has been a difficult one, the fall in nearly every commodity having been almost continuous, and in the circumstances I feel we may congratulate ourselves on the results attained. What the current year may have in store for us is impossible to forecast, but at least we start from a low basis in all the articles we deal in with the sole exception of copper. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that profits nearly always bear some relation to values, and that it is scarcely to be expected that the aggregates will be as large as they would be if a higher level were ruling.

The present meeting marks an event in our existence—namely, the fusion of our interests with those of the British Metal Corporation, Limited. The name of the British Metal Corporation is well known to you, and I need scarcely enlarge on its importance and enterprise, nor on its widespread and influential relations in all metal branches. In substitution cooperation for competition we hope that the benefits will be mutual and that you, as shareholders in the Amalgamated Metal Corporation, will be the gainers.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

To turn to the balance-sheet, the capital became fully paid up on October 1, 1929, and we have been able to make good use of the additional capital. Sundry creditors show an increase of nearly £400,000, which is more or less a corollary of the large increase in sundry debtors and stocks of merchandise. Stocks of merchandise at £979,454 show a considerable increase—namely, £815,000—and sundry debtors at £807,632 an increase of £173,000. The last item has all been liquidated meantime, although replaced by new business. As regards the stocks of merchandise, they are held against sales already made. These increases mainly result, however, from our having taken advantage of circumstances for the purpose of carrying commodities on the markets at remunerative rates.

The cash at bankers and at call against security at £101,669 shows a decrease of £172,000, the money having been employed in other directions. The item "Amount owing by allied undertakings" is not a new one, but is now shown separately in compliance with the new Companies Act. It is a fluctuating amount, and is represented by goods in transport or in warehouse.

We have recommended a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and propose to carry £30,000 to reserve, raising the total reserve to £230,000.

TRADE DEPRESSION

There have been many outcries about depressed trade, and there is no doubt that the over-speculation indulged in at home and still more that which prevailed in the United States, with their inevitable crashes, have had a very depressing effect. This may last for some time, and the position is complicated by an over-production of nearly every commodity. I do not feel, however, that there is any need for pessimism in the long run.

With this year's contribution of £1,376 12s. to the pension fund and interest received in nine months, £315 18s. 8d., the fund now amounts to £15,578 7s. 10d., and I am glad to say that we remain in the happy position that we have so far had no occasion to dip into it.

Once more I have to pay a warm tribute to the zeal and efficiency of our staff wherever situated.

I regret that this is the last occasion on which we, as a board, are likely to appear before you personally, but you may be sure that no efforts will be spared in cooperation with our friends the British Metal Corporation to attain such results as will yield satisfaction to you as shareholders in the Amalgamated Metal Corporation.

I have now to move: "That the directors' report and accounts to December 31, 1929, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Sir WOODBURN KIRBY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the confirmation of the election of Mr. R. C. Stanley and Mr. W. B. Lawson as members of the board, and said that in this connexion he desired to state that Mr. Lawson had now resigned his seat on the board, who had elected Mr. D. Owen Evans, of the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company, to take his place. It gave him very great pleasure to have Mr. Stanley with them that day, and he was sure all the shareholders would join with him in that feeling.

Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN moved the re-election of Sir George E. Leon, Bt., and Mr. William Murray, the retiring directors.

Mr. WALTER GARDNER (one of the managing directors) seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. FRANCIS MOORE, seconded by Dr. KINSEY-TAYLOR, the auditors, Messrs. Fuller, Wise, Fisher and Co., were re-appointed.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that that concluded the business of the meeting, and he hoped they would have equally good, if not better, results to show next year.

Mr. FRANCIS MOORE said that the company had now come to the end of what had been a very interesting career, but it would go on in another form. It was for the shareholders as a body to congratulate the directors on the way in which they had conducted the undertaking and to wish them every success in the new form in which they were going to cooperate in carrying on the business. He moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff.

Dr. KINSEY-TAYLOR seconded the resolution, and, it having been unanimously passed, the proceedings terminated.

AGE LIMIT FOR COMPANY DIRECTORS

A scheme for the compulsory retirement of the directors under an age limit was adopted by the shareholders of Rowntree and Co., York, yesterday when the articles of association were amended to provide that the directors shall compulsorily retire from executive posts at 65 and absolutely retire at 70. Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, the chairman, in introducing the proposal, said he had been greatly impressed by the danger which befel companies if directors places were filled by old men, particularly in executive positions. He was sure the proposal was in the interests of the company.

UNION SECURITIES COMPANY

We are requested by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, to state that their attention has been called to the fact that a company called Union Securities Company, Limited, has issued a contract note representing that it is a member of the Stock Exchange, London. We are authorized to state that the company in question is not and never was a member of the Stock Exchange, and that, being a limited company, it never can become a member of the Stock Exchange.

CLEARING BANKERS' COMMITTEE

At a meeting held yesterday Mr. Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, was elected chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, and Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, chairman of Lloyds Bank, was elected deputy-chairman for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

LESS ACTIVE TRADING

NEW YORK, April 3.—Although trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was less active, the market fluctuated a good deal, strength developing after early decline, with gains predominating at the close. Sales were returned at 4,627,000 shares.

The considerably larger increase than expected in the monthly Stock Exchange compilation of brokers' loans, together with both *Dunn Review* and *Bradstreets* reporting that the average of commodity prices in March reached the lowest point since the process of deflation started, led to considerable outside selling. But while the opening was barely steady, there were evidences of "bull" support in sections of the market, especially in the case of Radio Corporation, which was taken up in large blocks. Steadiness developed afterwards as a result of the underlying strength of market leaders, which, with a number of specialities reaching new high levels, prompted "bear" covering. Later in the morning however, irregularity reappeared on professionals selling.

Sharp recoveries in prices of wheat and cotton had a stimulating effect in the afternoon. Buying of Simmons Company stock was influenced by reports that the company's sales in the past month were 12 per cent. larger than in March of last year, buying of amusement issues was stimulated by rumours that insiders were accumulating, and International Telephone and Telegraph rallied on a covering demand. The close was steady.

EXCHANGES	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 3	April 2
MONTREAL—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86¼
NEW YORK—				
London, sight	£1		4.86⅝	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86¼
60 days sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85½
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.84
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.84⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅝	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.10	40.11¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.88½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¾	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.36½	19.36⅝
Madrid, cables	100pes.	19.30	12.59	12.56
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47¼	17.47¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.37	38.49
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.72	11.72

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices April 3	April 2
Atchison	237	238½
Atl. Coast	175	175
B. & O.	119½	119¾
Do. Pref.	82	81½
Brooklyn M. Tran.	72	72½
Can. Pac.	124¾	210½
Cent. N.J.	280	292
Ches. & O.	235	237
Ch. G.W.	16⅛	16
Do. Pref.	44¼	45
Ch. N.W.	87½	86¼
Ch.Mil.St.P.	21½	23¾
Ch.Rock I.	122	125½
Del.& Hud.	178	178
Del., Lack.	145	146
Erie	58	59
Do.,1stPf.	64¼	64¼
G.N., Pref.	100	100¾
Ill. Cent.	129	129
Interboro Rapid Tr.	33½	35
Air Reduct.	111½	139¾
AlliedChem.	202	299
Am. Agricl.	35	35½
Ch., Pref.		
Am. & F. Pwr.	93⅞	93
Am. Can.	148	150
Am. Loco.	84¼	85¼
Am.Rolling Mills	89½	90⅜
Am. Smelt.	97	97
Am.Sug.R.	55¼	56½
Am. Tel.	524	526
Am. Tob.	259¼	264
Am.Wool'n	31	234
Anaconda	14⅝	14⅝
Armour B.	7⅝	7¾
Am.Dry'Gds.	45½	45¾
Atl'tic Ref.	48½	48¼
Baldwin	34⅜	34⅜
BarnsdallA	31¼	30½
Beth. Steel	107½	107⅞
C.dePasco	63	63
Chile Copp.	55¼	55
Chrysler	58⅜	58⅛
Col. Fuel	37⅜	37⅜
Colum. Gas	69½	69⅝
Col. Graph.	80½	80½
Cons. Gas	51	51
Cont. Can.	124⅜	124⅜
Cont. Oil	29⅝	29⅝
Corn. Prod.	28¼	28¼
Crucible	99⅛	99⅜
DavisonCh.	87	87
Drug. Inc.	30½	30½
Du Pont	41	41
EastmanK.	157	157
Elec.P.&L.	42½	42½
Electric Storage	232	232
Fox Films	75	75
Gen. Elec.	46⅞	46⅞
Gen. Foods	85	85
General Motors	49⅜	49
Gillette	47½	46¼
Goodrich	86¼	86¼
Goodyear	54¼	54¼
Hou.OilTx.	11¾	12
Hud. Mtrs.	92	99⅝
Ind. Rayon	45½	45¾
Int. Harv'r	116	116
	94⅝	93⅞

KERB STOCKS

	Closing Prices April 3	April 2
Am.-Am.Oil	5	13
Assoc. Gas	41	41⅞
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28	27⅝
Celanese	23⅞	23¾
Elec. Bond	109¼	109¼
Gulf Oil	162	150¼
HydroElec.	51⅝	49⅞
Int. Pet.	21¼	22¼
Mid. West Utilities	37½	37¼
Pennroad	15⅜	15¾
Silica Gel	32	31¼
Stand. Oil of Indiana	57⅛	57¾
Swift Int.	32½	32½
Tri-Cont'l	18¾	19
VacuumOil	92½	92

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100[18]32	100[15]32	Fhl. 6% 1945	97¼	97½
Do. 4% '32-47 (2nd)	101[16]32	101[16]32	Fren. 7½% 1941	123	123
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101[28]32	101[30]32	Gelsenkirchen 6% 1934	49	118½
U.K. 5½% 1937	104⅜	104¾	Ger. 7% 1949	109	109
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¾	88¼	Greek 7% 1964	100½	100
Arg. 6% 1959	98¼	99¼	Hamb'g. 6% 1946	97	97
Aust. 5½% 1957	91⅛	91⅜	Hungary 7½% 1944	103	102
A'tria 7% 1943	106½	106¼	Ital. 7% 1951	100	100
Belg. 6% 1955	102¼	102¼	Jap. 6½% 1954	104	104
Do. 7% 1955	112½	112½	Nord Rly. 6½%	103¾	103¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	103⅜	103⅝	Norway 6%	102¼	102⅛
Brazil 7½	111⅜	100¼	P.L.M. 6%	103	102⅞
Bulg. 7% '67	83	83	Do. 7% 1958	104⅝	104⅝
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅜	100⅜	Do. 7% 1958	87	87⅛
Chile 7% '42	103¼	102	Poland 7% 1947	95	96¼
Do. 6½% '60	93	93⅛	Do. 8% 1950	110	110
Czech. 8% 1951	110	110	Rio do Sul. 8% '46	101½	102½
Denm'k 6% 1942	105	105	San F. 8% 1950	100	100½
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102½	102	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108½
Do. 5½% 1953	101¾	101¾	Swed 5½% 1954	105	104¼
Est. Rly. 7% '58	103⅝	103¾	Tokio City 5½% '61	93½	93¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	April 3	April 2
Atchison, Pref.	105	104¾
Lehigh Valley	82	83⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	65¼	65⅜
New York, Ontario and Western	15¼	15½
Reading, 1st Pref.	48¼	47
Texas and Pacific	129	127
National Lead	168¼	169½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The money market continued firm, with call loans ruling at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 3¼ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was 1-16c. lower at 4.86 7-16 for cable transfers.

Silver fell ½c. to 41½c. for foreign bullion.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows an increase of $148,000,000 in brokers' loans at $3,968,000,000, against $3,820,000,000 last week and $3,562,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

A Stock Exchange seat was sold to-day for $425,000.

BONDS.—The market was firmer, but there was a further contraction in the volume of trading, sales being returned at $10,959,000.

Only a few letters out of the mail brought from Australia by s.s. Comorin appeared to have been delivered in London yesterday. They were due on Monday last but the steamer was delayed and the mails damaged by the fire which was put out at Colombo. The letters delivered had been damaged and Australian banks and other firms in London are anxious to learn the condition of the rest of her mail, especially as it is thought possible that in some instances both originals and duplicates may have been on the same steamer.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

NEW YORK, April 3.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed strong, 3½c. to 4½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 131½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 116½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 124½c. MAIZE firm; No. 2 mixed, 96½c., f.o.b. New York. Higher. Western, 1c. higher. White clipped, 1½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm and 1c. higher. No. 2 Western, 78½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR closed firm, with spring clears and Kansas straights 10c. higher at $5.50 and $5.85 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $5.00 and $5.20. Rye flour 10c. up at $5.40 to $5.65.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	56¼	56½	–¼
88⅛	81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88⅝	89	..
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅜	103⅛	–⅛
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	101	101¼	..
91⅜	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90⅝	91⅛	–⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	94½	94¾	–⅛
95⅝	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94½	94¾	–⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	78⅝	78⅞	–¼
100	93	Do., 4% ..	99⅝	99⅞	–⅛
100⅝	99⅛	Treas. 5½% '30	100⅛	100⅜	..
101⅜	97¾	Do., 5% '33-35	101⅝	101⅞	..
100	96½	Do. 4½% '30-32	100⅛	100⅜	..
98⅞	94⅞	Do. 4½% '32-34	100⅛	100⅜	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% '38-42	99½	99¾	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	59	60	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	65	66	..
65⅛	60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅛	65⅜	–¼
84¾	80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	81	83*	–½
266	239	Bank of England	254	257	+1
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81	83	+1
71¾	60	India, 5½% ..	64	65	+¼
61¾	50⅞	Do., 5% ..	54⅛	55½	+1
51⅛	44	Do., 2½% ..	46½	47⅛	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% '37-47	101⅛	101¾	..
92¾	80¾	Sudan, 4½% '50-55	86½	87½	+½
109	103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	104⅜	105¾*	–¼
66⅜	60	Lds. Cty., 3% ..	65	66	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	77	78	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% 1919-40	101⅜	102*	..
104⅛	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104	105	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	66¼	67¼	..
67	58⅝	Do., "A" ..	65	66	..
85⅜	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¼	86⅜	+¼
73⅛	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½	71⅛	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	62	63	+½
85¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½	82½	..
100¼	93	Do., 4¼% ..	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¾	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93¼	93¾	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90¾	91¼	..
83¾	78⅜	Do. 3½% '30-50	84⅜	85	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾	94¼	..
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82	82½	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82	82½	..
113⅝	108½	G. Cst., 6% '45-70	109¾	110¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya 5% '48-58	102½	103	..
85½	81⅜	N.Z., 5% '34-49	84¼	85¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	86	86½	..
77	69¼	Do. 3½% '30-50	71¾	72¾	..
94¾	90⅛	Do., 4% '1953	94½	95	..
95¼	91½	Do., 5% '45-65	93½	94	..
102	92	Do. 5½% '47-57	96	96½	..
104	98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½	103	..
97⅜	91⅛	Do., 4½% '45	96½	97	..
89⅜	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84¾	85¼	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 4% '40	89¾	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% '1945	78¾	79¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100¼	100¾	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	90½	91	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	76¾	77¼	..
100¼	98¼	S.Af., 5% '45-65	99¾	100	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85	85½	..
99⅝	89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¼	100⅝	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5% '40	82	82½	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	73	73¾	..
99⅜	91	W.As., 5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
90½	86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86¼	86¾*	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	76½	77	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88		Arg., 4% Reassion ..	87	88	..
86		Do., 4% 1900 ..	83	84	–¼
93		Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	93	94	+½
103¼		Austrian, 4% ..	103½	104½	..
111		Belgian, 7%	111	112	..
163⅛		Berlin City of, 6% ..	95½	96½	..
55¾		Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	53½	54½	..
61		Do., 4% Rescission ..	61	62	..
69⅜		Do., 5% 1913 ..	67¼	67¼	+¼
82¼		Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	81½	82⅛	..
91¼		Do., 5% 1927 ..	91½	92¼	+¼
59¾		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	60½	61½	+⅝
85		Bulgaria, 7%	82	84	..
97¼		Chile, 6% 1926 ..	97	98	..
90½		Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92	..
105⅛		Do., 5% 1922 ..	106	108	..
99⅛		Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97½	98½	..
82		Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81½	82½	..
48		Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	48	..
63¼		Do., 5% 1913 ..	62½	64½	+½
60¾		Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60	62	..
25		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29	+1
30		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	33	..
114		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110	111	..
78½		Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
200¾		French, 5%	200¼	203¼	..
20⅛		Do., 4%	19⅞	20⅜	..
54½		Midi, 6%	102⅝	103¾	–¼
103¼		Nord, 6%	102⅝	103¾	..
103¼		Orleans, 6%	103¾	104¾	..
104½		P.L.M., 6%	103¾	104¾	–¼
110		Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109¾	110¾	..
108⅛		German, 7%	108¼	109¼	..
61½		Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64	..
78		Do., 5% 1914 ..	77	79	..
103		Do., Refugee	102½	103½	..
92⅛		Do., 6% Stabilization	92	93	..
103½		Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
174⅛		Italian, 3½%	177½	180	..
102¾		Do., Cst. Convert. "B"	102½	103¼	..
75¼		Japan, 5% 1899 ..	75⅞	76⅛	..
90		Do., 5% 1907 ..	89⅜	90⅜	..
101¼		Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼	102¼	–¼
95½		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95	96	–¼
20		Mexican 5%	18	20	..
84¼		Peru, 6% 1928	84	85	+½
92		Polish, 7%	91⅜	92¾	..
44		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	44½	45½	–¼
49		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½	..
5		Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	3	..
3¼		Do., 5% 1906	1	3	..
103		Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103½	104½	..
13		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12⅜	13½	+¼
66		Uruguay, 5½%	65½	66½	–¼
11⅜		Peruvian Corp.	11½	12	..
54½		Do., Pref.	54	55	..
107¼		German Potash, 7% ..	106¾	107¾	..
95		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94½	95½	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88¼		Great Western	87½	88¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	83½	84½	–¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99¼	100¼	–¼
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	96½	97⅛	–¼
52¼		L. Mid. and Scottish ..	51½	52	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	81½	82⅛	–¼
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78⅛	79⅛	–¼
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	72¾	73¾	–¼
10¼		L. and N. East., Def. ..	10	10⅛	..
31¼		Do., Pref.	31	31¾	..
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	59¾	60⅛	–⅛
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	75½	76½	–½
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69	70	–½
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	57½	58½	–¼
64½		Metropolitan	64½	65½	..
77		Met. Dist.	76	78	+½
31¼		Southern, Defd. ..	31	31½	..
75¼		Do., Pref.	74	75	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	81½	82½	–½
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98	–½
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½	95½	–½
23/4½		Underground, £1 ..	23/0	23/6	..
110½		Do., Income	109	111	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86	88	..
—		Argentine, Gt. Western	81	83	..
—		Argentine, N. Eastern	26½	28½	+1½
95½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95½	96½	+1¾
89		B.A. and Pacific ..	89½	90½	+1¼
79		B.A. Western	76	78	+1½
219		Canadian Pacific ..	216	217	+1½
79		Central Argentine ..	80	81	+2
76½		Central Uruguay ..	76½	78½	..
18		Cordoba Central ..	15	18	..
28		Do. 2nd Pref. ..	27	29	..
30		Costa Rica	29⅛	30½	..
78		Entre Rios	81½	83½	–½
—		Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
54½		Leopoldina	54½	56½	+½
9		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½	9½	..
5		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5	5¼	+⅛
194		San Paulo	195	199	..
20		United of Havana ..	18	20	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	..	Lloyds, A..	62/9	–3d
Alexanders ..	35⅜	..	Martins ..	77½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	7	..	Merc. Ind..C	13*	+⅛
Bk. of Aust.	11⅞	..	Midland, £1	77/9	–3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	9⅛	–⅛	Do., £12		
Bk. of Mtl.	64	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅛	..
Bk of N.S.W.	39	..	National ..	9⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z..	54/9	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9½	..
Barclays, A	8⅜	–⅛	Nat. Egypt ..	3¼	..
Do., B. ..	57/6	..	Nat. India ..	45*	..
Do., D.C.O.	27⅛	..	Nat. Prov. £4	13⅛	..
B. Overseas	9⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	5⅝	..
Can. Com..	52⅛	..	Stand. S.A..	15¼	..
Char. India	18⅞	+⅝	Un. of Aust.	10⅝	–⅛
Chartered ..	31½	..	Un. Discount	9⅜	..
Eng. S. & A.	6½	–⅛	Westminster	77/6	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	116½	..	Wms. Dens. A	41/6	–6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅞	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅞	..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	24⅛	..
Com. Union ..	26	..	Do., "B" ..	36⅜	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅞	..	Royal ..	8⅝	..
Empl'rsLiab.	75/6*	..	R. Exchange	6⅝	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅞	..
Guardian ..	13½	..	Sea	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29⅜	..	Sun Insur..	38½	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Y'ksh'r(50/-)	6l3⅛	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	2	..
Bleachers ..	22/0	..	Fine Spinners	24/6	–3d
Borax, Def.	15/3	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	+1½d
Brad. Dyers	27/9	..	Impl. Chem.	26/7½	+1½d
Brit. Cellon	5/9	..	Do., Defd.	8/6	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/9	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	3/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/9	..	Linen Thread	15⅞	+1½
Brit. Enka ..	6/8	..	Lister	15/0	..
Calico Print.	14/3	–3d	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	–⅛	Ryelands ..	21/0	..
C'n'ue Amer.	4⅞	..	Salt (Union)	57/6*	+6d
Couts	66/0	+3d	Salts (S'ft're)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/0	+9d
Courtaulds ..	23½	–⅛	Wardle& Dav.	11⅝	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ia.	29/9	–1/0	Hydro Elec.	52½	–⅛
Atlas	28/10½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/0	..
BarcelonaTn.	54	+½	Metro. Elec.	41/0	..
B'mouth&Pt.	63/6	–6d	Mex. Lt.Com.	79½	–½
Brazil Tract.	48½	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	76½	+½
Brit. Insuld.	77/6*	..	Mid.Counties	29/0	..
Brush Elec.	12⅝	..	Newc'le Elec	24/6	..
Callender's ..	75/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/9	..	Siemens ..	25/3	..
County Lond.	48/0	+3d	Teleg. Const.	22½	+⅛
English Elec.	53/9	..	Vic. Falls ..	3	..
Gen. Elec. ..	54/0	–2/0	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	+3d
Henley's Tel.	6⅞	..	Yorkshire ..	54/0	–3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	–3d	Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..
Am. Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4⅜	..
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	26/3*	+3d	Int. Nickel ..	45⅜	..
AustinM.(5/0)	25/0	–3d	Kreuger & T.	31	–⅜
Bovril, Def.	40/6	+3d	Lever.7% Pf.	23/10½	+1½d
Brit. Alum.	45/6*	–3d	Leyland M.	63/6	+6d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5l3⅛	..	London Brick	43/6	+2/0
Brit. Match	27/1½	+1½d	Manbre G.Dt.	17/3	–6d
Brit. Oil Cake	31/6*	+3d	Marconi Mar.	29⅛*	..
Brit.Port.Cm.	2⅜	+⅛	Do., Can. ..	1⅝	–⅛
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0	..	Marg. Union	33⅜	–⅛
Cab.&W."B"	30½	–1	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do.,7½% 'A'	59½	–2	Nairn, M.&G.	2⅛	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	97½	–¼	Napier	2l3⅛	–⅛
Carreras, "A"	9⅜	+⅛	Pinchin, Def.	52/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	5⅞	–⅛	Philips (G.) ..	17⅜	–⅛
Crittall	25/6	+6d	Pinchin,J'son	51/0*	+1/0
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	13/10½	+1½d	Prime St'dgs.	30/3	..
Cunard St'm	23/9	–5d	Rolls-Royce	46/3	+7½d
Dennis Bros.	2¼	+⅛	Rover (B.) ..	8/0	–1/0
Dunlop Rbr.	14/0	–1½d	Royal Mail ..	26½	+⅛
E.Ready(A.B.	20/7½	–3d	Singer	32/6	+3d
Finlay, Jas. ..	42⅝	+⅛	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	8/0	–1/0
Furness, W.	36/3	..	Sth. Met.Gas	100⅝	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	Spillers ..	23/3	..
Gaumont Br.	14/7½	–1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	9/10½	–3d
Globe Tel. ..	21½	–⅛	Swed.Mtch.B	17½	+⅛
Gramophone ..	4½	–⅛	Turner & N't	5⅜	–⅛
Guy Motors ..	15/3	+3d	Utd. Dairies	30/7½	+1½d
Harrison&C.	53⅝	..	Un. Molasses	5⅝	–⅛
Imp. Airways	23/3	+3d	Utd. Tob.(S.)	45⅝	..
Imp.Con,Gas	395	–5	WallPaper D.	46/3	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	5/10½	..	Howard & B.	9/16	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert ..	36/6*	..
Babcock&W.	62/3	–3d	Pease & Pns.	3/9	..
Baldwins ..	3/1½	–1½d	Platt Bros. ..	5/6	..
Bengal	11/6	..	Powell, Duff.	10/3	..
B.S.A.	10/0	..	Richds. West.	4/9	..
Bolsover	15/6	–3d	Ruston & H.	77/3	..
Brown(John)	3/1½	..	S. Speakman	13/9	–3d
Cammell Ld.	2/3	..	Staveley ..	19/7½	–1½d
Consett	9/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/9*	..
Cory (Wm.)	57/9	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
DormanLong	5/9	+1½d	Swan,Hunter	23/1½	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	..	Tata, Deb. ..	100	..
Ebor	8/0	..	Do., Def. ..	100	..
Fredk. Kahn	6/3	..	Tredegar, B.	2/3	..
Guest, Keen	36/0	..	Vickers ..	7/10½	..
Hadfields ..	8/0	..	Weardale, Df.	18/9	..
Harld.&W.P.	10/9	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	7/0	..
Hopkinson ..	37/0	..			

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	–6d	Ind Coope ..	63/3	–3d
Bass, Ratcl.	64/0	+3d	Meux's	36/3	–3d
Benskin's ..	34/0	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C.of Lon.,Def	10/6	..	S. Africa ..	38/9	..
Courage ..	61/3*	–1/0	Taylor, Wlkr.	51/0	–3d
Distillers ..	68/9	..	Threlfalls ..	51/6	..
Guinness ..	101/9	–3d	Walker P.&C.	16/9	..
Hoare	64/6	+3d	Watney, Def.	56/9	–3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B..	20/9	+1/3	Lewis Ptg.Pf.	47/0	..
Army & N.	40/0	..	Lipton	5/0*	..
Barkers	65/3	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4l3⅛	..
Boots Pure D.	5¼	+⅛	Maple	34/3	..
Carlton	33/0	–1/0	Map.& Webb	14/6*	+7½d
Debenhams ..	10/6	+3d	Maypole,Def.	5/3	..
Gordon Hts.	15/0	+1½d	Savoy Hotel	34/0*	+1/0
Harrods	69/0	..	Selfridge. Pf.	26/3	+3d
Harrds(B.A.)	19/0	..	Spiers&P.10/0	18/6	+3d
Hotel& C.4/0	17/7½	+1½d	Waring & G.	24/7½	–1½d
Internat. Tea	25/0	..	Whiteley ..	55/0	–6d

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/6	..	Daigety	11	..
Arg. Sthn.Ld	22/0	..	Forestal	17/9	..
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	28/9	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	7*	+⅛	Hudson's B.	4½	+⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	5/9	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	101	..
Cordova	1/9	..	SudanPlants.	3¼	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/9	–3d	L. Asiatic ..	4/7½	–1½d
An.-Dutch ..	35/3	..	Lumut	2⅜	..
An.-Java ..	3/1½	+1½d	Malacca	1⅝	..
An.-Malay ..	16/10½	+7½d	Malayalam.	27/3	–6d
Bah. Lias ..	1⅜	..	Mendaris ..	2⅞	..
Bajoe Kidoel	11⅝	..	Merlimau ..	2 7/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	..	Mataling ..	1	..
Bertam Cons.	4/4½	+1½d	Perak	3/3	..
BukitMert'm	3/3	..	RembauJeleb	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	38/9	–6d
Cons. Malay	4/9	–3d	Sarawak ..	41/10½	..
Daff Devt. ..	1⅝	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	Sennah	17⅛	..
Grand Cent.	15⅛	..	Sialang	1⅜	..
Gula Kalump	15⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	2⅞	..
Highlands ..	11⅛	..	Sum. Para..	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	11⅛	..	Tandjong ..	17⅜	..
Java United	1⅝	..	Tanjong Mal.	1¼	..
Jugra&Carey	15/0	..	Telogoredjo	1⅜	–⅛
Kapar Para	1⅞	..	U. Serdang..	4/0	–1½d
Kuala Lump.	2⅛	..	U. Sua B'ly	5⅜	..
Labu	13⅜	+⅛	U. Sumatra ..	2/0	..
Lanadron ..	3⅛	..	U. Temlang ..	2/3	..
Linggi	11⅜	–⅛	Vallambrosa	13/3	..

TEA

Amal. Est...	22¼	..	Eastn. Prod.	4l1⅜	+⅛
An.-Ceylon..	14¼	+6d	Empire	41/0	+1/0
Assam Co. ..	1¾	..	Galaha	50/6	..
AssamFront.	21/6	..	Imperial Tea	1l⅜	..
Bogaw'tawa	5¼	..	Jhanzie	51/0	..
Brahmap'tra	28½	..	Jokai	3l1⅛	..
Brit. Indian	5	..	Jorehaut ..	68/9	..
Budla Beta ..	3⅞	+3d	Lanka Plant.	2l⅜	..
Carolina ..	3	+⅛	Lebong	4	..
Ceylon Plant	5⅝	+1⅛	Longla	15/0	..
Chargola ..	13/0	..	Makum	1l1⅛	..
Chubwa	3⅜	..	Nedeem	2¼	..
Cons. T. & L.	26⅛	..	NewDimbula	6l⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	3	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅜	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜	..	Pabbojan ..	5l⅛	..
Deundi	18/9	..	Scot.Tea& L.	67/0	–6d
Dooars	51/3	..	Singlo	48/9	..
DoomDooma	4l⅛	..	Travancore ..	3*	..
East'nAssam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	2⅛	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	2⅞	..	Lobitos ..	2l⅛	..
A.-Egypt, B.	2⅜	..	Mex.Eagle ..	13/3	–4½d
A.-Persian ..	4l⅜	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Phœnix-El ah	1l⅜	+1½d	Premier Cons.	2/3	..
Rio Tinto ..	45¼	–⅛	R. Dutch ..	35⅜	–¼
Rus. A. Cons.	0/4	..	Shell	4l⅛	–⅛
S'ta G'trudis	9/6	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/3	..
St.J.Del. Rey	18/3	..	Steaua Rom.	8/6	..
SanFrancisco	24/0	..	Trinidad L.	3/9	–6d
S. Amer. Cpr.	2/6	..	Trinidad L.	5l⅜	+⅛
Sulphide ..	14/4½	..	U. Brit. Trin.	7/0	..
Tharsis	5¼	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Vipond	3/9	..	V.O.C., Ord.	22⅝	–⅛
Wiluna	18/3	+3d	Zinc Corp. ..	1⅛	..
Zinc Corp. ..	1⅛	..	Do., Pref. ..	3⅝	..

* Ex dividend. § Ex rights.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Brighton, 5%, 1950-80 ..	99½	4 prem.	—
Bristol, 5%, 1948-58 ..	100	2 prem.	—
Brit. Automatic, 8% Deb. ..	95	98½	—
Cent. Arg. Rly., 5% Deb. ..	80½	82½	—
Cent. Electricity, 5% Deb. ..	97½	1½ prem.	—
Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70	99	103¾	—
Cinzano, Ltd., "A" Ord...	20/0	20/0	—
Conversion, 5%, 41944-64..	100	102⅞	–⅛
Do., 4½%, 1940-44 ..	95	3¼ prem.	–⅛
Hastings Corp., 5%, 1947-67	99	4 prem.	+⅛
Hull, 5%, 1941-61	99	1½ prem.	+¼
India, 6%, 1932-33.. ..	99	102¾ ..	—
Ingersoll, 7½% Pref. ..	20/0	1½d. dis.	—
Lingfi., 7% Conv., Deb. ..	100	10 prem.	+ 1
Met. Rly.,3½% "A" Deb.	85½	4 prem.	—
Nigeria, 5%, 1950-60 ..	99	2¼ prem.	—
N. Mt. Elec.Pwr.,5½% Deb.	100	3¼ prem.	—
Olympia, Ltd., 7% Cum. Pf.	20/0	19/6	+ 3d.
Do., Ordinary (5/0) ..	5/0	6/0	+ 3d.
Rhymney Sewerage, 5% ..	94	¼ dis.	—
Shell Transport, 7% 2nd Pf.	25/0	1½d. prem.	—
South Africa, 5%, 1945-75	98½	2¼ prem.	—
Southampton, 5%, 1947-67	99	3 prem.	+ ⅛
Swansea, 5%, Red., 1945-55	99	1¼ prem.	—
Tate and Lyle, 5½% Deb...	97½	2¼ prem.	+ ¼

* Ex dividend.

OILFIELDS NEWS

APEX (TRINIDAD) OILFIELDS.—Production for March 31,010 tons, and deliveries 32,950 tons.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS.—Oil produced during March amounted to 44,450 tons; oil purchased from other companies, 44,350 tons.

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—The production for the week ended April 2 amounted to 1,926 tons.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not nec

Elec. Dis. of Yorkshire, 34/6†
Lancashire, 27/7½
London Elec. Sup., 29/3
London Power, 5% Deb., 101 ½ 1 ¼ ¾ ¾ ¾ ¾
Metropolitan, 4½% Pref., 17/3
Mexican Light and Power, 80 ½ 80 80 ½ 79 80½
Do., 5% Pref., 72½
Mid. Counties, 29/7½ 8/6 9/-
Monterey, 5% "A" Deb., 60½ ½ 59
Do., 5% "B" Deb., 19½
Do., " Deb., 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 24/3† 5/- 4/3 -/7½ 3/11½†† x.d.
Do., 3% Pref. (Irg.), 19/3 x.d.
Do., 4½% Deb., 103 ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 105 ¼
Nile Megpie Elec., 6% Pref., 23/3
Do., 5% Deb., 104 2
Power Corp. of Canada, 83
Scottish, 30/9†† 29/- -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/7½† -/7½ 8/10½
Do., -/- -/3 -/6 9/- x.d.
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6†† -/9
Shawinigan, 80
Southwestern, 6% Debs., 108
Tata, 7½% Deb., 99
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 85½ ¼ ½ ¼ ½
Toronto 4½% Deb., 96¾
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 80
Victoria Falls and Trans., 60/7½ -/1½ 1/-
Do., Pref., 23/4½ -/4½
Yorkshireshire, 6% Lns., 90¾†† ¼†† ½†† 90††
West Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 96 7¼ ½ ¼ ¼
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/7½†† -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/9
Yorkshire, 31/4½ 3/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldwych Ho. Est., 6% Deb., 97½ ¼
Anglo-S'landand Devt., 8% Pref., 24/6
Anglo-Oriental, 7½% Pref., 8/6
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 16/6
Berkeley Prop., 17/6 -/6
Brit. Columbia "A," 84⅜ 4¼ ½ 4 ¼ 3¼ ½
Do., " B," 85⅜
Calgary and Edmonton, 7/++
City of Sao Paulo Impts., 11/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/9 -/11½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 77½†† 5
Daintly, 4½% Deb., 80½ ½ 11/16 ½
East African Lands and Devt., 3/9
Eastern Prop., 6/6††. (Correction from *Official List*. In yesterday's the business done should have been marked 14/-, not 14/4½.)
Ever Ready Tst., 10/- 11/- 10/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ 11/- 10 10½ 11/-
Fanti Consd., 12/-
Hesketh Est., 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/6
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 64/4½ 5/11½ -/7½ -/7½
Hydro-Elect. Secs., 85⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ¾ ¾
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 6% Bds., 102½ ½
Arg. Ests. of Monvil. Preld. (8%), 19/- 19/- -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 99½
Arg. and Invest., 37/- -/6
Assd. Lon. Prop., 18/7½ -/7½
Assd. Mercantile, 4% Deb., 70½ ½
Brit. N. Borneo, 6/9
Brit. S. Africa, Reg., 36/3†† 8/10½ -/8¼ -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½
Do., Warr. to Bearer, 38/8¼ 9/-
Calgary and Edmonton, 1/9†† 2/6
City of Lon. Real Prop., 18/10½ -/9 -/4½ -/10½ -/10½
Covent Garden Props., 7% Pref., 20/9 -/1½
Dalgety, 11
Duff Devt., 5/6 5/- -/3
Elec. and Gen. Invest., 6% Pref., 80/7½
Forestal Timber and Rlys., 17/6
Do. Pref., 16/6 17/1½ x.d.
Hudson's Bay, 89/4½ 90/7½ 90/- -/6 89/4½ 90/7½ 89/4½ 90/-
Hungarian Mortgage, 7½% Bds., "A," 99 ¼
Leach's Arg. Ests., 5½% Deb., 89⅞ 8½
Land (Edward) Invest., 5½% Deb., 89
London Prop. Invest., "A," 5⅛
Malayan Rubber Loan, 6% Deb., 59⅞ x.d.
Mercantile Marine Fin., 7/3 -/3
Mozambique (Bearer), 11/3
National Mt. and Agency of N.Z., "A," 65/7½ -/7½
N. Zeal. Loan and Merc. Ag., 100⅞
Do., 5% Pref., 87⅞
Do., 4% 2nd Mort. Deb., 67½
Oilfields Finance Corp., -/1½
Palm Tree, 2/0½††
Do., Shanat Shs., 5/-††
Peruvian Corp., 11⅞ 11⅞ 12⅛
Do., 5% Pref., 54¾ ¾ ¼ 4 4½
Do., 6% Debs., 97¾ ¾
Rio Negro, 14/-
Town Invests., 52/6 3/9 2/6 3/9
Trust and Agency Assets, Mt. Deb. Stk. in Shs., -/9½ -/9½
Trust and Loan of Canada, 14/-††

Stock Exchange, 207

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldwych Ho. Est., 6% Deb., 97⅜ ¼
Anglo-S'landand Devt., 8% Pref., 24/6
Anglo-Oriental, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 16/6
Berkeley Prop., 17/6 -/6
Brit. Columbia "A," 84⅜ 4¼ ½ 4 ¼ 3¼ ½
Do., " B," 85⅜
Calgary and Edmonton, 7/++
City of Sao Paulo Impts., 11/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/9 -/11½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 77½†† 5
Daintly, 4½% Deb., 80½ ½ 11/16 ½
East African Lands and Devt., 3/9
Eastern Prop., 6/6††. (Correction from *Official List*. In yesterday's the business done should have been marked 14/-, not 14/4½.)
Ever Ready Tst., 10/- 11/- 10/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ 11/- 10 10½ 11/-
Fanti Consd., 12/-
Hesketh Est., 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/6
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 64/4½ 5/11½ -/7½ -/7½
Hydro-Elect. Secs., 85⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ¾ ¾
Do., 5% "B" Pfg. Pref. (ex cp.), 9
Internat. Holding, 87½†† 61½ ½ ⅞ ⅞ 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Isles del Guadalquivir Fndr's Shs., 16/3
Primitiva Holdings, 20/6 -/1½ -/3 -/7½ -/1½
Rio de Janeiro Land Mt., Loan Stk., 48
Town Invests., New, 50½ -/6
Tugtse Valley, Priority, -/1½
Zambesia Explg., 40/9 -/3 -/9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbeyfield Ho. Est., 6% Deb., 97⅜ ¼
Anglo-S'landand Devt., 8% Pref., 24/6
Anglo-Oriental, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 16/6
Berkeley Prop., 17/6 -/6
Brit. Columbia "A," 84⅜ 4¼ ½ 4 ¼ 3¼ ½
Do., " B," 85⅜
Calgary and Edmonton, 7/++
City of Sao Paulo Impts., 11/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/9 -/11½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 77½†† 5
Daintly, 4½% Deb., 80½ ½ 11/16 ½
East African Lands and Devt., 3/9
Eastern Prop., 6/6††. (Correction from *Official List*. In yesterday's the business done should have been marked 14/-, not 14/4½.)
Ever Ready Tst., 10/- 11/- 10/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ 11/- 10 10½ 11/-
Fanti Consd., 12/-
Hesketh Est., 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/6
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 64/4½ 5/11½ -/7½ -/7½
Hydro-Elect. Secs., 85⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ¾ ¾
Do., 5% "B" Pfg. Pref. (ex cp.), 9
Internat. Holding, 87½†† 61½ ½ ⅞ ⅞ 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Isles del Guadalquivir Fndr's Shs., 16/3
Primitiva Holdings, 20/6 -/1½ -/3 -/7½ -/1½
Rio de Janeiro Land Mt., Loan Stk., 48
Town Invests., New, 50½ -/6
Tugtse Valley, Priority, -/1½
Zambesia Explg., 40/9 -/3 -/9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbeyfield Ho. Est., 6% Deb., 97⅜ ¼
Anglo-S'landand Devt., 8% Pref., 24/6
Anglo-Oriental, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 16/6
Berkeley Prop., 17/6 -/6
Brit. Columbia "A," 84⅜ 4¼ ½ 4 ¼ 3¼ ½
Do., " B," 85⅜
Calgary and Edmonton, 7/++
City of Sao Paulo Impts., 11/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/9 -/11½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 77½†† 5
Daintly, 4½% Deb., 80½ ½ 11/16 ½
East African Lands and Devt., 3/9
Eastern Prop., 6/6††. (Correction from *Official List*. In yesterday's the business done should have been marked 14/-, not 14/4½.)
Ever Ready Tst., 10/- 11/- 10/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ 11/- 10 10½ 11/-
Fanti Consd., 12/-
Hesketh Est., 7% Pfg. Pref., 17/6
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 64/4½ 5/11½ -/7½ -/7½
Hydro-Elect. Secs., 85⅜ ½ ¼ ½ ⅜ ½ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ¾ ¾
Do., 5% "B" Pfg. Pref. (ex cp.), 9
Internat. Holding, 87½†† 61½ ½ ⅞ ⅞ 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 15/16 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Isles del Guadalquivir Fndr's Shs., 16/3
Primitiva Holdings, 20/6 -/1½ -/3 -/7½ -/1½
Rio de Janeiro Land Mt., Loan Stk., 48
Town Invests., New, 50½ -/6
Tugtse Valley, Priority, -/1½
Zambesia Explg., 40/9 -/3 -/9

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 20½ ½ ¼ ¼
And. Reinsurers, 24/-
Atlas, 24/-
Caledonian, £19/18/6 20
Commercial Union, 26½†† 1 ½ 57½ 6½
Eagle Star and B.D., fully pd., 11½ x.d.
Employers Liability, 78/- x.d.
General Accident, 154½ ⅛
Gresham Fire, 10/-
Gresham Life, 5% Deb., 97
Guardian Assur., 10½†† 1 ½ ½†† ⅝ £10/16/0
Lond. and Lancashire, 20½†† 1 ¼
Lon. & Yks. Marine Deb., 97 7
Lond. and Overseas, 7% Pf. Pref., 5/11½
Lond. Assur., 10½
Lond. Union, 51½, Pref., 17/9††
Northern Pref., 14½ ⅝ ½
Prud. fully pd., 12½
Pyrenic, 4% Deb. (1911), 78½†† 8††
Prudential, "B," 38/3 6/-
Royal Exchange, £6/11/9†† 6½ ½ ½ £6/12/3
Royal, 8½ ½ ½ ¾
Do., 4% Deb., 88½
World Auxiliary, 22/6 4/3 3/6
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 80½
West. Ass. and Provncl. Elec. and Gen., 5% Pref., 83¼ 1 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Cons., 5% Deb., 19
A.W. Second Stock, 5% Deb., 48½†† 7
Brit. Assets, New, 30/-
Carnelite Trust, 2/3
Daily Mail, 65/3½ -/3½
Hanbro and Lond. Invest., 5% Pref., 82 ¾
Inv. and Internat., 51½% Pref., 83½†† 6½
Prud. Assur., 4½% Deb., 80
Streatham, 6% Pfg. Pref., 21/6
Do., -/7½
Do., 6% Part. Pref., 12/-†† 11/6‡ -/9
Bambro, 6% Pref., 20/-
Bahrain and General, -/6‡ -/10½‡ -/10½‡
Monks Invest., 16/10½
Rooney, 5% Deb., 92 2
Tea Share Trust, 22/10½ -/6 -/9 -/4½ -/10½

GAS

Bournemouth, 5% Deb., 55 5
British, 112 x.d.
Bluegrass, 1½†† ½††† 15½ 15 15 ⅛ ¼ ¼ ¼ ⅛ 15 ⅝ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ½ £15/1/0 14½ ¾ 15⅛ 14½
Gas Light and Coke, 19/4½ 19/- -/3 -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/4½ -/4½
Do., Max., 64 4
Do., 4% Pref., 77½
Do., 5% Deb., 59 60 60
Holmes and Sn. Leonard's, 5%, 98 8
Do., 6% Pref., 80
Imp. Continental, 296½ 9½ 7½ 9 400†† 398 5 5 5
Do., 5% Pref., 82½ ¾ ¼ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 80
Newcastle, 111††
S. Metropolitan, 101 1
Do., 5% Deb., 59¼
Tottenham (3½%), 101½ ½
Uxbridge, 6% Deb., 75

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Sunderland, 95½
Woking District, "A," 139 40

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

WELSH COAL TRADE CONDITIONS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 3.—WHEAT.—Influenced by the movement in the Argentine exchange, rate and advices of adverse weather for the United States crops the cargo market was steady, and quotations were 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher, while inquiry was more encouraging. For a part cargo of 6,283 tons West Australian per Appledore, B.I., Feb. 22, 39s. 9d. was paid, and late yesterday 2,300 tons per Sillan, B.I., Feb. 13, made a similar price to the Mediterranean. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, 41s. and 39s. 9d. was asked respectively and 41s. for Pacific white April. Rosafe, 62½lb. April, was held for 38s. 9d.; and Baruso, 62½lb., for 37s., while for steamers of Australian on the way, 40s. was required and 40s. 6d. for sellers. South Russian, shipping-shipped, was held for 39s. 3d. Parcels were in good request and closed 6d. to 9d. per quarter dearer. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Challenger, and April, and per West Lynn, April 10, sold at 41s. 3d. net, per Sowder, expected to load early May, at 41s. 4½d.; No. 2, per West Lynn, April 10, at 40s. 7½d.; No. 3, per Lochmonar, afloat, at 40s., per Challenger, and April at 39s. 10½d.; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), per Ahaunia, April 5, sailing, at 39s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63lb., April, at 38s. 3d.; Barnso, 62½lb., April, at 37s. net, and Barnso (on sample), per Aaul, loading, at 36s. 6d.; Leith paid 39s. 9d. for South Australian, per Tricolor, afloat, and Hull and Glasgow bought Rhexinor, on passage, at 39s. 3d.

In the wheat futures market trading was confined to 39s. for May (old contract), but following higher Initial Argentine cables the closing tone was firm, and 2½d. to 3d. up for new contract, and unchanged for old as compared with yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	40 3	40 3	40 3	40 3	40 3
May ..	—	—	39 0	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT.—London Grade of Milling Quality.				
May ..	36 7½	37 0	37 0	36 10	36 7½
July ..	37 0	37 4½	37 4½	37 3	37 0

MAIZE was firm and 6d. per qr. harder to buy, but trading was quiet. For La Plata, early April, 27s. 3d. was required, and 26s. 3d. for May and June, while for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April, 25s. 9d. was asked. Parcels were in moderate demand and closed 4½d. per qr. better on the day. La Plata, May, sold from 25s. 3d. to 25s. 7½d. and June-July from 25s. 4½d. to 25s. 9d. Hull paid 27s. 7½d. for La Plata, sailed April 1, while to Liverpool Dan.-Gal.-Fox., afloat, made 25s. 3d.

BARLEY was quietly steady. For No. 3 Canada Western, April, 24s. was asked. Late yesterday, Persian, April and May, sold at 17s. 9d. to Bristol Channel.

OATS were firm and again lacked sellers to buy. Late yesterday La Plata, May, sold at 14s. and 14s. 1½d.; and Chilean, April-May, at 14s. 3d. and 14s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in better demand and closed 3d. to 6d. per quarter dearer. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, quoted 41s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, May, 39s. 1½d.; No. 5, April, 37s. 4½d.; May, 37s.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, April, 39s. 1½d.; all ports, 38s. 4½d.; No. 2 mixed drum, shipping shipped, 38s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 37s. 6d.; 62½lb., afloat, 37s. 3d.; April, 38s. 3d.; Barnso, 62½lb., April, 37s. 6d., and May, 37s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 37s. 6d. Futures covered No. 2 N. Manitoba, shipping/shipped, at 41s. 1½d. and 41s. 3d., and No. 3, shipping/shipped, at 40s. 3d. to 40s. 4½d., while to Manchester West Australian, afloat, realized 39s. 9d. to 39s. 10½d.; No. 3 N. Manitoba, shipping/shipped, at 40s. 3d. to 40s. 4½d., and No. 2, shipping shipped, 41s. 1½d. to 41s. 3d. Steady demand for parcels, and 1d. per central dearer. Graded wheat futures opened ¾d. to 1d. lower in sympathy with disappointing closing American markets, but quickly advanced on heavy buying for outside interests, the sharp rise in the Argentine exchange, and local covering, due to a better cash demand. The market closed firm 1¾d. to 1⅞d. per central higher on the day. Sales amounted to 250 loads. Official settlement prices—May, 7s. 11d.; July, 8s.; and Oct., 8s. 2d.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	7 9¼	8 0⅛	7 9⅛	7 11	7 11⅞	7 10¼
*July ..	7 10⅛	8 1	7 10⅛	7 11⅞	8 0	7 10¾
*Oct. ..	8 0¼	8 3½	8 0¼	8 2	8 3½	8 1¼

* Next cash terms

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata ruled firm with a moderate business at 3d. to 6d. per quarter advance. La Plata, May/June, sold at 25s. 9d. and 25s. 10½d. Hull paid Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April, at 25s. 6d. Sellers offered La Plata, afloat, at 27s. 3d. to 27s. 9d., according to position; March-April, 25s. 9d.; April-May, 25s. 9d.; May-June, 25s. 6d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April, 25s. 6d.; and April-May, 25s. Spot parcels were firm with La Plata quoted 1d. per cental dearer.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were in better demand with Chilean, tawny, April-May, 14s. 7½d., value.

Prices were steady but quiet.

BRISTOL, April 3.—English wheat was in limited supply at 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance on the week, ranging from 37s. to 38s. 6d. With foreign wheat in small supply, prices were advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 45s. 6d. English oats were quiet and unchanged at 1s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter. Barley was firm and dearer, with La Plata quoted 18s. 3d. Grinding barley met a more active trade at 9d. to 1s. advance. English barley was quoted 26s. to 38s., and Asoff at 34s. 3d. Maize was in good demand, with prices advanced 1s. to 2s. 3d. La Plata, 25s. 3d. Straight-run flour was quoted 34s. 6d. to 35s. per sack; sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; and bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, April 3.—Wheat was 1s. dearer, and barley and oats were 2s. dearer. Feeding stuffs were also in better demand at higher prices.

MANCHESTER, April 3.—English wheat was dearer at 38s. to 39s. 6d. per quarter. Beans were in better demand at 38s. per 352lb. Feeding barley was steady. La Plata maize, 6s. 3d.; No. 4 yellow maize, 6s. 8d. Five per cental, in Manchester elevator. Cheshire oats were in small supply, and there was a better demand at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., on rails. Straight-run flour, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheat feed was dearer at 5s. 3d. to 6s. 2d., and thirds at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, April 3.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s. per quarter at farm. Barley, 28s. to 30s. Oats, 18s. to 20s.

LONDON, April 3.—POTATOES (The Borough).—The market was steady, but business only moderately active. Quotations:—Best silftland King Edward, £2 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade silftland, King Edward, Arran Chief and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton, and Spanish new, 10½d. per cwt.; Jersey Kidney, 4½d. per lb.

COVENT GARDEN.—Business was generally brisk with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 2s. to 3s. per lb.; South African, 6s. to 12s. 6d.; Argentine, 9s. to 12s. per 100b. box. English Branksy Seedling apples, 6s. to 12s. per bushel; Australian, Tasmantown, 13s. to 17s.; Winesap, 10s. to 12s.; New Zealand, 11s. to 14s. per box; Nova Scotian, 10s. to 20s. per barrel. Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per doz. cartons. Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per crate; West Indian bananas, 10d. to 1s. per doz. Canary tomatoes, 14s. to 18s. per package. South African Comice pears, 5s. to 9s.; other sorts, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per box. South African pines, 7s. to 8s. per box. Messina lemons, 8s. to 12s. per box; 11s. 6d. to 15s. per case; Malta oranges, 10s. to 15s. per box; Denia and Valencia, 12s. to 27s. 6d.; Murcia blood, 16s. to 22s. per case; Tangerine, 3s. to 7s. per box of 96. Florida grape fruit, 22s. to 28s.; Porto Rico, 18s. to 22s.; Cuban, 17s. to 20s. per case. St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. to 4s. 6d. each. French Lauris asparagus, 3s. to 6s.; Devon, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per bundle. French cauliflowers, 8s. to 9s. per crate; Cornish broccoli, 7s. to 8s. per crate; outdoor rhubarb, 5s. to 8s. per doz. bundles; Dutch lettuce, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per crate; spring greens, 7s. to 10s. per bag; endive, 3s. to 4s. per doz.; new French carrots, 7s. to 9s.; turnips, 9s. to 10s. per doz. bunches.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Trade was rather quiet but with no pressure of supplies prices remained unchanged. Best meadow hay was quoted at £7 to £7 10s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 to £7 15s.; best clover, £7 5s. to £8; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 3.—LINSEED was firm but quiet at 5s. to 2s. 6d. per ton advance. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, £18 17s. 6d.; bold Bombay, similar positions, £20, sellers. La Plata, afloat to May-June, to Hull, £17 15s., sellers. RAPESEED was firm. Toria, April and May and May-June, to Hull-Continent, £16 2s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian bid, April, to Hull, £7 17s. 6d.; May, £7 18s. 9d.; and June, £8 1s. 3d., sellers; Sakellaridis, April, £7 8s. 9d.; May, £7 11s. 3d.; and June, £7 12s. 6d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £6 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was firm. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £15 15s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were very firm. Coromandel (machined), April-May, to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £16 6s. 3d.; May-June, £16 7s. 6d.; June-July, £16 10s.; and July-Aug., £16 12s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hamburg, April-May, £15 1s. 3d.; May-June, £15 6s. 3d.; and June-July, £15 8s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was very firm and 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton higher. Spot, ex mill, £40 10s.; April, £39; May-Aug., £38 10s.; and Sept.-Dec., £38 2s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was firm at 10s. per ton advance. Crude extracted, £37 10s.; technical refined, £39, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; and deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady, unchanged. American, spot, 44s. 6d.; May-June, 44s. 9d.; and Russian, spot, 41s. per cwt. HULLS, April 4.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot, £40; April, £39 15s.; May-Aug., £39; Sept.-Dec., £38 10s. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian crude, spot, £29; edible refined, spot, £31 15s.; technical, spot, £31 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33 15s., per ton, naked. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, 40°C., spot, £30 10s. per ton, naked. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £33; deodorized, spot, £37 per ton. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34 per ton. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £36; refined, spot, £38 per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR OIL and COD OIL.—Unchanged.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Business in Brazilian sorts to-day was again good, but demand for spot cotton generally was less active, and the price tendency was easier. Quotations of American were lowered 6 points; middling, 8.74d.; Brazilian and Peruvian also declined 6 points; Pernam fair, 8.24d.; g.f. smooth, 9.34d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.44d. Egyptian were reduced 10 points; f.f. Sakellaridis, 14.15d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.37d. African sorts were 6 points lower; middling West, 8.69d.; and g.f. East, 9.34d. East Indian declined 5 points; fine n.g. Broach, 6.5d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.80d.

American futures opened 5 to 8 points lower following easy overnight cable advices which led to local and Liverpool liquidation. The decline was partially recovered during the morning, reports of unfavourable weather conditions in the American cotton belt attracting covering orders, while fair support came from the trade. Values at midday were 2 to 5 points down. The market continued steady until the receipt of easier New York opening cablegrams, which brought about further local liquidation, and the close was quiet at a fall of 4 to 6 points on Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.34; July, 8.38; Oct., 8.34; Jan., 8.39. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 16.23; July, 16.32; Oct., 15.96; Jan., 15.94.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 14 points lower, and after a sharp recovery declined again on local and Alexandria selling, and closed barely steady at a fall of 4 to 9 points. Closing prices.—April, 13.40; May, 13.41; June to Sept., 13.46; Oct., 13.38; Nov., 13.41; Dec., 13.42; Jan., 13.51; Feb., 13.70; March and April, 13.69. Upper contracts closed quiet at a decline of 6 to 8 points. Closing values:—April, 10.08; May, 10.11; June, 10.20; July to Sept., 10.19; Oct., 10.04; Nov., 10.03 Dec. and Jan., 10.15; Feb., 10.16; March and April, 10.26.

Empire futures finished steady but 8 to 10 points lower on the day. Closing prices:—April, 8.20; May and June, 8.22; July, 8.23; Aug., 8.14; Sept., 8.15; Oct. and Nov., 8.21; Dec. and Jan., 8.26; Feb., 8.28; March and April, 8.29.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	3,200	15,600	100	400	19	14,614
Brazilian, &c.	1,500	5,400	—	500	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	600	2,300	—	—	84	179
African, &c.	100	750	—	—	3,496	4,606
Egyptian, &c.	500	3,200	—	—	3,027	12,808
E. Indies, &c.	100	750	—	—	—	1,685
Totals— This week	6,000	28,000	100	900	6,626	33,892
Last week	7,000	29,000	200	600	258	17,912

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing
April ..	—	—	8.32	—	—	8.36
May ..	8.38	8.32	8.34	8.44	8.38	8.38
June ..	—	—	8.35	—	—	8.39
July ..	8.41	8.35	8.38	8.48	8.42	8.42
August ..	—	—	8.36	—	—	8.41
September ..	—	—	8.35	—	—	8.40
October ..	8.39	8.32	8.34	8.46	8.40	8.40
November ..	—	—	8.35	—	—	8.41
December ..	8.40	8.35	8.36	8.49	8.43	8.43
January ..	8.43	8.38	8.39	8.51	8.46	8.46
February ..	8.43	8.43	8.42	—	—	8.49
March ..	8.48	8.45	8.45	8.58	8.53	8.53
April ..	—	—	8.47	8.55	8.55	8.54

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, April ..	—	19.43	19.41
June ..	20.02	20.00	20.04
Sakellaridis, May ..	28.25	28.15	28.23
July ..	—	28.21	28.23
,, November ..	27.00	26.95	27.16

Receipts to-day 4,031 bales, against 2,658 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, April 3.—The market was unsettled by the boycott of cotton goods in Bombay, but it is yet too early to feel the effect of this. There was, however, a substantial cloth inquiry received from India, all centres participating, including Bombay. Jacconets, printing cloths, twills, and various light goods were wanted, and some moderate lots went through, but sellers had to be cheap. China took a few minor lots of whites and Jaccies; trading at to-day's auction in Shanghai was restricted owing to political complications, but an increase of 5 per cent. over last week was reported in the quantities sold; prices of greys were advanced owing to a better demand, but whites and dyed goods were on the whole lower. Whites were inquired for more actively by Egypt and the Levant, and Morocco took finishing cloths. Dyed and printed cloths and specialties sold quietly for South America and a varied trade was arranged for home consumption. Yarns were in better request, and spinners were firmer in quotations.

WOOL

LONDON, April 3.—The Colonial wool auctions were continued with a good selection of 10,290 bales, mainly consisting of greasy crossbred qualities in the joint supplies of 8,026 bales from New Zealand, Punta Arenas, and Patagonia. The clips from the first mentioned source were again actively competed for by home, Continental, and occasionally American buyers, resulting in a brisk clearance of all grades at prices now showing not more than 5 per cent. decline compared with January, exceptional lots of lower qualities frequently selling on a par with last sales rates; the best 58's which were included under this term made 1d. more than 14d.; the larger assortment of slipe grades also met ready buyers, the finest halfbred lambs of the "Tomoana/Oakleigh" brand at 15d. The liberal supply of South American greasy crossbred came in for a brisk sale, especially to foreign buyers, the best lots forming the "Fenton" clip of about 350 bales selling at 13¾d. The smaller assortment of Australian merino included some attractive clips of greasy from the New England district under the mark D C/Fassifern" which realized 24½d., the top price of the series for this class of wool. The finest of the scoured merino from Victoria marked J F" sold at 22d., and super lambs wool from the sale clip at 24d. The total offerings included 302 bales from New South Wales; 394 Queensland; 1,554, Victorian; 3,502 New Zealand; 2,930 Punta Arenas, and 1,594 bales from Patagonia.

BRADFORD, April 3.—Although a strike of a large number of workers in the West Riding wool textile industry is threatened for the end of next week, the price of wool has begun to harden and there has been more business here in tops of the finer qualities during the present week. The firmer tendency of wool prices, particularly in Australia, is believed to be due to the fact that the low level of values is attracting the attention of outside speculators who have begun to operate in expectation of a substantial advance later in the year. The last cause of spinners who have been carrying very small stocks of tops to make more liberal provision against their near requirements. The greater activity, however, is not due to any expansion in the demand for piece goods or for yarns for export, confidence having been so established that consumers here are willing to speculate freely. Somewhat better prices have been made for merino and fine crossbred tops and medium and low crossbreds are firmer. Prices of tops are now about as follows:—Fifty-fours, warp, 27⅞d.; average, 26½d.; 56's, 29·40d.; 50's, 17d.; 40's, prepared, 14½d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, April 3.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T L granulated, 21s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Eb., Isleworth and Cookham, quoted 20s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. to 21s., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 20s. 3d.; for per central, April-May, 17s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, April-May, quoted 10s. 9d., c.i.f.; Europe; 1s. 6d. May, 10s.; July-Sept., 10s. 3d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 3d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet; preferential, 96 per cent., April-May, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., May parcels, sold at 7s. 6d.; cargoes offering at 7s. 6¾d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures inactive. May sold at 9s. 5½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April..	9 5¼	9 0	9 5¼	9 1½	9 5¼	9 3¼
May ..	9 7½	9 3¾	9 6	9 3¾	9 6¾	9 5¼
Aug. ..	10 2¼	10 0	10 0	9 11¼	10 0	9 11¾

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	6 9¾	6 9	6 9¾	6 9	6 10½	6 9¾
Aug. ..	7 0¾	7 0	7 1½	7 0¼	7 1¾	7 0¾
Dec. ..	7 4½	7 2¼	7 4½	7 3¼	7 4½	7 4
	7 5¼	7 4½	7 6	7 4½	7 6	7 5¼

NEW CONTRACT BASIS 96°, C.I.F.

Jan. ..	8 2¼	8 0	8 2¼	8 0¼	8 3	8 1½		
March ..	8 5¼	8 3¼	8 5	8 4⅛	8 6	8 4½		
May ..	8 7½	8 6¼	8 8¼	8 6¼	8 8¼	8 7½		

COFFEE.—At auction 6,017 packages were offered and consisted mainly of Costa Rica sorts. Demand was more active, and a good part sold at steady rates. Costa Rica, bold to good bold coloury, sold at 127s. 6d. to 135s. 6d.; medium, 83s. to 123s.; small, 73s. to 80s.; bold grey-greenish, 104s. to 112s. 6d.; medium, 84s. 6d. to 87s. peas, 95s. to 163s. 6d.; Kenya, bold grey-greenish and greenish, 102s. to 116s.; medium, 71s. to 74s. 6d.; small, 52s. to 66s.; Uganda, bold grey-greenish, 76s.; medium, 65s.; Kilimanjaro, bold greenish, 94s.; medium, 75s. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was barely steady; fair fermented, April-June, quoted 39s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., Liverpool contract. Futures were quiet and easier, no business being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

	11 a.m.	4 p.m.	4.50 p.m.
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 6	40 9	42 0	40 6	42 0	40 7½
May ..	41 4½	41 0	41 3	40 6	41 9	41 0
July ..	41 10½	41 7½	41 9	41 6	42 0	41 7½
Sept. ..	42 3	42 0	42 3	41 9	42 3	42 0
Dec. ..	42 6	42 3	42 6	42 0	42 7½	42 3

TEA.—At auction 10,920 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were offered. Except for the best liquoring invoices, which were well supported, the market was easier, prices showing 1d. per lb. decline in most cases. Export demand was very quiet. Leaf sold from 7½d. to 1s. 1½d.; fainings and dust from 5d. to 1s. 1½d.; broken tea, from 1s. 3d.; broken Pekoe, from 7½d. to 1s. 7¾d.; broken orange Pekoe, from 8½d. to 2s. 6d.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; April-May, in sindge to Continent and U.K., 11s. 4½d.; No. 3, doubles to Levants, April-May, 11s. 6d.; S.Q., doubles, Cuba (main ports), April-May, 11s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, April-May, doubles, quoted 14s. 7½d. sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 10s. 6d. per cwt.; April-May, 10s. 6d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. April-May quoted 11s. 3d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

DESICCATED COCOANUT was steady. Fine cut, spot, quoted 32s. 6d. per cwt.; medium, 33s. 9d.; halves, April-May, 29s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s.; April-May, 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake, Singapore April-May, quoted 15s., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl April-May, quoted 14s. 9d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; April, 24s., value, c.i.f., U.K.

SPICES.—The pepper spot market was quiet with black Singapore quoted 11¾d.; Lampong, 11¾d.; white Muntok, 1s. 3½d., sellers. In the arrival market values opened again easier under continued selling but closed with a steadier tone; black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 11d., value; Lampong, March-May, sold from 10¾d. to 11d.; May-July from 10½d. to 10⅝d.; Aug.-Oct. from 9¾d. to 10¾d.; white Muntok, March-May, at 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d.; May-July at 1s 1½d.; Aug.-Oct. from 1s. 0⅝d. to 1s. 1d.; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 12⅝d. per cwt., value; Aleppy, 11⅜s., value, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11½d.; March-May, 11¾d., value, c.i.f. Pimento steady; spot quoted 8½d.; April-May, 40s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

KURRACHEE.—Plantation grades were slightly steadier but trading was only moderate. Smoked sheet, spot and April, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. and value; May from 7¼d. to 7¾d., and value; June from 7¾d. to 7⅛½d., and value; July-Sept. from 7⅛½d. to 8d., and value; Oct.-Dec. from 8½d. to 8¾d., and value. Jan.-March at 8¾d. sold and value; crêpe, spot, at 7½d. and sellers. Para grades unchanged.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, April-May, quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SUMATRAS.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 125s. per cwt.; A C, 155s.; pure button, 170s., sellers. Futures were firmer; T N, May delivery, sold from 116s. to 120s.; Aug. delivery from 120s. to 123s.; Oct. delivery quoted 125s., buyers. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, April-May, sold at 115s., c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated April 3 gives:—Spot sold at Rs.54 and buyers; May and June quoted Rs.55, value. Calcutta shipments during March were:—Great Britain, 13,491 cwt.; Continent 14,422; America, 13,203; other ports, 4,927 cwt. Total:—46,043 cwt. against 59,017 cwt. a year ago.

HEMP.—Manila grades were maintained a firm tone on continued support and reserve of sellers. Grade J., April-June, sold at £30 10s. per ton, and sellers; K., May-July, at £30, and value; L., No. 1, quoted £29 5s., value; No. 2, £28, value; M., No. 1, May-July, sold at £27, and sellers; No. 2, April-June, at £25 10s., c.i.f.; African sisal was steady; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, April-June, quoted £34 5s.; f.a.q., £33 15s., buyers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged; good white, April-June, quoted £38 15s., c.i.f., first class ports.

JUTE opened with an easier tendency under lower Calcutta advices and values marked an occasional 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Buyers were more in evidence later and the market closed steady at the lower range of values. First marks, March-April, quoted £24 7s. 6d., buyers; April-May, £24 7s. 6d., buyers; May-June sold at £24 10s., and buyers; Aug.-Sept., new crop, at £20 5s., and buyers; Sept.-Oct. quoted £26 5s., buyers; lightnings, April-May, sold at £23 7s. 6d., and value; May-June at £23 7s. 6d., and buyers; hearts, May-June, at £21 15s., and value; Daisee, 2 and 3, May-June, quoted £23 15s., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, £25 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Stocks at Hamburg, Harburg and Bremen on March 31 are given as 120,000 bales, compared with 108,500 bales a fortnight previously. Calcutta cable, dated April 3, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.48 8a.; lightnings, Rs.45 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were steady; 10oz., spot, quoted 23s.; April-May, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 6d.; April-May, 19s. 9d., sellers per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, April-May, quoted 67s.; B, 57s. 6d., sellers per 100 bags, c.i.f.

CORNA was easier; Singapore, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 7s. 6d. per ton, sellers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £22 15s., value, c.i.f., net terms, usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no 2nd.), April-May, quoted £20 sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £20 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened partially ½d. lower in sympathy with New York advices. During the morning there was a fair amount of business comprising Aug., at 8s. 3½d., and Jan., at 8s. 9½d. At the 3.5 p.m. call, prices showed little change compared with the opening, and afternoon trading was limited to Dec., at 8s. 8½d., the close being quiet with prices ½d. to 1d. per cwt. lower on the day.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
May	7/11¾b.-8/0⅛s.	7/11¾b.-8/0s.	7/11b.-7/11⅞s.
Aug.	8/3½ paid.	8/3b.-8/3½s.	8/3b.-8/3½s.
Oct.	8/6b.-8/7s.	8/6b.-8/7s.	8/6b.-8/7s.
Dec.	8/8b.-8/9s.	8/8b.-8/9s.	8/8b.-8/9s.
Jan.	8/9b.-8/10s.	8/9b.-8/10s.	8/9b.-8/10s.
Mar.	9/0b.-9/1s.	9/0b.-9/0½s.	9/0b.-9/0½s.
May			
1931	9/3b.-9/4s.	9/3b.-9/3½s.	9/3b.-9/3½s.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, April 3.—COPPER.—There was no change in the characteristics of the buying, and both in Europe and America the demand is mainly for prompt metal, and no change is likely unless prices are reduced. Conditions on the standard market were quiet at the opening, but later in the session cash sold at £70 2s. 6d.; early April, £70 5s.; June, £68 15s. to £68 17s. 6d.; three months, £68 7s. 6d. to £68 5s. Sales totalled 1,300 tons. On balance cash was 3s. 9d. higher and forward 5s. lower. Settlement price, £70 2s. 6d. In the afternoon June and three months sold at £68 7s. 6d. The market for refined remained quietly steady, with electrolytic quoted £83 10s. to £84 and wire bars £76 10s. to £77.

TIN.—Trading in the East totalled 200 tons, at £169 17s. 6d., c.i.f., an advance of 37s. 6d. The improved tone in the Straits favourably influenced this market at the opening, when three months sold up to £168 5s. After the initial improvement the demand was inclined to lag, and under moderate realizing values again dropped 15s., and on balance cash was 12s. 6d. and three months 10s. lower. Sales were 500 tons. April sold at £166 10s. to £165; May, £166 15s. to £165 15s.; June, £166 17s. 6d.; and three months at £168 to £166 to £166 10s. Settlement price, £164 10s. In the late trade, May sold at £165 10s. to £164 15s. to £165; June, £166 to £165 15s.; and three months at £166 10s. to £166 2s. 6d. English common tin closed quiet at £165 10s. to £166.

LEAD met a disappointingly quiet demand, but near dates remained unchanged, with forward 1s. 3d. lower. Sales were 100 tons. April sold at £18 15s.; and July at £18 17s. 3d. Settlement price, £18 15s. The afternoon market was idle. English remained at £20 10s.

SPELTER.—The trade demand was limited, and under moderate selling pressure near dates gave way 2s. 6d. and forward 1s. 3d. Sales totalled at 700 tons. April sold at £18 5s.; May at £18 6s. 3d. to £18 8s. 9d. to £18 7s. 6d.; and August, 3, £18 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Stocks at Hamburg, Harburg and Bremen on March 31 are given as 120,000 bales, compared with 108,500 bales a fortnight previously. Calcutta cable, dated April 3, gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.48 8a.; lightnings, Rs.45 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were steady; 10oz., spot, quoted 23s.; April-May, 23s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 6d.; April-May, 19s. 9d., sellers per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, April-May, quoted 67s.; B, 57s. 6d., sellers per 100 bags, c.i.f.

CORNA was easier; Singapore, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 7s. 6d. per ton, sellers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £22 15s., value, c.i.f., net terms, usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no 2nd.), April-May, quoted £20 sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £20 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

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Oct.	8/6b.-8/7s.	8/6b.-8/7s.	8/6b

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(Continued from Page 26)

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£130 PER ANNUM.—Bargain.—KENSINGTON. Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED bright FLAT; three bed, one reception, kitchen, bath, box room; fittings, &c., £35.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

A Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT in wonderful West End position; three large bed rooms, two reception, grand piano, every convenience.—Keys, WARD and DAVIES, 93, Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 3087-8.

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A Charming BALCONY FLAT, close KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET; four bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms; lifts; rent £175.—Apply COOKES and BURRELL, facing West Kensington Station.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT, near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room, and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts; garage if required.—Mansfield 3400, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

£500 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

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ALBERT HALL MANSIONS.
LEASE for DISPOSAL of very fine and beautifully-appointed

SPACIOUS FLAT.

Six bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, three reception rooms, exceptionally good kitchen, &c. *The rooms are spacious and bright, and each modern convenience as parquet floors, independent hot water, electric power, &c., are installed.*
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£292 TO £322.

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BUCKINGHAM-GATE, extremely well FURNISHED, from April, for six months; two bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, &c.; restaurant; constant hot water. Rent 12gns. weekly.—BONTA and Co., 10, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7880.

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Only 2gns. per week.

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£225 PER ANNUM and NO PREMIUM.

EXCELLENT newly-decorated SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, &c. Rooms exceptionally light and airy. Strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, YATES and YATES,
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£260 P.A.

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Most attractive MAISONNETTE.
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RENT £300 P.A. INCLUSIVE. Two Reception. Four Bed. Bath room. Model offices.
Every convenience. Very easily run.
Use of all fittings. New decorations.
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At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 8-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

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(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
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De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
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THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; 4,000 sq. ft. to be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W.8. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

UNIQUE MAISONNETTE, ground floor, including large old-world studio lounge; old oak beams and stone fireplace. Rent £320 inclusive.—Write at once Box 8.15, The Times, E.C.4.

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WESTMINSTER.—Comfortably FURNISHED FLAT in quiet situation; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; constant water; grand piano; 6½gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

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A 7 BED-ROOM FLAT
in a quiet and open position.
WITHIN A STONE'S-THROW
OF HYDE PARK.
Two reception, two bath, usual offices.
Large Lounge Hall. Constant hot water.
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Two Reception, Bath, Three Bed Rooms, &c.

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WITH GOOD PRIVATE GARDEN.

Five Bed rooms, Bath, three Reception, &c.
Exceptionally spacious MAISONNETTE
£350. with very large private garden; water spared on improvements. Good lease and fittings only £200.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK,
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Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s; usual offices.
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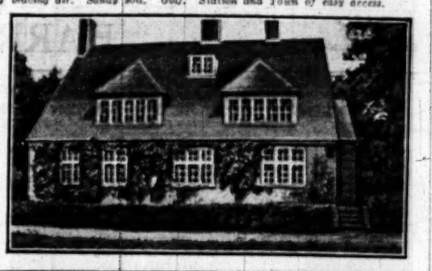

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SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, with service, to be LET Unfurnished at £200 per annum; three rooms and bath room.—Full particulars from WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

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Large Lounge Hall. Constant hot water.
RENT ONLY £800 PER ANNUM.
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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

Two Reception, Bath, Three Bed Rooms, &c.

6GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A beautifully clean, light, and well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE. CHARLES and RUCK, Auctioneers, Beaconsfield (phone 600).

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

50GNS.—MANSION FLAT, five rooms; plate and linen; no children.—19, The Mansions, Mill-lane, N.W.6 (Brondesbury Stations, omnibuses 16, 28, &c.).

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Five Bed rooms, Bath, three Reception, &c.
Exceptionally spacious MAISONNETTE
£350. with very large private garden; water spared on improvements. Good lease and fittings only £200.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK,
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MANY THOUSANDS BELOW COST PRICE.
In a beautiful position commanding lovely views, 1½ mile from St. Neots.

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"PAXTON HILL HOUSE," ST. NEOTS.
Three reception, 12 bed rooms, seven bath rooms; central heating, electric light and every modern convenience.
Lodge. Cottage. First rate outbuildings.
Very beautiful gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, with parklands, in all about
26 ACRES.
For SALE privately now or if necessary by AUCTION later.
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By Order of the Liquidator (Clifftophone and Records, Ltd.).
61, SOUTH-SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.4.
VALUABLE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD WITH SITE AREA APPROXIMATELY 19,500FT.
Suitable for private residence or business premises. Double-fronted semi-detached residence; 12 large rooms on three floors, kitchenette, and bath room; modern conveniences.
Large Garage and extensive Garden.
Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.
For SALE by AUCTION, 30th April next.
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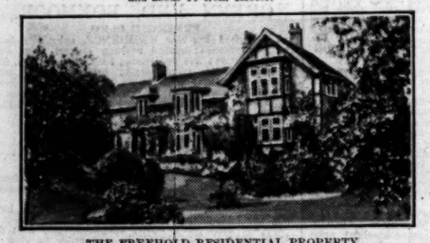
Preliminary Announcement.

SOUTH DEVON.

Two miles from Otterv St. Mary Station and Town, six from Sidmouth, and about 11 from Exeter.



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containing the following well-arranged accommodation:—Hall, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and large Studio. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CONSTANT HOT WATER. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.
Fascinating garden with lawns, herbaceous borders, "En-tout-cas" tennis court, fully-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, with paddock, about
SIX ACRES.
FIRST-RATE SPORTING DISTRICT.
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IMMORTALIZED BY THE BENSONS IN THEIR FAMOUS NOVELS.

SUSSEX.

A FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE,
TREMAINES, HORSTED KEYNES.
Three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms. Central heating; electric light. Lovely oak panelling. Two garages; two cottages. Old-world gardens, partly walled, include hard tennis court, in all about 10 acres (more land available).
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OPPOSITE QUEEN'S-GATE, WITH OPEN VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK AND KENSINGTON GARDENS, CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN SHOPPING CENTRE.
THE WELL-BUILT MEDIUM-SIZED LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, music or billiards room, white-tiled domestic offices; central heating; every convenience.
The Direct Lease has about 14 years unexpired, and is held at the low annual rental of only £240.
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WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD.
"ROSMEADE," ULTING, ESSEX.
In an exceptionally picturesque situation. Approached by long drive, and containing:—
Lounge hall, three reception, two bath, 10 bed rooms, &c. Electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Telephone.
STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE. COTTAGE.
Charming GARDENS and GROUNDS extending with paddock and woodland to about
19 ACRES.
YACHTING ON THE BLACKWATER. BOATING ON THE CHELMER. SHOOTING. FISHING. GOLF.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION on the 30th instant.
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ONLY £1,300, ESSEX, NEAR FRINTON AND CLACTON.
In a healthy position, a few miles from the sea.
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HINTON ABBEY ESTATE, HINTON CHARTERHOUSE.
Gloriously situated on a tableland nearly 400ft. above sea level on the site of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton (remains of which are in the grounds), about one mile from Beckington and six miles from Bath.

THE HISTORICAL FREEHOLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE
in excellent preservation, facing South, approached by long drive and containing:—
Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 10-12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall. Central heating. Electric Light. Independent Hot water system.
Garage, Stabling, Farmery.
Monastic Chapel, Refectory, Monks' Dormitory, Library, and Dovecotes. Entrance Lodge. Five cottages.
Beautifully Timbered Pleasure Grounds,
and 130 acres wood, remainder pasture and arable, the whole estate covering about
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about 150 acres being in hand, and of which vacant possession is offered on completion. Residue well let and producing £233 14s. per annum.
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A BARGAIN NOT TO BE MISSED.
BEAUTIFUL SOUTH DOWNS.
PRICE JUST REDUCED FROM £6,000 TO £4,750
to secure immediate sale.

Well-appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for main line station, shops, &c., containing entrance and inner halls, three handsome reception, eight bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, and offices. Cottage. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.
BEAUTIFULLY MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS, together with valuable pasture and meadowland, in all
ABOUT 32¼ ACRES.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. C. E. PIERSON.
"FLESK," BURNHAM-ON-SEA, SOMERSET.
Five minutes' walk from the Famous Golf Courses, one mile from station. Healthy and bracing air, westerly outlook towards the Atlantic.
IMPOSING WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
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Electric light. Central heating. Garage.
Stabling (man's room over). Outhouses.
ARTISTICALLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS, two tennis courts, rock and other gardens.

ALSO TWO FINE GARDENS
or
RIPE BUILDING LAND
with valuable frontages.
For SALE Privately or, if unsold, Auction later.
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Splendid position. On high ground. Overlooking an Estuary and close to famous Golf Course.
STONE-BUILT ELIZABETHAN-STYLE HOUSE,
approached by a long drive with a lodge and containing large lounge, three reception, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Excellent water supply. Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.
SUB-TROPICAL GARDENS with orangery, tennis court, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, small lake, shrubberies, woodlands, fine trees and flowering shrubs. Garage. Stabling. Farm buildings.
FREEHOLD for SALE with
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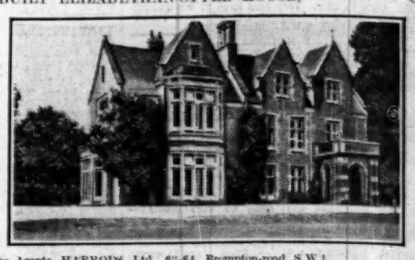

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45 MINUTES TO TOWN.
In a perfectly rural situation, overlooking an old-world village green.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR TWO YEARS OR SHORTER PERIOD,
15TH CENTURY CHURCH HOUSE,
with additions in keeping, with the accommodation on two floors, comprising magnificent hall (40 by 20), four reception, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.
Every convenience, including central heating, electric light, co.'s water, telephone, garage, stabling.
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13 ACRES.
Full particulars of rent, &c., from the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, who have personally inspected and can strongly recommend this most attractive property.

BELVOIR AND BLANKNEY HUNTS.

EASY REACH OF NEWARK AND GRANTHAM.
DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
well back from the road and completely modernized with central heating, electric light, good drainage and water; large lounge hall, four good reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall; two excellent cottages, ample stabling and garage accommodation, useful outbuildings.
DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, excellent tennis court, clipped yew hedges, rose garden, herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden, together with first-rate pastureland; in all

ABOUT 20 ACRES. £5,500 FREEHOLD
GOLF, HUNTING, AND SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.
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FOUR MILES FROM THE SUSSEX COAST.

QUAINT OLD XVIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE.
Two reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.
Electric light. Excellent water. Good drainage.
Good garage, several useful outbuildings, including a large barn, suitable for a badminton court.
INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS
with herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, cricket pitch, meadows, in all
SIX ACRES.
ONLY £2,750, FREEHOLD.
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THIS QUEEN ANNE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE,
"WHITE WALTHAM GROVE."
Beautifully decorated throughout.
Suite panelled reception rooms, ten bed rooms, four bath rooms; electric light, central heating, septic tank drainage; garage for three, stabling, man's rooms, two cottages, small farmery; company's water supply.
LOVELY OLD GROUNDS,
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To be SOLD by AUCTION, on May 8th next, unless previously sold by Private Treaty.
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Twenty miles from Hyde Park Corner; two miles from Windsor and Eton.
Close to Datchet Station (S.R.) and 2½ miles from Slough Station (G.W.R.).

This exceptionally well-appointed and up-to-date FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
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Central Heating. Electric Light, Company's Water, together with Lodge, three Cottages, Garage for three cars, Stabling, Farmery, and BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS
and park pasture of about
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Facing Quarry Woods and easy reach of Thames
BRIDGE HOUSE, BISHAM, MARLOW.—Pretty Modern Country House, a mile from the Links; lounge hall, loggia, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; main services; charming grounds, with tennis lawn, of nearly 1¼ ACRE. To be SOLD by private treaty, or by Auction later, by order of Executors.—Illustrated particulars of Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

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near three Golf Links,
23 miles from London by road.
TO be LET or SOLD, MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with large sunny rooms, easy to run, and with delightful outlook; 11 bed and dressing, three reception, and three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; co.'s electric light and water, telephone; large garage, stabling, two excellent cottages; beautiful grounds of THREE ACRES.—Recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

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Favourite district 30 miles London.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE of character, designed by well-known architect, and embodying every refinement and convenience; three charming reception rooms, two bath rooms, five bed rooms; electric light, &c.; beautifully laid-out pleasure grounds opening on to golf course; good garage. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

BERKS (24 miles London, high ground amidst wooded surroundings).—Very attractive Half-timbered MODERN RESIDENCE; hall, living room (35ft. long), loggia, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; workshop (suitable two extra rooms); electric light, gas, co.'s water; garage, stabling, &c. Grounds of FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500 or near offer. Additional 15 Acres available with house or separately.—Agents, GIDDYS, Windsor.

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£2,500.—On high ground at Cookham Dean, with delightful views of surrounding hills and orchards.—MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE with lounge hall, two large reception, bath and five bed rooms, &c.; electric light and power; garage; pretty grounds with tennis lawn, large orchard and picturesque XVIIth CENTURY COTTAGE; in all 3½ ACRES.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

3, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

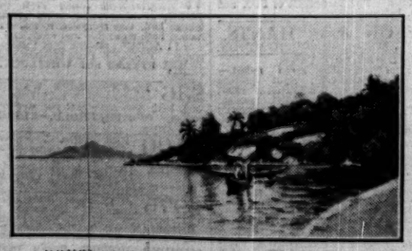
RIGHT ON SURREY GOLF COURSE.

Perfectly secluded situation, with private access to Links and lovely South views across them.

DELIGHTFUL HOME
in a beautiful woodland setting which cannot be encroached upon, 2½ miles from station, one hour from London; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, lounge hall and three reception.
MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE, stabling and chauffeurs' rooms.
5 ACRES.
ONLY £5,500.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS A PROPERTY WITH UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS.
Full details of RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

AN ISLAND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

NEAR MOMBASSA.
CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT. DELIGHTFUL ALL-YEAR CLIMATE
18 ACRES COCOANUT PLANTATION. BUNGALOW RESIDENCE.
BATHING. BOATING. FISHING.



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A FINE BUILDING SITE, area 32,000 sq. ft., situate adjoining CLAPHAM JUNCTION STATION, forming an ideal position for extensive central works, &c., for SALE with possession.—Full particulars and plan of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

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WESTMINSTER.—Gilt-edged INVESTMENT arising out of an excellent OFFICE BUILDING in best possible position in midst of improvements. Fully let.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE AND SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

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£70,000 AVAILABLE for INVESTMENT in Freehold Business Premises in London or suburbs; would divide.—Send particulars to Trustee, 80-82, Wardour-street, W.1.

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At 162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1, near Sloane-square.
FURNITURE, &c.,
removed from Depositories at Turnham Green, Eaton-place and elsewhere, comprising Dining Room appointment, Bed Room sets, Settees, Easy Chairs, Pictures, China, Glass, Honiton Lace Shawl, Oil Painting by Guido Reni, &c.
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THE FURNITURE and CONTENTS of this Block of Flats, including bedsteads and bedding, wardrobes, bed-room suites, dining tables and chairs, bureaux, desks, cabinets, china, linen, plate, and miscellaneous effects. To be Sold by Auction on the premises on Wednesday, 16th April, 1930, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues of the Auctioneers.
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and Bromley, Beckenham, and Orpington, Kent.

Re A. E. Shepard, Deceased.
COWLEY, MIDDLESEX, near G. W. Railway Station, 14 miles London.
SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "ST. DUNSTANS." Three reception and five bed rooms, bath room and offices; all services; ½ Acre of pleasure grounds, tennis court, frontage to River Frays. Will be offered to AUCTION by Messrs.
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at Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge, on Thursday next, April 10th, at 3 p.m. Particulars of Messrs. Philip Conway, Thomas and Co., 80, Rochester-row, S.W.1, or of the Auctioneers, 62, High-street, Uxbridge. Tele. 41.

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AUCTIONS of TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES throughout the year.
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Open for the reception of antique and high-class modern furniture, silver, jewels, plate, oil paintings, engravings, china, porcelain, books, and Works of Art. Settlement within ten days. Sales throughout the year.
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26, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.2.
Telephone, Temple Bar 1181-2.
JEWELS, ANTIQUES and MODERN FURNITURE, &c. Sales every day except Saturdays.

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE.
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ONE OF THE MOST FAVOURITE CENTRES IN THE COUNTY.
WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE COAST.

A MOST EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE
with a charming, bright, and cheerful interior. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, bath room. Main drainage, electric light, gas and water. Sandy soil. Splendid outbuildings with garage, stabling and a good cottage. Unusually attractive gardens and grounds, magnificently timbered and thoroughly matured; forming a most appealing feature. The whole property in really perfect order.
5 ACRES. TEMPTING PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

FAVOURITE PART OF DORSET.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
EXCELLENT SOCIAL ATTRACTIONS.
HUNTING. GOLF. WITHIN SIX MILES OF A GOOD YACHTING CENTRE.

A MODERNIZED GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Approached by a pretty winding drive. Lounge hall, three large and lofty reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room. Electric light, main water, constant hot water service. Stabling, garage, &c. Surrounded by delightful old gardens and grounds, profusely timbered and intersected by a small river.
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SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS. A FEW MILES SOUTH OF REIGATE.

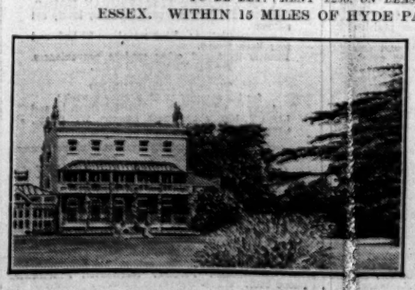
40 minutes from London.
A very attractive, well-appointed modern RESIDENCE, affording beautiful lounge-drawing room 42ft. by 18ft. (divisible into two rooms), dining room, six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room. (Large roof space properly floored for the provision of three or four additional bed rooms, if required.) Constant hot water service, main electric light, gas and water; fitted wash basins in principal bed rooms. Spacious garage, stabling, model farmery, two excellent cottages; exquisitely pretty gardens, inexpensive of maintenance; together with excellent pasture with extensive and valuable road frontage.
50 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500 (OR OFFER).
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CLOSE TO HAYES AND KESTON COMMONS.

A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.
ON GRAVEL SOIL. QUITE A RURAL ENVIRONMENT, YET ONLY 14 MILES OUT.

A MODERN RESIDENCE of the HIGHEST ORDER.
Exceptionally well built, and of very attractive elevation. Planned and equipped on modern labour-saving lines, with an interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy.
Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, and two bath rooms. Hot and cold water services to bed rooms.
Electric light, gas and water from companies' mains. Central heating. Large garage. WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS,
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1½ ACRES.
(ADDITIONAL LAND ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED BY ARRANGEMENT.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

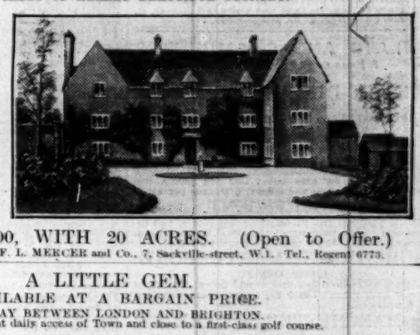
TO BE LET, RENT £250, ON LEASE.
ESSEX. WITHIN 15 MILES OF HYDE PARK CORNER.



A RESIDENCE OF QUIET DIGNITY
with wide uninterrupted views.
Ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms; stabling, garage.
LODGE. COTTAGE.
Out-buildings.
Company's water, gas, central heating.
CHARMING GARDENS,
TENNIS COURTS
(Hard and Grass).
IN ALL 25 ACRES
(or less if desired).
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

A FINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE.

MODERNIZED AND IMPROVED REGARDLESS OF COST AND OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER.
WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE KENTISH COAST.
IN THE MIDST OF REALLY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.
60 MILES FROM LONDON.



The Residence stands on high ground and possesses a host of characteristic features such as oak-beamed ceilings and walls, fine old open fireplaces, &c.; lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; lighting by electricity, central heating installed throughout; garage, two cottages; charming old-world gardens, orchard and paddocks.
FREEHOLD, £5,500, WITH 20 ACRES. (Open to Offer.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A LITTLE GEM.

AVAILABLE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.
Within convenient daily access of Town and close to a first-class golf course.
IN PERFECT ORDER.

This extremely picturesque well-built, artistically compact planned RESIDENCE (designed by an eminent architect) is well retired from the road, with a long and pretty drive approach. Lounge hall, two large reception rooms, oak floors, beamed ceilings, brick fireplaces, &c. Five bed rooms, bath room, Companies' electric light, gas and water; telephone; modern drainage. Completely equipped for labour-saving. Large garage.
EXQUISITELY PRETTY, MATURED GARDENS.
TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £2,900.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

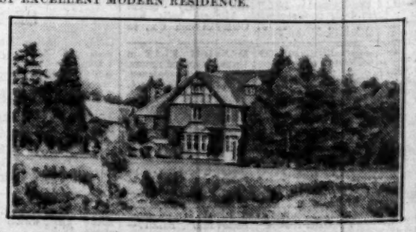
40 MINUTES WEST OF LONDON.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER.
WITH A VERY DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.
GOOD SOCIAL AND SPORTING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The HOUSE is particularly well built and of distinctive architecture; enjoying a pleasant situation on the fringe of a small country town. Lounge hall, three spacious reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; electric lighting. Company's water and gas, main drainage. Gravel soil. Garage, stabling and cottage. Well-stocked gardens and grounds, together with a useful paddock.
3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,500.
OR £3,700 WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

HIGH PART OF HERTS.

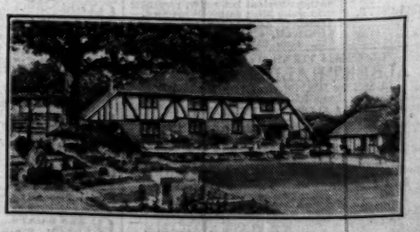
NEAR GOLF. 45 MINUTES LONDON.
A MOST EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE.
WELL-APPOINTED AND ENTIRELY UP-TO-DATE.



Enjoying delightful views. With a charming interior and fine, large and well-lighted rooms. Three reception and billiard room, nine or 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Main electric light and water; central heating; telephone; spacious garage, stabling, and a cottage. Prettily timbered gardens and grounds, a most attractive feature.
THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD, REDUCED TO £4,250.
(Further land up to about 14 acres available.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

SUSSEX.

Between TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST.
For SALE,
this delightful OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE,
recently carefully restored.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room.
Delightful gardens and two paddocks.
£3,850
with
FIVE ACRES.
OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, W.



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